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VOL. III.

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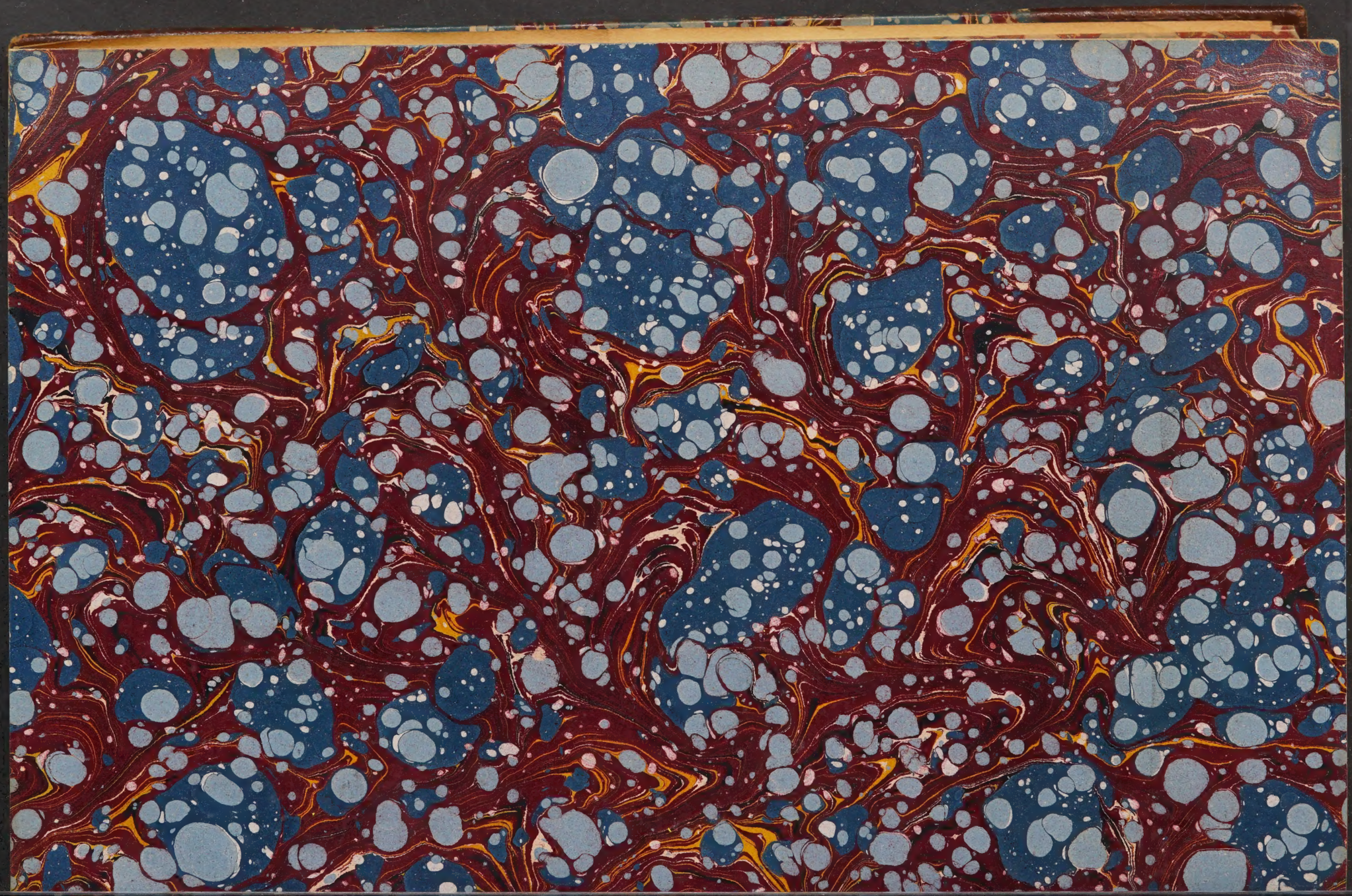
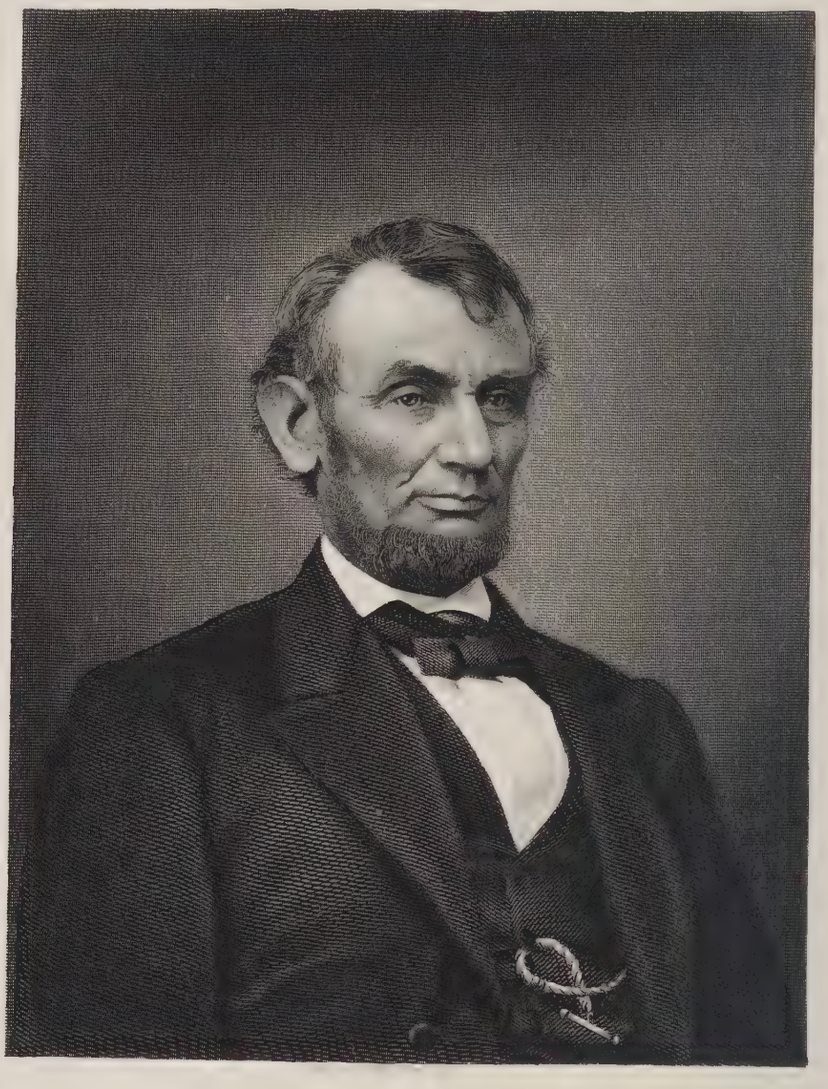


APPLETONS'
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOL. III.

GRINNELL—LOCKWOOD



A. Lincoln

APPLETONS'

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY

JAMES GRANT WILSON

AND

JOHN FISKE

As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all. PLATO.

VOLUME III.

GRINNELL—LOCKWOOD

NEW YORK
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1887

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CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

GRINNELL, Joseph, merchant, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 18 Jan., 1789; d. there, 7 Feb., 1885. He came to New York, and in 1815 aided in establishing the firm of Fish and Grinnell. His two younger brothers became members of the firm in 1825, and in 1828 Joseph retired, and his place was taken by Robert B. Minturn. Joseph resided at New Bedford for fifty-six years, and was president of the Marine bank, the Wamsutta mills company, and the New Bedford and Taunton railroad. He was a member of the governor's council in 1839–'41, and in 1843–'51 was a representative in congress, having been elected as a Whig. His niece and adopted daughter married the poet N. P. Willis.—His brother **Henry,** merchant, b. in New Bedford, Mass., in 1800; d. in New York city, 30 June, 1874, was graduated at New Bedford academy in 1818, and in the same year became clerk in a commission - house in Pine street, New York. In 1825 he was made a member of the firm of Fish and Grinnell, afterward Grinnell, Minturn and Company. He was much interested in geography, and especially in arctic exploration, and in 1850, at his own expense, fitted out an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, from whom nothing had been heard in five years. The expedition sailed from New York in May, 1850, under command of Lieut. E. J. De Haven, with Dr. E. K. Kane as surgeon and naturalist. It discovered land in lat. 75° 24′ 21″, which was named Grinnell Land, in honor of Mr. Grinnell. In 1853, in conjunction with George Peabody, he spent $50,000 in the equipment of the second Franklin search expedition, giving it also his personal supervision. This expedition was placed in charge of Dr. Kane, and the government bore part of its expenses. Mr. Grinnell also contributed freely to the Hayes expedition of 1860, and to the "Polaris" expedition of 1871. He retired from business in 1852, but in 1859 engaged in insurance. Mr. Grinnell was throughout his life an earnest advocate of the interests of sailors, and was the first president of the American geographical society, in 1852–'3, and a vice-president from 1854 till 1872.—His daughter, **Sylvia,** married Admiral Ruxton, of the English navy, and in 1886 presented to that society a crayon portrait of her father, framed in wood taken from the ship "Resolute." (See BELCHER, Sir EDWARD.)—Another brother of Joseph, **Moses Hicks,** b. in New Bedford, Mass., 3 March, 1803; d. in New York city, 24 Nov., 1877, entered a New York counting-house in 1818, and, after several voyages as supercargo, became in 1825 a member of the firm of Fish and Grinnell. In 1839–'41 he was a representative in congress, having been elected as a Whig. He was a presidential elector on the Frémont ticket in 1856, and in 1869–'70 collector of the port of New York. He became president of the chamber of commerce in 1843, was a member of the original Central park commission, and in 1860–'5 a commissioner of charities and correction. He gave liberally toward Dr. Kane's arctic expedition of 1853, and toward the National cause during the civil war. He was president of the Union club from 4 Sept., 1867, till 5 Nov., 1873. Mr. Grinnell was one of the merchant-princes of New York, and enjoyed the friendship of Daniel Webster and William H. Seward.

GRINNELL, Josiah Bushnell, congressman, b. in New Haven, Vt., 22 Dec., 1821. He was graduated at Oneida institute in 1843 and at Auburn theological seminary in 1847, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and preached seven years in Union Village, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and New York city. He founded the Congregational church at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1854, and preached there gratuitously for several years, but afterward retired from the ministry and became an extensive wool-grower. He was a member of the state senate in 1856–'60, special agent of the post-office department in 1861–'3, and in 1863–'7 was a representative in congress, having been elected as a Republican. He was a special agent of the treasury department in 1868, and in 1884 was appointed commissioner of the U. S. bureau of animal industries. When in the Iowa senate Mr. Grinnell took an active part in the formation of the state free-school system, and was also the correspondent and confidant of John Brown, entertaining him and his company. "In my library," says Mr. Grinnell in a recent letter, "secretly, in the gleam of bayonets, and near a miniature arsenal for the

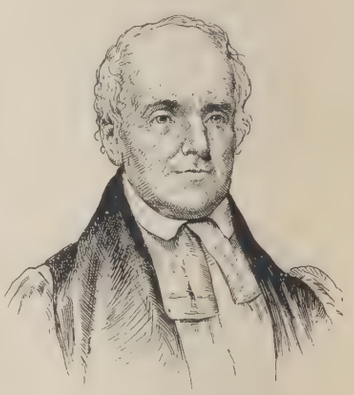
protection of a score of ex-slaves, he wrote a part of his Virginia proclamation." Mr. Grinnell was active in aiding the escape of fugitive slaves, and at one time a reward was offered for his head. He has been connected with the building of six railroads, and has laid out five towns, including that of Grinnell, Iowa, which was named for him. He gave the proceeds of the sale of building-lots in that town to Grinnell university, now merged in Iowa college, and was for some time its president. He has published "Home of the Badgers" (Milwaukee, Wis., 1845); "Cattle Industries of the United States" (New York, 1884); and numerous pamphlets and addresses.

GRISCOM, John, educator, b. in Hancock's Bridge, Salem co., N. J., 27 Sept., 1774; d. in Burlington, N. J., 26 Feb., 1852. His education was acquired at the Friends' academy in Philadelphia, and later he was given charge of the Friends' monthly-meeting school, in Philadelphia, with which he continued for thirteen years. In 1806 he removed to New York, where he was actively engaged in teaching for twenty-five years. He was one of the first to teach chemistry, and gave public lectures on this subject to his classes early in 1806. When the medical department of Queen's (now Rutgers) college was established in 1812, he was appointed to the chair of chemistry and natural history, which he held until 1828. His colleague, Dr. John W. Francis, said of him that "for thirty years Dr. Griscom was the acknowledged head of all teachers of chemistry among us" in New York. He was the projector of the New York high-school, an institution on the Lancaster or monitorial system of instruction, which had great success from 1825 till 1831, under his supervision. For many years Dr. Griscom's lectures were given in the "New York Institution," which had been built in 1795 for an almshouse. Halleck, in his "Fanny," thus alludes to the building and its occupants:

"It remains
To bless the hour the Corporation took it
Into their heads to give the rich in brains
The worn-out mansion of the poor in pocket,
Once 'the old almshouse,' now a school of wisdom,
Sacred to Scudder's shells and Dr. Griscom."

From 1832 till 1834 he had charge of a Friends' boarding-school in Providence, R. I., also lecturing in various places on chemistry and natural philosophy. Subsequently he resided in Haverford, Pa., and then in Burlington, N. J., where he was town superintendent and trustee of public schools, and also was associated in the reorganization of the common-school system of New Jersey. During his residence in New York he was instrumental in organizing the Society for the prevention of pauperism and crime, which was the parent of many important reform movements. For many years he contributed abstracts of chemical papers from the foreign journals to Silliman's "Journal of Science." He was also the author of "A Year in Europe" (New York, 1823), and "Monitorial Instruction" (1825). See a "Memoir of John Griscom," by his son (New York, 1859).—His son, **John Haskins,** physician, b. in New York city, 14 Aug., 1809; d. there, 28 April, 1874, was educated in the Collegiate school of Friends, and, after studying medicine under Dr. John D. Godman and Dr. Valentine Mott, was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. A year later he was appointed assistant physician to the New York dispensary, becoming physician in 1834. From 1836 till 1840 he was professor of chemistry in the New York college of pharmacy. In 1842 he was made city inspector, but a year later became visiting physician of the New York hospital, and continued as such until within a few years of his death. In 1848 he was appointed general agent of the commissioners of emigration, which office he filled until 1851. Dr. Griscom was identified with the management of the New York prison association, the Juvenile reformatory, the Home for the friendless, the New York sanitary association, the Social science association, and the New York association for the advancement of science and art, of which he was one of the founders and first president. He wrote much and ably on medical, sanitary, hygienic, and scientific topics, contributing largely to the medical journals, and was the author of "Animal Mechanism and Physiology" (New York, 1839); "Uses and Abuses of Air for the Ventilation of Buildings" (1850); "An Oration before the Academy of Medicine" (1854); "Prison Hygiene" (Albany, 1868); "Use of Tobacco and the Evils resulting from It" (New York, 1868); and "Physical Indications of Longevity" (1869).

GRISWOLD, Alexander Viets, P. E. bishop, b. in Simsbury, Conn., 22 April, 1766; d. in Boston, Mass., 15 Feb., 1843. He manifested great precocity in childhood, and learned to read fluently at three years of age. It was intended that he should receive a collegiate training at Yale, but the Revolutionary war prevented. Instead of going to college, young Griswold took to himself a wife in 1785. He next devoted himself to the study of law, at the same time continuing his labors on the farm. He was confirmed by Bishop Seabury, on his first visit to Simsbury parish, and became a communicant at the age of twenty. Not liking the law as a profession, he resolved to study for the ministry. He was received as a candidate for holy orders in the summer of 1794, and during his preparatory course officiated as lay reader in several neighboring towns. He was ordered deacon by Bishop Seabury, 3 June, 1795, and ordained priest by the same bishop, 1 Oct., 1795. During the next ten years he had charge of three parishes where he had served as lay reader before ordination—Plymouth, Harwinton, and Litchfield, Conn. He also taught the district school in the winter, and did not disdain manual labor among his parishioners. In 1804 he accepted an urgent call to the rectorship of St. Michael's church, Bristol, R. I. Six years later he was invited to Litchfield, and was preparing to remove thither, when he was elected to the episcopate over a diocese of which he was the first and only bishop, i. e., "The Eastern Diocese," consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. This was in May, 1810. At first, through modesty and self-distrust, he positively declined the office; but others urged his acceptance, and he at last yielded. He was consecrated in Trinity church, New York, 29 May,



Alex. V. Griswold

1811. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1810, from Princeton in 1811, and from Harvard in 1812. In addition to his episcopal duties, Bishop Griswold continued in charge of his parish at Bristol, R. I., but in 1830 removed to Salem, Mass., as it was nearer to Boston, and accepted the rectorship of St. Peter's church. In 1835, however, he resigned this charge, and devoted himself wholly to his episcopal work. Suffering from the infirmities of age and from ill health, he proposed to the convention, in June, 1838, the election of an assistant. An eminent presbyter was chosen, but declined. In 1842 another election was held, and the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, of New York, was chosen. It was the last ordaining act of the venerable diocesan to consecrate Dr. Eastburn to his office, which was done in Trinity church, Boston, 29 Dec., 1842. On the death of Bishop White, in 1836, Bishop Griswold, under the canon, became the presiding bishop. With health much broken he continued to work to the last, and the end came suddenly. He was on his way to call on Bishop Eastburn on 15 Feb., 1843, when, just as he reached the door, he fell, and died instantly of heart disease. Bishop Griswold's publications were various sermons and addresses on special occasions; "Discourses on the Most Important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion" (Philadelphia, 1830); "The Reformation and the Apostolic Office" (Boston, 1843); and "Remarks on Social Prayer Meetings" (1858). See "Life of Bishop Griswold," by Rev. I. S. Stone, D. D. (Philadelphia, 1844.)—His grandnephew, **Casimir Clayton,** artist, b. in Delaware, Ohio, in 1834, is the son of Ezra Griswold, who assisted in editing and publishing the first newspaper in Columbus, Ohio. Casimir studied wood-engraving in Cincinnati, and removed to New York about 1850. His only instruction in painting was from an elder brother. His first picture was exhibited at the National academy in 1857, and he was made an associate in 1866, becoming an academician in 1867. In 1859 he was one of the original members of the Artists' fund society. Mr. Griswold has lived in Rome since 1872. Among his works are "December" (1864); "Winter Morning" (1865); "The Last of the Ice" (1867); "August Day, Newport" (1868); "Early Spring" (1869); "Purgatory Point, Newport" (1870); "Lago de Nemi" (1874); "Monte Spinelli, Unitria"; and "Mar Albano."

GRISWOLD, Hattie Tyng, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 Jan., 1842. Her father was Rev. Dudley Tyng. Miss Tyng removed in early life to Wisconsin, and became a teacher in the high-school at Columbus in that state. In 1863 she married Eugene S. Griswold. She is the author of many tales and poems in periodicals, and has published "Apple-Blossoms," poems (Chicago, 1878), and "Home Life of Great Authors" (1886). One of her best-known pieces is "Under the Daisies."

GRISWOLD, John Augustus, manufacturer, b. in Nassau, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 11 Nov., 1818; d. in Troy, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1872. He went to Troy in 1839, and was for a time an inmate of the family of his uncle, Gen. Wool. He became interested in the Rensselaer iron company, in which he was afterward the principal partner. He was mayor of Troy in 1850, and was an active supporter of the National government during the civil war, aiding in raising three regiments of infantry, as well as the "Black-horse cavalry," and the 21st New York, or "Griswold light cavalry." In 1861, in connection with C. S. Bushnell and John F. Winslow, he contracted to build Ericsson's "Monitor," and it was mainly due to him that the vessel was completed in the hundred days allowed by the government for her construction. The "Monitor" was built at great pecuniary risk, as her price, $275,000, was not to be paid till it had been practically shown that she could withstand the enemy's fire at the shortest ranges.

Mr. Griswold was elected to congress in 1862 as a war Democrat, but subsequently joined the Republicans, and was re-elected by them, serving altogether from 1863 till 1869. He was an efficient member of the committee on naval affairs, and effectively defended the policy of the government in the construction of monitors when it was attacked in the house. He also aided in building the monitor "Dictator." In 1868 he was the Republican candidate for governor of New York, but was defeated, though his party claimed that he received a majortiy of the votes actually cast. Mr. Griswold did much to advance the prosperity of Troy, and contributed liberally to its charities. He was a trustee of Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1860–'72.

GRISWOLD, Matthew, governor of Connecticut, b. in Lyme, Conn., 25 March, 1714; d. there, 28 April, 1799. He was a representative in the legislature in 1751, a member of the council in 1759, and in 1775 was one of the committee of safety, and an ardent patriot. He was also a judge, and afterward chief justice of the superior court, lieutenant-governor of the state, and governor in 1784–'6. In 1788 he was president of the State convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1779.—His son, **Roger,** governor of Connecticut, b. in Lyme, Conn., 21 May, 1762; d. in Norwich, Conn., 25 Oct., 1812, was graduated at Yale in 1780, studied law, and began to practise in Norwich in 1783, becoming eminent in his profession. He returned to Lyme in 1794, was elected to congress as a Federalist, and served five successive terms, from 1795 till 1805. About 1798 Mr. Griswold had a personal difficulty, on the floor of the house, with Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, for which an unsuccessful effort was made to expel the latter. He declined the office of secretary of war offered him by President Adams just before the end of his term in 1801, and in 1807 was made a judge of the Connecticut supreme court. He was a presidential elector on the Pinckney and King ticket in 1809, lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1809–'11, and in the latter year was chosen governor, dying in office. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1811, and from Yale in 1812. Gov. Griswold was an earnest Federalist, and was regarded as one of the foremost men in the nation in talents, political knowledge, eloquence, and legal ability. While he was governor, he refused to furnish four companies of troops for garrison purposes at the president's requisition, as they were not wanted to "repel invasion."

GRISWOLD, Rufus Wilmot, editor, b. in Benson, Vt., 15 Feb., 1815; d. in New York city, 27 Aug., 1857. Much of his early life was spent in travel, partly in the interior of the United States,

and partly in central Europe. As a youth he was apprenticed to the publisher of a newspaper, where he acquired a knowledge of type-setting and the routine of a publication-office, and sometimes acted as assistant editor. Tiring of the press-room, he studied theology, and became a minister of the Baptist denomination. He preached with success, and had obtained the degree of D. D., when he suddenly forsook the pulpit to become a journalist and book-compiler. From 1841 till 1843 he edited, with great credit, "Graham's Magazine," published in Philadelphia. Thereafter he became associate editor of several weekly newspapers in Boston and New York city, among them the "New Yorker," "Brother Jonathan," and "New World." In 1852 he edited the "International Magazine" in New York city, which was for a time a rival to Harper's, but was afterward absorbed by that periodical. Griswold was an industrious worker, and his publications show him to have been a thoughtful writer and a man of extensive reading. But his estimates of contemporary American writers, with many of whom he came into literary and personal rivalry, is frequently partial and perverted. His works include "Poets and Poetry of America" (Philadelphia, 1842), which has passed through twenty editions; "Biographical Annual" (1842); "Christian Ballads and other Poems" (1844); discourse on the "Present Condition of Philosophy" (1844); "Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century" (1845); "Prose Writers of America" (1846); "Washington and the Generals of the Revolution," in connection with other writers (2 vols., 1847); "Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire," with Horace B. Wallace (2 vols., 1847); "Female Poets of America" (1848); "Sacred Poets of England and America" (1849); "The Republican Court" (New York, 1854); and "Scenes in the Life of the Saviour." He also compiled "Curiosities of American Literature," which was attached to an American edition of Isaac D'Israeli's writings, and edited the earliest edition of Milton's prose works published in the United States. He was also one of the editors of the "Works of Edgar Allan Poe" (3 vols., New York, 1850), and to this publication he furnished a biographical sketch, which has been much criticised. At the close of Griswold's career he was engaged in a revision of his several works on American literature.

Rufus W. Griswold

GRISWOLD, Stanley, senator, b. in Torringford, Conn., 14 Nov., 1763; d. in Shawneetown, Ill., 21 Aug., 1815. After working on his father's farm and attending the district-school, he entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1786. He was then principal of a high-school for a year, studied divinity, and on 20 Jan., 1790, was installed as colleague pastor at New Milford, Conn., where his eloquence and social qualities made him popular. He early became an admirer of Thomas Jefferson, who was then regarded by most of the New England clergy as little less than an atheist, and in 1797 he was excluded from the association of ministers of which he was a member on account of alleged heterodoxy. His congregation, however, supported him, and he continued to preach in New Milford till 1802, when he resigned. In 1801 he delivered a sermon at a Democratic jubilee in Wallingford, Conn., avowing political sentiments so unusual for a New England clergyman that he became widely known. After preaching for a short time in Greenfield, Mass., he abandoned the pulpit, and in 1804 edited with spirit and ability a Democratic newspaper at Walpole, N. H. In 1805 he was appointed by President Jefferson secretary of Michigan territory, but shortly afterward resigned on account of some difficulty with the governor, Gen. William Hull, and removed to Ohio. In 1809–'10 he served in the U. S. senate, having been appointed to fill a vacancy, and was afterward U. S. judge for the Northwest territory, holding this office at the time of his death. He published the sermon alluded to above, with the title "Overcome Evil with Good" (Hartford, 1801; 2d ed., New Haven, 1845).

GROESBECK, William Slocomb, lawyer, b. in New York city, 24 July, 1815. He received an academic education, studied law, practised in Cincinnati, and was in 1851 a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1852 he was a member of the commission to codify the laws of Ohio. He was in congress from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1859, serving on the committee on foreign affairs, was a member of the peace congress in 1861, and in 1862 a member of the Ohio state senate. He was elected a delegate to the National union convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, and was one of the counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial of 1868. Mr. Groesbeck was nominated for the presidency in 1872 by a convention of Liberal Republicans who were dissatisfied with Horace Greeley, but the ticket was entirely forgotten during the excitement of the canvass, although Mr. Groesbeck received a single electoral vote for the vice-presidency. He was appointed in 1878 U. S. delegate to the International monetary congress held in Paris.

GROOME, James Black, statesman, b. in Elkton, Cecil co., Md., 4 April, 1838. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, joined the Democratic party, and was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of Maryland, was a member of the house of delegates in 1871 and 1873, and, on the election of Gov. Whyte to the U. S. senate in 1874, became governor for the remainder of the term. He then returned to Elkton, and engaged in the practice of law until 1879, when he became U. S. senator, retaining his seat until 1885.

GROSE, William, soldier, b. in Dayton, Ohio, 16 Dec., 1812. Both of his grandfathers served in the Revolution, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The son received a common-school education. He was a presidential elector on the Pierce ticket, and an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress in 1852, but joined the Republican party on its formation and was elected to the legislature in 1856. He was chosen a judge of the court of common pleas in 1860, but resigned in August, 1861, and recruited the 36th Indiana infantry, of which he became colonel. At Shiloh his regiment was the only part of Buell's army that joined in the first day's fight, and after the engagement he commanded a brigade. He was with the Army of the Cumberland in all its important battles, served through the Atlanta campaign, and, at the request of Gens. Sherman and Thomas, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, receiving notice of his appointment while under fire in front

of Atlanta. He was at Franklin and Nashville, and after the close of hostilities was president of a court-martial in Nashville till January, 1866. He was collector of internal revenue in 1866–'74, an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1878, and one of a commission to build three state hospitals for the insane, in 1884–'6. In 1887 he was again a member of the Indiana legislature.

GROSS, John Daniel, clergyman, b. in Germany in 1737; d. in Canajoharie, N. Y., 25 May, 1812. During the Revolution he was exposed to many perils as pastor of a church on the frontier. At its close he removed to New York city. He was professor of German in Columbia in 1784–'95, and professor of moral philosophy in 1787–'95. He was a regent of the University of New York in 1784, and a trustee of Columbia in 1787. He became wealthy by buying soldiers' land-warrants. The last ten years of his life were spent on a farm. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1789. He published "Natural Principles of Rectitude" (New York, 1795).

GROSS, Samuel David, surgeon, b. near Easton, Pa., 8 July, 1805; d. in Philadelphia, 6 May, 1884. He studied medicine, was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1828, and began practice in Philadelphia, employing his leisure in translating medical works from the French. He settled in Easton in 1829, in 1833 was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and in 1835 professor of pathological anatomy in the same institution. Here he delivered the first systematic course of lectures on morbid anatomy ever given in the United States. Five years later he became professor of surgery in the University of Louisville, Ky., and in 1850 succeeded Dr. Mott in the University of New York. By request of his associates, he returned to Kentucky and resumed work there, after only a single session in New York. He was one of the founders and early presidents of the Kentucky state medical society. While in Louisville he published an elaborate "Report on Kentucky Surgery" (1851), including a biography of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, in that state, in support of the claims that he was the originator of ovariotomy in 1809. In 1856 he was chosen professor of surgery in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, which post he occupied until within two years of his death, when he resigned on account of advancing years and desire for repose. He founded with Dr. T. G. Richardson in 1856 the "Louisville Medical Review," a bimonthly, of which only six numbers were issued. They afterward established in Philadelphia the "North American Medico-Chirurgical Review," which continued to appear till the civil war. Shortly after settling in Philadelphia he founded, with Dr. Da Costa, the Philadelphia pathological society, of which he was the first president. In 1862 Dr. Gross was made a member of the Royal medical society of Vienna. In 1867 he was elected president of the American medical association, and in 1868 a member of the Royal medico-chirurgical society of London, and of the British medical association. In 1872, during his second visit to Europe, the University of Oxford, at its one thousandth commemoration, conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L.; and that of LL. D. was given him by the University of Cambridge. He was a member of numerous medical and surgical associations at home and abroad, and was unanimously elected president of the International medical congress which met in Philadelphia in September, 1876. Dr. Gross made many original contributions to surgery. In 1833 he made experiments on rabbits, with a view to throwing light on manual strangulation, which are described in Beck's "Medical Jurisprudence." He was the first to suggest the suturing of divided nerves and tendons, wiring the ends of bones in certain dislocations, laparotomy in rupture of the bladder, and many other operations, and was the inventor of numerous instruments, including a tourniquet, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the ear or nose, and an apparatus for the transfusion of blood. His original investigations were varied, though often carried on with insufficient means and amid adverse surroundings. He began in early life to contribute to medical literature, edited the "American Medical Biography" (1861); and published "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints" (Philadelphia, 1830); "Elements of Pathological Anatomy" (2 vols., 1839; 3d ed., 1857); "Wounds of the Intestines" (1843); "Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Urinary Organs" (1851; enlarged eds., 1855 and 1876); "Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases" (1853); "Foreign Bodies in the Air-Passages" (1854); "Report on the Causes which Retard the Progress of American Medical Literature" (1856); "System of Surgery" (2 vols., 1859; 6th ed., with alterations, 1882); "Manual of Military Surgery" (1861; Japanese translation, Tokio, 1874); "John Hunter and his Pupils" (1861); "History of American Medical Literature," two lectures (1875); and with others "Century of American Medicine" (1876).—His son, **Samuel Weissell,** surgeon, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 Feb., 1837, was educated at Shelby college, Ky., and studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1857. He settled in Philadelphia, and soon delivered lectures on surgical anatomy and operative surgery, and subsequently on diseases of the genito-urinary organs, in the Jefferson medical college, and on surgical pathology in the College of physicians, Philadelphia. He was brigade-surgeon and major of volunteers during the entire civil war, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel at its termination. He has been surgeon to the Howard hospital, the Philadelphia hospital, and the hospital of the Jefferson medical college, and in 1882 was appointed professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in the latter institution. He has received the degree of LL. D. He is a member of various medical associations, and is the author of a "Practical Treatise on Tumors of the Mammary Gland" (New York, 1880), and a "Practical Treatise on Impotence, Sterility, and Allied Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs" (Philadelphia, 1881; 3d ed., 1887). He rewrote and edited "Gross on the Urinary Organs" (1876), and rendered his father material assistance in the composition of several editions of his "System of Surgery." He has contributed many papers on surgical subjects to periodical medical literature, including several on "Tumors of the Breast."—Another son, **Albert Haller,** lawyer, b. in Louisville,

S. D. Gross.

Ky., 18 March, 1844, studied at the University of Virginia, and in 1864 was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1867, and in 1868 appointed U. S. attorney for New Mexico, which office he resigned on account of ill health. He was elected in 1882 a member of the select council of Philadelphia. In 1885 he declined the U. S. consulship at Athens, Greece. He has delivered numerous public addresses, in one of which, in 1874, he was among the first in the country to advocate cremation as the proper method of disposing of the dead, and has published numerous poems, and various instrumental and vocal compositions, some of the latter in the French and German languages. He is, with his brother, Dr. Samuel W. Gross, editing the "Autobiography" of his father, and preparing a work on "Cremation."

GROSS, William Hickley, archbishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., 12 June, 1837. After studying in St. Charles college, he entered the novitiate of the Redemptorist order in 1857, and was ordained priest in 1863. After attending wounded soldiers in the hospitals about Annapolis, and preaching to the negroes, he was assigned to missionary duty in various places, but was attached to St. Alphonsus's church in New York city for five years, and then became superior at the church of his order in Boston. He was consecrated bishop of Savannah on 27 April, 1873, and in 1884 he became archbishop of Oregon. Bishop Gross has done much for the education of the freedmen.

GROVER, Cuvier, soldier, b. in Bethel, Me., 24 July, 1829; d. in Atlantic City, N. J., 6 June, 1885. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, entered the 1st artillery, and served on frontier duty till 1853, and on the Northern Pacific railroad exploration from 14 April, 1853, till 17 July, 1854. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 3 March, 1855, and captain of the 10th infantry, 17 Sept., 1858, and served at various western stations. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, 14 April, 1862, and was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where he took part in many battles. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 5 May for services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., and on 31 May, colonel, for gallantry at Fair Oaks. At the second battle of Bull Run his brigade fought under Gen. Hooker, and distinguished itself by a bayonet charge. Being transferred to the Department of the Gulf, he took command of a division of the 19th corps from 30 Dec., 1862, till July, 1864, was in command of the right wing of the army besieging Port Hudson, La., in May, 1863, was promoted major, 31 Aug., 1863, and commanded a division in the Shenandoah campaign from August to December, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek on 19 Oct., 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers the same day for gallantry at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. On 13 March following he was also brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, and major-general, U. S. army. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 24 Aug., 1865, and again returned to frontier duty until 7 Nov., 1866, when he was transferred to Jefferson barracks, Mo., until 6 Feb., 1867. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 38th infantry, 28 July, 1866, assigned to the 3d cavalry in 1870, and made colonel of the 1st cavalry, 2 Dec., 1875, which rank he held during the remainder of his life.

GROVER, Lafayette, governor of Oregon, b. in Bethel, Oxford co., Me., in 1823. He was educated at Bowdoin college, and afterward studied law in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1850. He soon after settled in Salem, Oregon. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the territory in 1851, and in 1853 auditor of public accounts. He also served three terms in the territorial legislature, saw some service in the Indian wars of Oregon, and in 1854 was appointed a commissioner to adjust the claims of citizens against the United States. Two years later he became one of the commissioners to investigate claims arising out of the Indian war of 1855–'6. In 1857 he was an active member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state, and was elected, as a Democrat, its first representative in congress, taking his seat in February, 1859. He subsequently resumed the practice of law, but from 1867 till 1870 was engaged in the milling business. He was chairman of the state central Democratic committee, was elected governor of the state in 1870, and re-elected in 1874 for the term ending September, 1878. Gov. Grover resigned his office, 1 Feb., 1877, having been elected to the U. S. senate to succeed James K. Kelly, and took his seat, 8 March, 1877. He was succeeded in 1883 by Joseph N. Dolph. In 1876 Gov. Grover refused to issue a certificate of election as presidential elector to Dr. J. W. Watts, Republican, and gave it instead to E. A. Cronin, Democrat, who had received the next highest number of votes, on the ground that the former had held the office of postmaster when he was chosen. On 19 Dec. the governor published an elaborate argument in defence of his action, but it was annulled by the electoral commission, who decided that Watts's ineligibility merely created a vacancy in the electoral college, which the other members from Oregon were empowered to fill.

GROW, Galusha Aaron, statesman, b. in Ashford (now Eastford), Windham co., Conn., 31 Aug., 1824. When ten years old he removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., where he attended a district-school and pursued a preparatory course in Franklin academy, Harford. He was graduated at Amherst in 1844, studied law in Montrose, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county, 19 April, 1847. He soon afterward settled in Towanda, and became a partner of David Wilmot. He practised law until the spring of 1850, when feeble health compelled him to seek out-door pursuits, and he engaged in farming, surveying, and gathering hemlock bark for tanneries. In the fall of 1850 he received and declined a unanimous nomination to the legislature, tendered by the Democratic party. A few weeks later, David Wilmot, Free-soil, and James Lowrey, Pro-slavery, candidates of the Democratic party for congress, withdrew from the contest on an agreement that the two branches of the party should unite upon Mr. Grow as a candidate. The conventions reassembled, placed Mr. Grow in nomination, and, after an exciting campaign of one week, he was elected over John C. Adams, Whig. He took his seat in congress in December, 1851, being its youngest member, and continued to represent the "Wilmot district" for twelve successsive years, although he had severed his connection with the Democratic

Galusha A Grow

party on the repeal of the Missouri compromise. His period of service was distinguished by the legislation on the Missouri compromise, the Kansas troubles, and the Homestead and Pacific railroad bills, as well as the election of Speaker Banks and the presidential campaigns of Frémont and Lincoln. He rendered important services on the committees on Indian affairs, agriculture, and territories, being a member of the latter six years and its chairman four. His first speech was delivered upon the homestead bill, a measure which he continued to urge at every congress for ten years, when he had at last the satisfaction of signing the law as speaker. At the convening of the first or extra session of the 37th congress, 4 July, 1861, he was elected speaker, and held the position until 4 March, 1863, when, on retiring, he received a unanimous vote of thanks, the first vote of the kind given to any speaker in many years. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1864 and 1868, and chairman of the Pennsylvania state committee during the latter campaign. In 1857 he was a victim of the National hotel poisoning. He spent the summer of 1870 in California, Oregon, and British Columbia, and in 1871 he settled in Houston, Tex., as president of the International and Great Northern railroad of Texas, remaining there until 1875, when he returned to Pennsylvania and took an active part in the state election of that year and the presidential campaign of 1876. In the autumn of 1876 he declined the mission to Russia.

GROWDON, Joseph, jurist, b. in England; d. in Pennsylvania, 9 Dec., 1730. He was the son of Lawrence Growdon, of Cornwall, England, who was largely interested in the tin-mines. He came to this country shortly after Penn's arrival, and settled in Bucks county, Pa., where he took up 10,000 acres. In 1684 he was chosen to the assembly of Pennsylvania, was thereafter almost continuously chosen to this body until 1722, and for eleven years was speaker. From 1687 till 1703 he was a member of the provincial council, under the administration of Gov. Penn and Lieutenant-Governors Evans and Gookin. In 1690 he was commissioned one of the judges of the supreme court, and held this office for several years. In 1707 he was appointed chief justice of the court, which place he held until 1716. He filled the many offices of trust committed to him with marked ability, and but few men in the province in his day attained to a higher degree of usefulness.—His son, **Joseph,** lawyer, b. in England; d. in Pennsylvania in 1738, was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 7 March, 1726, and served in that capacity till his death. In 1735 he was appointed advocate for the crown in the vice-admiralty.—Another son, **Lawrence,** jurist, b. in Pennsylvania, 14 March 1694; d. there, 1 April, 1770, was a merchant at Bristol, England, in 1730. In 1734 he was chosen to the assembly, in which body he remained until 1738, in 1747 became a member of the provincial council, and was for twelve years a justice of the supreme court of the province. In conjunction with Rev. Richard Peters, secretary of the land-office, he was appointed commissioner for running a "temporary boundary" with Maryland, Col. Gale and Mr. Chamberlayne being the Maryland commissioners. He was a man of large wealth.—His daughter, **Grace,** was the wife of Joseph Galloway, the distinguished lawyer and Tory.—**Grace,** daughter of Joseph Growdon, the elder, became the wife of David Lloyd, who was speaker of the assembly, councillor, attorney-general, and chief justice.

GRUBÉ, Bernhard Adam, missionary, b. in Germany in 1715; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 20 March, 1808. He studied at Jena, united with the Moravian church, and in 1746 was sent to Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the Indian mission and ministry of his church. His contributions to the department of American philology were a "Delaware Indian Hymn-Book" and a "Harmony of the Gospels" (Delaware) (Friedensthal, Pa., 1767).

GRUND, Francis Joseph, author, b. in Bohemia in 1805; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Sept., 1863. He was educated at the polytechnic school in Vienna, and in 1825 became professor of mathematics in the military school at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. He settled in Philadelphia in 1826, and for many years was connected with the press. In 1854 he was appointed U. S. consul at Antwerp, and in 1860 was transferred to Havre and made diplomatic agent to the south German states. He was chosen editor of the Philadelphia "Age," a Democratic newspaper, in April, 1863, but soon became a Republican and resigned the post. He published, besides numerous essays and addresses, "Exercises in Arithmetic" (Boston, 1833); "Americans in their Moral, Religious, and Social Relations" (1837); "Aristocracy in America" (1839); and a German campaign life of Gen. William Henry Harrison (Philadelphia, 1840); and translated Herschel's "Astronomical Problems."

GRUNDY, Felix, statesman, b. in Berkeley county, Va., 11 Sept., 1777; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 19 Dec., 1840. He was a seventh son. His father, an Englishman, came to this country early in life. In 1779 he removed to Red Stone Old Fort, near what is now Brownsville, Pa., and in 1780 to Kentucky. In both places the family were much exposed to Indian depredations, and three of Grundy's brothers were killed by the Indians during his infancy. His first instruction was received from his mother, who was an ambitious woman of strong character, and he then went to Dr. James Priestly's Bardstown academy. His mother wished him to enter the medical profession, but his natural tastes led him to the law, which he studied under George Nicholas. He was elected to the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1799, and from that year till 1806 was a member of the legislature. He introduced a bill to establish the circuit court system, which was passed over the governor's veto, and in 1802 had a debate with Henry Clay, then as little known as himself, on banks and banking, in which was foreshadowed the future course of both in national politics. In 1806 Grundy was appointed a judge of the supreme court of errors and appeals, and in March, 1807, he became chief justice. The salary being too small to enable him to live comfortably, he resigned, and in the winter of 1807–'8 removed to Nashville, Tenn., to practise law. Here he achieved a great reputation as a criminal lawyer. He defended 105 criminals on capital indictments, of whom but one was executed. In 1811 he was elected to congress as a war Democrat, and was re-elected in 1813, but resigned next year on account of the illness of

Felix Grundy

his wife. During the financial depression that followed the war of 1812, he was in 1819 elected to the Tennessee legislature, where he opposed all relief laws, but successfully advocated the establishment of the state bank. In 1820 he was appointed a commissioner to settle the boundary-line dispute with Kentucky. In 1829 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the unexpired term of John H. Eaton, as an avowed Jacksonian. His speech in 1830 on Foote's resolution was regarded by many in Tennessee as leaning toward nullification, but in the Jackson-Calhoun imbroglio Grundy criticised both participants. In 1832 and 1833, when he was a candidate for re-election, in spite of a letter from Jackson approving his course, he was bitterly opposed by administration organs, but was finally successful after a long contest. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on post-offices and of the judiciary committee. He supported and defended nearly all of Jackson's measures. In 1838 he entered Van Buren's cabinet as attorney-general, but only served from September, 1838, to December, 1839, when he resigned, having been re-elected to the senate on 19 Nov. in place of Ephraim H. Foster. On 14 Dec. he resigned his seat on the ground of ineligibility, as he had been still attorney-general when chosen, but he was at once re-elected. In 1838, being instructed to vote against the sub-treasury system, he did so, though favoring it. He opposed all protection except that which is incidental to a tariff levied for revenue, favored the compromise bill of 1833, and suggested and was a member of the committee that revised it. He lies buried in the Nashville city cemetery, where a monument has been erected to his memory. His most finished oration was that delivered on the death of Jefferson and Adams. He was a man of commanding presence, gentle, and amiable. The legal literature of the southwest is filled with anecdotes about him. His last political act was to speak in Tennessee for Van Buren against Harrison. During this contest Henry Clay, who was passing through Nashville, visited Mrs. Grundy, and, on being told where her husband was, said: "Ah, I see! Still pleading the cause of criminals."

GRYMES, John Randolph, soldier, b. in Virginia about 1746; died there in 1820. In 1776 he joined the royal army under Lord Dunmore at the head of a troop of horse that he had himself raised. In a letter to Lord George Germain, Lord Dunmore said that Mr. Grymes was, "from his fortune, position, and strict honor, a valuable acquisition to the royal cause." The same year he was expelled from his estate, and all his negroes, cattle, and personal property fell into the hands of the patriots. He joined "the rangers," a battalion of horse, in 1777, and at the close of 1778 resigned and went to England, where he was agent for prosecuting the claims of the loyalists in Virginia. When the invasion of Napoleon was apprehended the loyalist Americans in London offered, with the king's approval, to form themselves into a company, and Mr. Grymes was appointed ensign. While in London he married his cousin, the daughter of John Randolph, last royal attorney-general of Virginia, and niece of Peyton Randolph, president of the Continental congress. He afterward returned to the United States, settled in Orange county, Va., and became a wealthy slave-holder and planter.—His son, **John Randolph**, Jr., lawyer, b. in Orange county, Va., in 1786; d. in New Orleans, La., 4 Dec., 1854, removed to Louisiana in 1808. At the battle of New Orleans he volunteered as aide to Gen. Jackson, and was complimented in the despatches of the commander to the war department. Mr. Grymes was engaged during his practice in almost every case of importance in the courts of New Orleans and the surrounding counties. He was one of Gen. Jackson's counsel in the U. S. bank case, and opposed Daniel Webster in the city of New Orleans against Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. He held at different periods the offices of U. S. district attorney and attorney-general of the state, served in the legislature several terms, and was a member of the State constitutional convention. During his professional career he fought two duels, in one of which he was severely wounded.

GUACANAGARI (gwa-cah-nah-gar'-e), Haytian cacique. He was one of the five native kings who ruled over Hayti at the time of the discovery of the island. He sent a message to Columbus in December, 1492, begging the latter to come to his residence. He received the Spaniards with great courtesy, and when he heard of the shipwreck of one of the vessels of Columbus he invited the discoverer to stay at his residence. In 1493 the neighboring caciques attacked the fortress La Navidad, which had been built by Columbus, and massacred the Spanish garrison. Guacanagari and his subjects fought in the defence of the Spaniards, but were routed, their leader wounded, and his village burned to the ground. When Columbus returned on his second voyage, Guacanagari sent his brother to greet the admiral. He refused to take part in the plan formed by Caonabo in 1494 to exterminate the foreign invaders, and incurred thereby the hostility of his fellow-caciques. He informed Columbus of this secret league, and assisted him in his expedition against the Indians that were assembled at the Vega, in March, 1495, under Manicaotex. This conduct excited the hatred of all the caciques of the island, and he fled to the mountains, where he died in obscurity.

GUAL, Pedro (goo-ahl'), South American patriot, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1784; d. in Guayaquil, Ecuador, 6 May, 1862. He was graduated at the University of Caracas in 1809, and soon afterward emigrated to Trinidad, to escape imprisonment for having expressed revolutionary opinions. He returned to Caracas on hearing of the revolution of 1810, was elected a member of the legislature in 1811, and also acted as secretary to Gen. Miranda. After the surrender of the Republicans in 1812, Gual escaped to New York, but afterward returned to Cartagena. He was obliged to flee again to St. Thomas, but subsequently became governor of Cartagena, and then ambassador to the United States from Colombia. He was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., and began to practise law, when Bolivar summoned him to join the expedition of Montilla and Brion in 1816, which resulted in regaining the provinces of Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Rio Hacha. These provinces were united in one state, of which Gual became governor. While member of the congress of Cucuta he was made minister of finance and foreign affairs, and afterward held the same office in Bogotá till 1826. He was a member of the American assembly which met in Mexico in 1826. From 1828 till 1837 he lived in retirement, when he was sent to Europe by the government of Ecuador, and caused Spain to acknowledge the independence of that country. In 1848 he removed to Caracas, where he lived in retirement during the administration of Monagas. On 15 March, 1858, there was a revolt against Monagas, and the National convention appointed Gual president of the provisional government. He restored order, and was appointed president of the council of state by Gen. Castro, but resigned, and was elected dep-

uty to the National convention of Valencia. In 1859 he was elected vice-president of the republic, and in the next year Gual occupied the executive chair, acting with energy raising troops against the insurgents of the east. He resigned his office in 1861, and retired to private life in Guayaquil, where he remained until his death.

GUANOALCA (goo-an-o-ahl'-ka), Araucanian cacique, b. in the valley of Puren in 1530; d. in Marigueñu in 1591. In his early youth he offered his services to the Araucanian toqui, or general-in-chief, Caupolican, and participated against the Spaniards in all the battles of the war for independence, which lasted from 1541 till 1600. At the head of his tribe, he was at the capture of Fort Tucapel in November, 1553, and the subsequent defeat and death of Valdivia in the same place in 1554. He continued to lead his tribe in the national strife for liberty, and used to penetrate into the midst of the Spanish hosts, to avoid the effect of the fire-arms, and engage a hand-to-hand fight, so that his whole body was soon covered by wounds and scars. In 1587, at the head of 1,000 Indians, he captured the fort of Puren, which was, however, recovered two days afterward by the Spaniards, on the arrival of re-enforcements. In 1588, at the death of the toqui Cadiguala, Guanoalca was elected by the united tribes as commander-in-chief, and at their head invested again the fortress of Puren, which after a time was abandoned by its defenders for want of provisions, and destroyed by the Indians. He also gained in that year two important victories at Trinidad and Espiritu Santo, and made an unsuccessful attack on the fortress of Marigueñu. In the two following years he continued the warfare with varying fortunes, capturing some forts and destroying several settlements, and when, in 1591, he invested Marigueñu again with a strong force, he was, notwithstanding his age and numerous wounds, the first in the assault, but was killed by the stroke of a battle-axe.

GUARDIA, Tomas, president of Costa Rica, b. in Bagáces, province of Guanacaste, 17 Dec., 1832; d. in San José, Costa Rica, 6 July, 1882. He entered the army in 1850, fought against William Walker's filibusters in 1855, and was promoted captain. He afterward became colonel, and in 1866 military commander of the province of Alajuela, but being persecuted on account of his political opinion by the administration of Jesus Jimenez, he resigned in 1869, and soon put himself at the head of other malcontents. On 27 April, 1870, he took the government palace by surprise, and made the president prisoner. Dr. Bruno Carranza was appointed provisional president, with Guardia as commander-in-chief of the military. Carranza resigned on 8 Aug., and Guardia was chosen provisional president, but, as the national assembly continued hostile, he abdicated and retired to Alajuela. On 7 Oct. the garrison of that city pronounced in his favor, and he was proclaimed dictator, and subsequently chosen president. In 1874 and 1878 he was re-elected, and was in fact the irresponsible ruler of the republic, but notwithstanding this, and his strenuous opposition to Central American union, his government did much for the country, fostering public schools, and protected agriculture. He began the building of an interoceanic railway, against the advice of engineers, and at the time of his death the republic was about $20,000,000 in debt, with the road still unfinished. He also built telegraph-lines over the republic and left over 400 miles established. He was defeated in the elections of 1882, but died a few weeks before the end of his term.

GUARDIOLA, Santos (war-de'-o-lah), president of Honduras, b. in Tegucigalpa in 1812; d. there in 1862. He entered the army at an early age, and his daring and cruelty in the civil wars of Central America earned for him the name of the "Tiger of Honduras." In an effort to overthrow the government of his native state in 1850, he was defeated and banished. In 1856 he joined the Nicaraguan forces as general of division, was defeated first by Walker, then by Muñoz, and returned to Honduras, where, by a revolutionary movement, aided by Guatemala, he was elevated to the presidency. He crushed all revolutionary movements with an iron hand, and the republic enjoyed comparative peace under his rule; but he made some liberal laws, and thereby became obnoxious to his former supporters, the clergy. They openly preached dissension from the pulpit, and in 1862 Guardiola was overthrown by a new insurrection and assassinated.

GUARIONEX (war-re-o-nex'), Haytian cacique, d. in June, 1502. He was one of the five native kings who ruled over the island at the time of the discovery by the Spanish. He permitted Columbus in 1494 to build the fortress named "Concepcion," in the midst of his territory, and submitted without resistance to the Spanish domination and the payment of a tribute. In 1496 he embraced the Christian faith, but relapsed into his old religion. He afterward rose in arms against the Spaniards, and entered the league formed against them by the other caciques, and was seized and imprisoned, but after some time set at liberty. In 1498 he entered into a conspiracy with Francisco Roldán, the chief judge, against the adelantado Bartolomé Columbus. The conspiracy was discovered, and Guarionex fled with his family and a small band of retainers to the mountain fastnesses of Ciguay, whence he made several descents into the plains, laying waste the villages of the natives who continued faithful to the Spaniards. The adelantado marched against him with a large force, and compelled him to retire to the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the mountains, where he was finally surprised, and brought in chains to Fort Concepcion in 1500. He was kept a prisoner, and finally sent to Spain by the new governor, Alonso de Ojeda, together with the ex-commissioner, Bobadilla, and Roldán, and they all perished in the hurricane that had been predicted by Christopher Columbus, in June, 1502.

GUBERT, Louise, singer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa.; d. in Baltimore, Md., in 1882. Her paternal grandfather was a French officer, who had served under the first Napoleon, and her father was a Cuban. At the age of fifteen she sang the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," at a concert in Philadelphia, and soon afterward took part in numerous concerts for charitable purposes. While she was still pursuing her education, the Sisters of the Visitation from Georgetown, D. C., established a branch of their order in Philadelphia, where Miss Gubert became one of their pupils, and determined to embrace a religious life. A few years after her father's death she accompanied Bishop Whelan to Wheeling, Va., and in a short time entered the community of Visitation nuns established there, where the spiritual name of Sister Mary Agnes was conferred on her. Through her skill and energy the school acquired a wide reputation. Before the academy was removed to its present locality, at Mount de Chantal, she was visited by all the distinguished musicians who passed through Wheeling. Among her best songs were "The Erl-King," by Schubert, and the principal arias from "Der Freischütz." The last time that she sang

in the convent was on the occasion of a first communion, when, without the organ accompaniment, she rendered one of Father Faber's hymns.

GÜELL Y RENTÉ, Juan (goo-ell'), Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1815; d. in Madrid, Spain, in 1875. He was educated in Havana, and went to Spain in 1835, where he entered the army, but after several years returned to his native city. He was a member of the Spanish cortes several times. He published a volume of poems (1843); "Hojas del Alma," poems (1844); "Últimos Cantos" (Madrid, (1859); and "Noches de Estío" (1861).—His brother, **José,** author, b. in Havana in 1818; d. in Madrid, Spain, 20 Dec., 1884, went, in 1835, to Barcelona, Spain, where he received, in 1838, the diploma of LL. D. After spending several years in his native city he returned to Spain, and in 1848, notwithstanding great opposition from high quarters, married Doña Josefa Fernanda, sister to the king consort. Güell suffered many hardships on account of this marriage; his wife was deprived of all the rights and honors belonging to her royal birth, and he was banished from Spain. He went to France, and remained there several years, taking part in many of the conspiracies of the Liberals against the Spanish government. In 1879 Güell was elected senator for Havana to the Spanish cortes. He published "Amarguras del Corazón," a volume of poems (Havana, 1843); "Lágrimas del Corazón," poems (Madrid, 1846); "Leyendas Americanas," which have been translated into English, French, Italian, and German (1856), and other works in Spanish. He also wrote much in French, including the novels "Neludia," "Les deux folies," "Catherine Ossuna," "Les amours d'un nègre," and "Philippe II. et Don Carlos devant l'histoire," an historical work which shows much research (1878).

GÜEMES Y HORCASITAS, Juan Francisco (guay'-meth), Cuban statesman, b. in Oviedo, Spain, in 1682; d. in 1768. He took part in the wars of the beginning of the 18th century, and from 1734 to 1746 was governor of Cuba. He organized the judicial system of the island, founded hospitals, established a general post-office, caused the construction of several first-class men-of-war, fortified Havana, and in 1739 sent a successful expedition to the relief of St. Augustine, Fla., besieged by the English. In 1742 he sent another expedition to South Carolina. In 1746 he was appointed viceroy of Mexico, and there also he introduced many reforms. In 1755 he returned to Spain, and was brevetted captain-general, and created count of Revilla Gigedo.—His son, **Juan Vicente,** count of Revilla Gigedo, viceroy of Mexico, b. in Havana, Cuba, about 1734; d. in Madrid, Spain, 2 May, 1799, was educated in Spain, entered the army, took part in the siege of Gibraltar from 1779 to 1783, was promoted lieutenant-general, and in 1789 appointed viceroy of Mexico. He immediately began one of the most beneficial administrations that Mexico ever had under Spanish rule. He reformed the financial management, finished the paving of the principal streets of the capital, had the open sewers and canals filled up and subterranean sewers provided, cleaned the principal square, established free primary schools, and began a carriage-road to Vera Cruz. He also established the botanical garden in Mexico, and sent scientific expeditions to Bering strait and the strait of Juan de Fuca. But he was calumniated at court, was relieved of the government, 12 July, 1794, and spent his last days in Spain.

Revillagigedo

GUENUCALQUÍN (gwen-noo-kal-keen'), Araucanian cacique, b. in the valley of Ilicura, Arauco, in 1599; d. there in 1634. From his early youth he participated in the struggle against the Spanish invaders of his country, and was elected cacique of his tribe in 1626. He attacked the Spanish army in the defile of Robleria in 1630, and after a protracted fight routed them with heavy loss. His gallantry and strategic ability caused him to be elected toqui by the united tribes of Arauco in 1631. In 1632 Guenucalquin was advised by his chiefs to surprise the Spanish camp in the night, but he refused, saying that he did not wish to be accused by the enemy of having taken advantage of the darkness. In the battle that took place on the following morning the Indians were gaining the advantage, when the second chief of the Araucanian army, Putapichion, was killed, and in their desire to rescue his body the Indians became confused and put to flight. After this defeat, Guenucalquin collected the scattered forces again, and continued his inroads into Spanish territory till their army invaded Arauco once more, and he was killed in a bloody battle in his native valley.

GUERNSEY, Alfred Hudson, editor, b. in Vermont in 1825. He was for several years editor of "Harper's Magazine," and from 1872 till 1876 was an associate editor of the "American Cyclopædia," to which he contributed numerous articles. He has also written largely for periodicals, mainly on historical subjects, and is author, jointly with Henry M. Alden, of "Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion," Mr. Guernsey writing the eastern campaigns (2 vols., New York, 1862–'5), and of "The Spanish Armada" (1882).

GUERRERO, Teodoro (ga-rayr'-ro), Cuban author, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1825. He went to Spain to be educated, returned to his native country in 1845, and began his literary career by publishing "Teodorelas," a volume of poems. In 1855 his drama "La Escala del Poder" was performed at Madrid, and his comedy "La Cabeza y el Corazón" at Havana in 1861. Guerrero has taken a great interest in educational matters. He has published "Lecciones de Mundo," which has gone through many editions, "Anatomía del corazón," "Cuentos de la Salón," "Historia íntima de Seis Mujeres," and novels and pieces for the theatre.

GUERRERO, Vicente (ger-ray'-ro), president of Mexico, b. in Tixtla, Mexico, in 1783; d. in Cuilapam, Mexico, 14 Feb., 1831. He distinguished himself in the battle of Izucar, 23 Feb., 1812, and after the defeat of the revolutionists at Puruaran went to the south of Mexico and gained several victories over the Spaniards. In 1816 he was defeated in Cañada de las Naranjos, but soon afterward he defeated Zavala and Reguera in Azoyu. The Spanish general Apodaca then offered to pardon him if he would yield, but he refused. The death of Morelos, Matamoros, and Mina, the imprisonment of Bravo and Rayon, and the pardon accepted by Teran, almost put an end to the revolution, and Guerrero was the only general that continued to resist the Spaniards, until the victory of Tamo, 15 Sept., 1818, revived the cause and enabled him to gain other victories. When

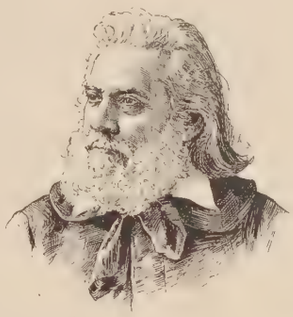
he was convinced that Iturbide desired the independence of Mexico, he joined him; but when Iturbide caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, he opposed him and was defeated and wounded in the battle of Almolonga, 23 Jan., 1823. Guerrero was appointed a member of the executive council when the Republicans were victorious, and exiled Iturbide. Afterward Bravo was elected head of the so-called Escoces party, and Guerrero of the Yorkino. The rivals met in battle, Bravo was defeated, and Guerrero became president of Mexico. But he was soon deposed in favor of Santa-Anna, fled to the south, and made war upon the administration until January, 1831, when he was inveigled on board an Italian ship, and delivered to his enemies. He was condemned by a court-martial and shot.

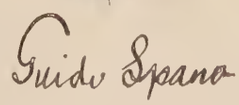
GUESS, George, or **SEQUOYAH,** a Cherokee half-breed, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, b. about 1770; d. in San Fernando, northern Mexico, in August, 1843. He cultivated a small farm in the Cherokee country of Georgia, and was known as an ingenious silversmith, when, in 1826, he invented a syllabic alphabet of the language of his nation of eighty-five characters, each representing a single sound. This is probably the most perfect alphabet ever devised for any language. He used the characters that he found in an English spelling-book as far as they went, though he knew no language but his own. In 1828 a newspaper called the "Phœnix" was established, part of which was printed in Guess's alphabet, and it was also used in printing a part of the New Testament. Guess was not a Christian, and is said to have regretted his invention when he heard that it had been used for the latter purpose. He accompanied his tribe in their emigration beyond the Mississippi, and in 1842 went with other Indians to Mexico.

GUEST, John, jurist, b. in England; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Sept., 1707. He received a university education in England, and probably engaged in the practice of the law before coming to this country. In 1701, shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia, he was commissioned by William Penn to be chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and presiding judge of the courts of common pleas, quarter sessions, and the orphans' court of the city and county of Philadelphia. He served as chief justice in 1701, 1702, and 1705, as an associate justice in the same court in 1704, and as presiding judge of the other courts from 1701 till 1706. He was invited by Penn to a seat in his council in July, 1701, and continued a member of this body until his death.

GUEST, John, naval officer, b. in Missouri in 1821; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 12 Jan., 1879. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1837, and in 1843 became passed midshipman, and was attached to the steamer "Poinsett" in the survey of Tampa bay in 1844–'5. In 1850 he was made lieutenant, and in 1866 captain. He served in 1845–'8 on the frigate "Congress" in the Pacific, on the coast of Mexico during the Mexican war, and took part on shore in several sharp engagements. In 1854 he was second in command of the seamen and marines of the U. S. steamer "Plymouth," boarded at Shanghai a Chinese man-of-war and liberated a pilot-boat crew, and was also in a severe and victorious fight with the Chinese rebels, who endeavored to plunder the foreign residents of the city in April of the same year. He was in command of the boats of the "Niagara," and cut out the Confederate steamer "Aid," under the guns of Fort Morgan, in August, 1861. Capt. Guest commanded the "Owasco," of Admiral Porter's mortar flotilla, in the bombardment and passage of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, and commanded the same vessel at the bombardment of Vicksburg in the summer of the same year, receiving the highest praise from his superiors. He commanded the iron-clad "Lehigh" and the steamer "Itasca" at both of the Fort Fisher engagements. He was promoted to commodore in 1873, and at the time of his death was commandant of the Portsmouth navy-yard.

GUIDO Y SPANO, Carlos, Argentine poet, b. in Salta, 8 March, 1832. He was graduated in law at the University of San Carlos, Buenos Ayres, in 1853, practised in Buenos Ayres, and in 1862 was elected deputy to the Federal congress, where he became one of the leaders of the National party. In 1865 he was elected president of the national congress, but when the war with Paraguay began he resigned, and served as lieutenant-colonel. In 1872 he was elected to the national senate, and was its president for four years. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1871 he was one of the members of the popular commission for the relief of the sufferers. He is now (1887) keeper of the national records in Buenos Ayres. He began to write verses while still in college, and has gained reputation as a poet. The greater part of his poems have been collected in his book "Hojas al Viento" (Buenos Ayres, 1871). Guido is one of the most popular poets of the Argentine.





GUIGNAS, Ignatius, clergyman, b. in France about the end of the 17th century. He was a member of the Society of Jesus, and founded the mission of St. Michael the Archangel among the Sioux, in what is now Minnesota, in 1727. After beginning his mission labors, he was forced to abandon the work, owing to a victory of the Foxes over the French. He attempted to reach the Illinois country in 1728, but fell into the hands of the Kickapoos and Mascoutens, allies of the Foxes, by whom he was detained prisoner five months, and was constantly in danger of death. After a time he was condemned to be burned alive, but was saved by an old man who adopted him. He afterward received supplies from the Illinois missionaries, and used these to gain over the Indians, whom he induced to make peace. He was taken to the Illinois country, and left on parole until November, 1729, when the Indians took him back to their canton. On being liberated he seems to have returned to the Dakota mission, where he was laboring in 1736.

GUIGUES, Joseph Eugene Bruno, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Gap, France, 28 Aug., 1805; d. in Ottawa, Canada, 9 Feb., 1874. He decided early in life to devote himself to the church, and entered the congregation of the Oblate Fathers. He soon gained the highest rank in the order, was sent to Canada on a special mission in 1844, and shortly afterward appointed superior and perpetual visitor of the Oblates of Canada. In 1847 the see of Ottawa was created, and, at the request of the bishop of Montreal, Father Guigues was nominated its first bishop, and was consecrated 30 July, 1848. The country under his jurisdiction was at this time sparsely settled, and most of the population was of a floating character. His whole diocese contained only five priests and between four and five thousand Roman Catholics. He set to work to obtain priests from France and Ireland, and his success increased the tide of emigration, which was beginning to flow into the valley of the Ottawa. He established a house of the Oblate Fathers at Notre Dame du Desert, a hundred miles from the city of Ottawa, which supplied him abundantly with missionaries. Another mission was founded at Temiscaming. He was instrumental in founding the College of Ottawa, opened institutions that were conducted by the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and established a large number of schools under the care of the Christian Brothers. An orphanage at Ottawa, and houses of refuge for the infirm and old, owed their existence to him. He was particularly anxious to strengthen the French element in Upper Canada, and contributed much to arrest the emigration which had been setting eastward, while his aid and advice drew many French Canadians to settle in the valley of the Ottawa. At his death the number of priests had increased from five to seventy-five. There were a hundred and fifteen churches in the diocese, and the number of Roman Catholics was considerably over seventy-five thousand.

GUILD, Curtis, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Jan., 1827. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and at sixteen years of age entered a merchant's office, but in 1847 became connected with the Boston "Daily Journal," and has since devoted himself to journalism. He founded in 1859 the Boston "Commercial Bulletin," and since that date has been its editor-in-chief. Mr. Guild was president of the Boston commercial club in 1882–'3, and has been president of the Bostonian society since 1882. For more than forty years he has contributed to almost every department of current literature. He is the author of "Over the Ocean," a series of sketches of European travel, first published in the "Commercial Bulletin" (Boston, 1871); and "Abroad Again" (1876).

GUILD, Reuben Aldridge, author, b. in West Dedham, Mass., 4 May, 1822. He was graduated at Brown in 1847, and in 1848 was appointed librarian of the university, which place he has held to the present time (1887). Under his charge the library has increased from 17,000 to 66,000 volumes. In 1878 a fire-proof library building was completed, in accordance with his own wishes and suggestions. The classification of the library, the arrangement of the books, and the card catalogue, have been highly approved. In 1874 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Shurtleff college. In 1877 he travelled in England and Scotland, visiting the great libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Besides current articles, including many on Freemasonry, he is the author of "Librarian's Manual, a Treatise on Bibliography, with Sketches of Public Libraries" (New York, 1858); "Life, Times, and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University" (Boston, 1864); "History of Brown University, with Illustrative Documents" (Providence, 1867); "Biographical Introduction to the Writings of Roger Williams" (1866); "Chaplain Smith and the Baptists" (Philadelphia, 1885); and has edited "Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, 1765–1790," by William R. Staples (Providence, 1870); "Literary and Theological Addresses of Alva Woods," with a life (1868); "Letter of John Cotton, and Roger Williams's Reply" (1866); and "Queries of Highest Consideration," by Roger Williams (1867).

GUINZBERG, Aaron, rabbi, b. in Prague, Bohemia, in 1812; d. in Boston, Mass., 20 July, 1873. After a thorough rabbinical and general education in his native city, he was appointed rabbi of Libochowitz, Bohemia. In 1846 he wrote a spirited defence of Judaism, and demanded political emancipation for the Jews of Austria. His work, "Dogmatisch-historisch Beleuchtung des alten Judenthums," was dedicated to Sir Moses Montefiore, but its tone was too liberal for the government, and soon after its publication he emigrated to the United States, where he officiated as rabbi in Baltimore, Rochester, and Boston. Dr. Guinzberg was a man of considerable erudition, which he strove to utilize for the moral advancement of his brethren and the vindication of his religion. He was favorably known as a teacher of distinction at various institutes of learning. He was a frequent contributor to the Jewish and general press, and his writings were usually of a polemic character. He belonged to the conservative school.

GULDIN, John C., clergyman, b. in Bucks county, Pa., in 1799; d. in New York city in 1863. He studied theology under Herman, and it is supposed that he was licensed to preach in 1820. Mr. Guldin was known as the "Apostle to the Germans." From 1820 till 1842 he preached in the counties of Chester, Montgomery, and Franklin, Pa., removed to New York in 1842, and was pastor of a congregation, and general missionary to the Germans. He superintended the German publications of the American tract society, and was the chief editor of the hymn-book that has since been adopted by the Presbyterian church for the use of its German congregations.

GULICK, Peter Johnson, missionary, b. in Freehold, N. J., 12 March, 1797; d. in Kobe, Japan, 8 Dec., 1877. He was graduated at Princeton in 1825, and studied for two years at the theological seminary there. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick in 1827, and was ordained by the same presbytery in October of that year. In November he left Boston for the Hawaiian islands under commission of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and was stationed on various islands of the Hawaiian kingdom. In 1874 he went to Japan, and there passed the last days of his life with a son who was also a missionary.

GUMILLA, José, Spanish missionary, b. in Barcelona, Spain, in 1690; d. in Madrid in 1758. He entered the Jesuit order in 1708, and in 1714 was sent as a missionary to South America. He was sent into different provinces successively, and while performing the duties of his ministry was a close observer of the manners of the inhabitants. He gave all the time his missionary labors allowed him to the study of natural history, and during his journeys collected plants unknown in Europe, formed collections of insects, and dissected the animals that the Indians brought him after hunt-

ing or fishing. Having been appointed superior of the missions on the Orinoco in 1728, he sailed up this river and visited all the settlements, Indian as well as Spanish, that were situated in this province. He was appointed rector of the College of Carthagena in 1734, and of that in Madrid in 1738. He published "El Orinoco ilustrado y defendido: historia natural, civil y geografica de las naciones situadas en las riberas de esto gran rio" (enlarged ed., 2 vols., with plates, Madrid, 1745). The history of the Orinoco has been often reprinted. The best edition is probably the one published at Barcelona (2 vols., 1791). It was translated into French by Eidous (3 vols., Paris, 1758). Unlike that of most Spanish writers, Gumilla's style is remarkable for its simplicity. The Abbé Raynal, in his "Histoire du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indies" has borrowed some of his most effective passages from the work of Gumilla.

GUMMERE, John, educator, b. in Willow Grove, Pa., in 1784; d. in Burlington, N. J., 31 May, 1845. For more than forty years he was a successful teacher in the towns of Burlington, N. J., Horsham, Pa., Rancocus, N. J., and Westtown, Pa., and conducted with his son, Samuel J., a boarding-school in Burlington. In 1833–'43 he was professor of mathematics, and part of the time principal, of the Friends' college at Haverford. He then returned to the Burlington academy, where he remained until his death. He became a member of the American philosophical society in 1814, and in 1825 was given the degree of M. A. by Princeton. A memorial of his life was printed for private circulation by W. J. Allinson (Burlington, N. J., 1845). He published "A Treatise on Surveying" (New York, 1814), and "An Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy" (1822).—His brother, **Samuel R.,** educator, b. in Horsham, Pa., 3 March, 1789; d. in Burlington, N. J., 13 Sept., 1866, was the principal of a boarding-school for girls at Burlington from 1821 till 1837, and was known as a successful teacher. In 1840–'50 he was clerk of the chancery court of New Jersey. He published "Treatise on Geography" (Philadelphia, 1817); "A Revision of the Progressive Spelling-Book" (1831); and a "Compendium of Elocution" (1857).

GUNDLACH, Juan, Cuban naturalist, b. in Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, in 1810. His father was professor of physics and mathematics of the university of his native city. Young Gundlach was graduated there as doctor of philosophy in 1837 and in 1839 went to Cuba, where he began to make collections in natural history. He has continued this work to the present time (1887), with the exception of a few years before 1875, when the insurrection in the island compelled him to reside in Porto Rico. In 1867 he arranged the Cuban collections at the Paris exposition, receiving a silver medal for his services. His name is associated with over sixty species, including one of land mollusks called "Gundlachia Hjalmarsoni," and two called "Unio Gundlachi." At his death his large and valuable collections will become the property of the island of Cuba. Gundlach is a member of scientific societies in all parts of the world, and has published numerous papers on natural history, which have been reprinted in the annals of the "Academia de Ciencias de la Habana."

GUNN, Donald, Canadian jurist, b. in Falkirk, Caithness-shire, Scotland, in September, 1797; d. in St. Andrew's, Manitoba, 30 Nov., 1878. In 1813 he went to the northwest, and entered the service of the Hudson bay company, in which he remained ten years. In 1823 he settled at Red river, and was for about twenty years one of the judges of the court of session, being president of the court for a part of that time. When the legislative council was instituted in Manitoba he became a member, and retained his seat until that body was abolished in 1876. He was thoroughly versed in the natural history of the northwest, and contributed many papers on this subject to the "Miscellaneous Collections of the Smithsonian Institution," and other publications. He was a member of the board of management of Manitoba college.

GUNN, James, senator, b. in Virginia in 1739; d. in Louisville, Ky., 30 July, 1801. He received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Savannah, Ga., where he practised his profession. He was elected as U. S. senator to the 1st congress, and was re-elected in 1789. Mr. Gunn was one of the members of congress who voted for establishing the seat of government at Washington.

GUNNISON, John W., engineer, b. in New Hampshire in 1812; d. near Sevier Lake, Utah, 26 Oct., 1853. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, became 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, 7 July, 1838; 1st lieutenant, 9 May, 1846; and captain, 3 March, 1853. He served in the Florida war of 1837–'9, was engaged for nearly ten years in the survey of the northwestern lakes and in the improvement of the harbors, and in 1849–'51 was associated with Capt. Howard Stansbury in making maps of the Great Salt Lake region, drawing up an able report on his work. In 1853 he had charge of the expeditions and survey of a central route for a railway from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. While thus engaged he was murdered, with seven of his exploring-party, by a band of Mormons and Parvante Indians, his body being pierced by seventeen arrows and otherwise mutilated. He is the author of a "History of the Mormons of Utah: Their Domestic Polity and Theology" (Philadelphia, 1852).

GURLEY, Phineas Densmore, clergyman, b. in Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., 12 Nov., 1816; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at Union in 1837, with the highest honors of his class, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1840. After holding pastorates in Indianapolis, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, he accepted in 1854 a call from the F street church in Washington, D. C., which in 1859 was united with the 2d Presbyterian church of the same city, and continued to be the pastor of both congregations until his death. In 1859 he was chosen chaplain of the U. S. senate. Dr. Gurley numbered among his regular hearers several presidents of the United States, among them Mr. Lincoln, at whose death-bed he was present, and whose funeral sermon he delivered. He took an active part in the negotiations that resulted in the union of the old-school and new-school branches of the Presbyterian church.

GURLEY, Ralph Randolph, clergyman, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 26 May, 1797; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 July, 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1818, removed to Washington, D. C., and was licensed to preach as a Presbyterian, but was never ordained. From 1822 till 1872 he acted as the agent and secretary of the American colonization society, visited Africa three times in its interests, and was one of the founders of Liberia. He also went to England to solicit aid in the work of colonization. During the first ten years of his agency the annual income of the society increased from $778 to $40,000. He delivered addresses in its behalf in all parts of the country, edited "The African Repository," and, besides many reports, wrote

the "Life of Jehudi Ashmun" (New York, 1839); "Mission to England for the American Colonization Society" (1841); and "Life and Eloquence of Rev. Sylvester Larned" (New York, 1844).

GURNEY, Francis, soldier, b. in Bucks county, Pa., in 1738; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 May, 1815. He volunteered in the provincial army in 1756, served under Gen. Israel Putnam, and came to be regarded by that officer in the light of an adopted son. Gurney was present at the capture of Louisbourg, Cape Breton, 25 July, 1758, and at the close of the war joined the expedition against the French West India islands, and assisted in the taking of Guadeloupe, 27 April, 1759. On his return he engaged in commerce in Philadelphia, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary war assisted in the organization and drilling of troops. Although at first he refused to accept a commission, Mr. Gurney was made captain in a regiment of infantry raised by authority of the province. The following year he entered the regular army, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and was present at the battles of Iron Hill, Brandywine, and Germantown, in the first of which he was wounded. After the war he returned to mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. He was for several years warden of the port, during which period he originated and carried out an important improvement in the buoys and beacons in Delaware bay. He was repeatedly elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and subsequently sent to the senate. He was also a trustee of Dickinson college, county commissioner, and director of various institutions. In the whiskey rebellion of 1794, Col. Gurney commanded the 1st regiment of the Philadelphia brigade, which was composed of young men of good family and education. At a critical period of the Revolutionary war, when there was great difficulty in procuring supplies for the American army, Mr. Gurney was one of several residents of Philadelphia who gave their bonds to the amount of about £260,000 for procuring them. The amount of his personal subscription was £2,000.

GURNEY, William, soldier, b. in Flushing, N. Y., 21 Aug., 1821; d. in New York city, 3 Feb., 1879. At the beginning of the civil war he was engaged in business in New York city. In April, 1861, he entered the National service with the 7th regiment, of which he was a member, for the three months' term. At its conclusion he accepted a commission as captain in the 65th New York, known as the "Fighting Chasseurs," and served in that capacity through the early campaigns of the war. In 1862 he was appointed assistant inspector-general and examining officer on Gov. Morgan's staff. In July of that year he received authority to raise a regiment, and in thirty days he had recruited the 127th New York, at the head of which he returned to the field, joining the 23d army corps. In the following October he was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade of Gen. Abercrombie's division. In 1864 he was ordered with his brigade to join Gen. Gilmore's command on the South Carolina coast, and in December, having been severely wounded in the arm in an engagement at Devoe's Neck, was sent north for treatment. Before he had been completely restored to health he was assigned to the command of the Charleston post, and while there was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry in action. After he was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, he returned to Charleston and established himself in business. In October, 1870, he became treasurer of Charleston county, and held the office until 1876. He was a presidential elector in 1873, and in 1874 was appointed a centennial commissioner by President Grant, and elected a vice-president of the commission.

GUROWSKI, Adam, Count, author, b. in the palatinate of Kalisz, Poland, 10 Sept., 1805; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 May, 1866. He was a son of the Count Ladislas Gurowski, who was an ardent admirer of Kosciusko, and who lost the greater part of his estates through having participated in the insurrection of 1794. Having been expelled in 1818, and again in 1819, from the gymnasia of Warsaw and Kalisz for revolutionary demonstrations, young Gurowski continued his studies at various German universities. Returning to Warsaw in 1825, he became identified with those opposed to Russian influence, and was in consequence several times imprisoned. He was active in organizing the revolution of 1830, in which he afterward took part. On its suppression he escaped to France, where he lived for several years and adopted many of the views of Fourier. He was also a member of the national Polish committee in Paris, and became conspicuous in political and literary circles. His estates had meantime been confiscated and he himself condemned to death; but in 1835 he published a work entitled "La vérité sur la Russie," in which he advocated a union of the different branches of the Slavic race. The book being favorably regarded by the Russian government, Gurowski was recalled, and, although his estates were not restored, he was employed in the civil service. In 1844, finding that he had many powerful enemies at court, he left secretly for Berlin and went thence to Heidelberg. Here he gave himself to study, and for two years lectured on political economy in the University of Berne, Switzerland. He then went to Italy, and in 1849 came to the United States, where he engaged in literary pursuits and became deeply interested in American politics. From 1861 till 1863 he was translator in the state department at Washington, being acquainted with eight languages. Before coming to this country he had published "La civilisation et la Russie" (St. Petersburg, 1840); "Pensées sur l'avenir des Polonais" (Berlin, 1841); "Aus meinem Gedankenbuche" (Breslau, 1843); "Eine Tour durch Belgien" (Heidelberg, 1845); "Impressions et souvenirs" (Lausanne, 1846); "Die letzten Ereignisse in den drei Theilen des alten Polen" (Munich, 1846); and "Le Panslavisme" (Florence, 1848). During his residence in the United States he published "Russia as it Is" (New York, 1854); "The Turkish Question" (1854); "A Year of the War" (1855); "America and Europe" (1857); "Slavery in History" (1860); and "My Diary," notes on the civil war (3 vols., 1862–'6).

GUSTAFSON, Axel Carl Johan, author, b. in Lund, Sweden, about 1847. His father is a clergyman, and Axel was educated in his native town. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States, was naturalized, and began to write for the press. Becoming interested in the temperance movement, he contributed to a Boston journal an article on the Gottenburg system of granting licenses, which led to an investigation of the different licensing systems of the world. He also became a contributor to several of the leading periodicals. Soon after coming to this country he married Mrs. Zadel Barnes Buddington, who has since greatly assisted him in his literary work. Going to England, Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson met Samuel Morley, the philanthropist, who induced the former to change his intention of writing a work on the abuse of tobacco, and discuss the liquor question instead. "The Foundation of Death" (London, 1884) was the outcome of this

change of plan. This work discusses the use of liquor among the ancients, the history of the discovery of distillation, liquor adulterations, the effects of alcohol on the physical organs and functions, the social and moral results arising from the drinking habit, heredity, the use of alcohol as a medicine, and includes an inquiry into the methods of reformation. It has passed through three editions, and been translated into Swedish, German, French, Spanish, Malagasy, Burmese, and Mahratta. Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson are now (1887) preparing a series of school-books, intended to inculcate their views on the temperance question.—His wife, **Zadel Barnes Buddington,** author, b. in Middletown, Conn., about 1840, early began writing verses, stories, and sketches. Subsequently a paper by her in favor of the abolition of capital punishment attracted general attention. For two years she was political editor of a Massachusetts journal. Of her tribute to the poet Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier wrote: "I can only compare it with Milton's 'Lycidas'; it is worthy of any living poet at least." Her poem of "Little Martin Craghan," based on the true story of a boy lost in Pittston mines through an act of heroism, became very popular. Mrs. Gustafson (who by her first marriage was Mrs. Buddington) has published "Can the Old Love?" (Boston, 1871); "Meg, A Pastoral, and other Poems" (Boston, 1879); and a new edition of "Zophiël," by Maria Gowen Brooks, with a sketch of the author (Boston, 1879).

GUTHEIM, James Koppel, clergyman, b. in Menne, Westphalia, 15 Nov., 1817; d. in New Orleans, La., 11 May, 1886. He came to the United States in 1843, and was called as minister of a Cincinnati synagogue in 1846. In 1850 he assumed charge of a synagogue in New Orleans; but in 1863, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Union, he left New Orleans, and preached in Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga. At the close of the civil war he returned to New Orleans and was called to the New York Temple Emanuel in 1868. In 1872 he became minister of the New Orleans Temple Sinai, where he preached until his death. He took much interest in educational and charitable work, and was at one time president of the New Orleans board of education. The state senate adjourned on the day of his funeral.

GUTHERS, Karl, artist, b. in Switzerland in 1844. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1851. His father settled in Cincinnati and was the first to introduce terra-cotta objects of art into this country. The son began his professional career by modelling clay in his father's studio. He afterward studied under a portrait-painter in Memphis, Tenn., and in 1868 went to Paris, where he studied with Cabasson and Pils, and was a pupil at the Académie des beaux arts. At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, he went to Belgium, studying in Brussels and Antwerp under Stalleart and Robert. He took up his residence in Rome in 1871, where he executed his first important work. He returned to Memphis in 1873, painting portraits and figure-pieces in oil and water-colors. In 1874 he removed to St. Louis, where he was connected with the art department of Washington university, and was instrumental in the organization of the school and museum of fine arts in the life class in which he taught from 1876 till 1883–'4. In the latter year he went to Paris, where he has since remained, studying in the Julian school. To the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia he sent his "Ecce Homo" and his "Awakening of Spring," receiving for the latter work a medal and diploma.

GUTHRIE, James, statesman, b. in Nelson county, Ky., 5 Dec., 1792; d. in Louisville, 13 March, 1869. He was educated at Bardstown, Ky., and studied law under John Rowan. In 1820 he began practice in Louisville, and at once entered on a successful career at the bar. He was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky legislature in 1827, and was a member of the upper house from 1831 till 1840. In 1840 he was president of the convention that framed the present constitution of the state. He was secretary of the U. S. treasury, under the administration of Franklin Pierce from 1853 till 1857. In 1865 he was elected U. S. senator, but resigned in 1868 on account of declining health. He was president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad from 1860 till 1868.

GUTHRIE, John Julius, naval officer, b. in Washington, N. C., in 1814; d. at sea, near Cape Hatteras, in November, 1877. He became a midshipman in 1834, passed midshipman in 1838, and lieutenant in 1842. He served in the Mexican war and in the attack on the barrier forts in Canton river, China, in November, 1856, where he displayed gallantry. He pulled down the Chinese flag, which he presented to North Carolina as a trophy, and received the thanks of the legislature. In 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service. He was on active duty in New Orleans, and also commanded the "Advance," running the blockade between Wilmington and the Bermudas. At the close of the war he removed to Portsmouth, Va., and in 1865 was the first officer of the regular service who had joined the Confederates to be pardoned by the president. His disabilities were removed by a unanimous vote of congress. He was appointed in 1870 superintendent of the life-saving stations from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras, and was drowned while endeavoring to succor the passengers and crew of the U. S. steamship "Huron" in a storm off Cape Hatteras.

GUTHRIE, Samuel, chemist, b. in Brimfield, Mass., in 1782; d. in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1848. He studied medicine, and was among the earliest laborers in practical chemistry in the United States. He invented and first manufactured percussion pills, also inventing the punch-lock for exploding them. This lock took the place of the old flint-lock in fire-arms, and was in turn superseded, after Dr. Guthrie's death, by the percussion-cap. In the course of his experiments he sustained lasting injuries and nearly lost his life from an accidental explosion. He also invented in 1830 a process for the rapid conversion of potato starch into molasses, which he published in Silliman's "American Journal of Science," to which he contributed occasional papers on scientific subjects. Dr. Guthrie was an original discoverer of chloroform, independently of the contemporaneous researches of Soubeiran, Liebig, and Dumas—made at the same time, but unknown to Guthrie. His chloroform was distributed and his process repeated and verified by the elder Silliman at Yale college in 1831, while the publication of Soubeiran and Liebig's discoveries were made in January and March, 1832, respectively. Dr. Guthrie's process was by distilling together alcohol and bleaching-powder and afterward purifying the distillate, thus obtaining pure chloroform. The exact composition of this substance, termed by Guthrie a "spirituous solution of chloric ether," remained unknown till 1834, when Dumas published the results of his investigation, and named it chloroform. A committee of the Medico-chirurgical society of Edinburgh awarded to Dr. Guthrie

the merit of having first published an account of its therapeutic effects as a diffusible stimulant in 1832.—His son, **Alfred**, mechanical engineer, b. in Sherburne, N. Y., 1 April, 1805; d. in Chicago, Ill., 17 Aug., 1882, removed with his parents to Sackett's Harbor in 1817, where he studied medicine and chemistry with his father, being his assistant at the time of his discovery of chloroform. For ten years he practised medicine, but an aversion to that profession led to his engaging in other occupations. In 1846 he settled in Chicago, where he advanced the idea of supplying the summit level of the Illinois and Michigan canal with water by raising it from Lake Michigan with steam power. The hydraulic works of this canal in Chicago were designed by him and constructed under his supervision, and when completed they were capable of handling a larger volume of water than any other similar works then in existence. In consequence of having a capacity greater than was required by the canal, they were operated for several years in lifting the sewage of Chicago to the canal, which then passed on to its ultimate dissipation in the Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Guthrie's great work was his conception of the U. S. steamboat inspection laws. The terrible steamboat disasters of 1851 led him, at his own expense, to visit the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, where he studied the defective building and the reckless management that resulted in serious loss of life and property. He made numerous drawings with explanations, which were presented to congress, and finally drafted the bill that was enacted in 1852. It is estimated that prior to 1849, 45 per cent. of these river steamboats were lost by disaster, while in 1882, on 5,117 vessels, the loss of life was only one to each 1,726,827 persons.—Another son, **Edwin**, physician, b. in Sherburne, N. Y., 11 Dec., 1806; d. at the Castle of Perote, Mexico, 20 July, 1847, studied medicine with his father, but subsequently abandoned that profession and settled in Iowa, where he held public office. Soon after the beginning of the war with Mexico, he raised a company of Iowa volunteers, of which he became captain, and went to the seat of war. He was wounded in the knee during the engagement at Pass La Hoya, and, after suffering two amputations, died. Guthrie county, Iowa, is named in his honor.

GUTIERREZ, José Nicolás (goo-te-er'-reth), Cuban physician, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1800. He was graduated in medicine in his native city in 1826, soon attained eminence in his profession, and filled the chairs of anatomy, pathology, and clinics in the University of Havana. He founded in 1840 the "Repertorio Médico Habanero," the first medical review published in Cuba, now called "Crónica Médico-Quirurgica de la Habana." Since 1853 it has borne on its title-page his likeness with the inscription, "Founder of the medical press in Cuba." With Dr. Zambrana he founded, in 1861, the Academy of sciences of Havana, and in 1874 a museum of natural history, annexed to the academy. Dr. Gutierrez is a correspondent and member of the Phrenological society of Paris, of the medical academies of Madrid, Cadiz, and New Orleans, of the Lyceum of Rome, and other scientific societies. He is now (1887) engaged in a project to erect a suitable building for the Academy of sciences. His published works include "Importancia de la Química en la Medicina" (1821); "Catecismo de Medicina physiologica" (1826); and "Lecciones de Anatomía" (1854).

GUTIERREZ, Sántos, South American soldier, b. in Cocui, Colombia, 24 Oct., 1820; d. in Bogotá, 6 Feb., 1872. He began his military career in 1840. In 1851 he fought against the Conservatives, and became an active member of the Liberal party. In 1854 he overthrew the dictatorship of Melo by gaining the battles of Pamplona, Tierra-Azul, and Bogotá. From 1859 till 1863 he was the recognized leader of the Liberals, and gained the battles of La Concepcion, Hormezaque, Tunja, Usaquen, Bogotá, and Santa Barbara. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar. From 1840 he occupied many offices, serving the state as judge, representative, senator, governor of Boyacá, secretary of state, and commander-in-chief of the army. He was president of the republic from 1868 till 1870, and then retired to private life, although his successor offered him the place of minister to Europe.

GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, José María, Mexican statesman, b. in Campeche in 1800; d. in the city of Mexico in 1867. He inherited a fortune, held office under Iturbide, and was for a short time secretary of foreign relations. Disheartened by the rapid changes of government, he resolved in 1835 to abandon his country, settled first in Paris, afterward lived at several courts, and sent to the National congress a proposal for the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, which was read in the session of 20 Aug., 1840. Through his second wife, the Countess von Lützow, daughter of the Austrian minister in Rome, he gained access to the Austrian court, and in 1864 the Mexican commission arrived in Miramare to offer the imperial crown to Maximilian. In the suite of that prince he returned to his native land, but died soon afterward.

GUTIERREZ DE LARA, Bernardo, Mexican patriot, b. in Guanajuato in 1778; d. in San Antonio Bejar, 15 March, 1814. When Hidalgo and Allende, after the defeat of Calderon in 1811, were on their way to the United States to reorganize their forces, Gutierrez met them, early in March, to offer his services. He was appointed colonel, and sent as commissioner to Washington, where he arrived in August. His mission was not recognized, and he came to New Orleans, where he organized a force of 450 men. He marched to Texas in February, 1812, captured the town of Nacogdoches and the presidio of Trinidad, and a few days afterward the bay of Espiritu Santo, where he found important stores of ammunition and provisions. The Spanish governor of New Leon and Texas besieged Gutierrez in Trinidad, but after four months the latter made a sally and broke through the enemy's lines. In August of the same year he defeated the royalists at Rosillo, capturing all their artillery, and shortly afterward gained other victories, making him the master of New Leon and Texas. But Alvarez de Toledo, who had been appointed commissioner to Washington, entered there into secret transactions with the Spanish minister, and also instigated Gutierrez's forces to demand the execution of the governor of Leon and Texas. When their commander, in a moment of weakness, submitted, Alvarez appeared in his camp with accusations, and brought about a mutiny which deposed Gutierrez and appointed Alvarez general-in-chief. Gutierrez was patriot enough not to abandon the army in the hour of need, as Arredondo was approaching with an overwhelming force to crush the patriots. The revolutionary army, disconcerted by the change of leaders, was defeated, and Gutierrez died in the battle.

GUY, Peter, Canadian publicist, b. in Ville-Marie, Canada, 11 Dec., 1738; d. in Montreal in January, 1812. He lost his father at the age of eleven, and was educated in the College of Quebec

and in France. On his return to Canada in 1758 he commanded a troop at the battle of Carillon, and in 1759 at that of Montmorency, distinguishing himself in both engagements. After the capitulation of Montreal in 1760 he went to France, but returned to Canada in 1764. He took an active part in the defence of Montreal against Gen. Richard Montgomery, and signed the capitulation of that city. While remaining faithful to Great Britain, he became dissatisfied with her treatment of Canada, and in 1784 was elected president of the committee that was organized in Montreal to draw up and present to the government a list of grievances. He was active in the agitation for an elective chamber, and continued it until the constitution of 1791 was granted. He also labored for higher education, and succeeded in having the College of Saint Raphael established at Montreal. He also endeavored to prevent the alienation of the property of the Jesuits, but without effect. He had been previously made a judge, and held this office till his death.—His son, **Louis,** b. in Montreal, 28 June, 1768; d. there in February, 1840, studied law, and received his commission as notary in 1801. He served in the war of 1812, and rose to the grade of major of the 5th battalion of Canadian militia. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed colonel and requested by the governor, Sir James Kempt, to adopt measures for reorganizing the militia of Montreal. To this task he devoted himself so energetically up to 1830 that his health was seriously impaired. In 1831, he was named a member of the council by William IV. This nomination was received with great favor by the French Canadians, who considered Mr. Guy as their representative. He was elected to nearly every public office within their gift.

GUY, Seymour Joseph, artist, b. in Greenwich, England, 16 Jan., 1824. He studied under Ambrosini Jerome in London, and came to New York in 1854, where he still (1887) resides. He began to paint portraits, and met with success, but afterward turned his attention to genre pictures. He was elected associate of the National academy in 1861, academician in 1865, and was one of the original members of the American society of painters in water-colors in 1866. His subjects are chiefly scenes and incidents drawn from child-life. He exhibited at the academy "The Good Sister" (1868); "After the Shower," "More Free than Welcome," and a portrait of Charles L. Elliott (1869); "The Little Stranger" and "Playing on the Jew's Harp" (1870); "The Street Fire" (1871); "Fixing for School" (1874); "The Little Orange-Girl" (1875); "Cash on Hand" (1877); and "See Saw, Margery Daw" (1884).

GUY, William, clergyman, b. in England in 1689; d. near Charleston, S. C., in 1751. He was appointed in 1712, by the Society for the propagation of the gospel, assistant minister in St. Philip's church, Charleston, and the same year was elected minister of St. Helena parish, Port Royal island. Having received only deacon's orders, he went, in 1713, to England, where he was advanced to the priesthood, and was sent back by the society as missionary in the same parish. His field of labor was very large, and included the lands occupied by the Yamassee Indians. Mr. Guy was unwearied in the discharge of his duties, but when the Yamassee war began, in 1715, he narrowly escaped with his life by taking refuge on board an English ship that was lying in the river, bound to Charleston. He was next sent as missionary to Narragansett, R. I., where his labors were very effective. After the lapse of two years—from 1717 till 1719—finding that his health was seriously affected by a northern climate, he was transferred, at his own request, to South Carolina. He became rector of St. Andrew's church, about thirteen miles from Charleston, and continued there until his death. Mr. Guy was highly esteemed by the society under whose auspices he labored, as was shown by their appointing him in 1725 their attorney in the province, to receive and recover all bequests and donations made to them, and to give acquittances.

GUYOT, Arnold, geographer, b. in Boudevilliers, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 28 Sept., 1807; d. in Princeton, N. J., 8 Feb., 1884. He was educated at Chaux-de-Fonds, and then at the college of Neuchâtel, where he was the classmate of Leo Lesquereux. In 1825 he went to Germany, and resided in Carlsruhe with the parents of Alexander Braun, the botanist, where he met Louis Agassiz. From Carlsruhe he went to Stuttgart, and there studied at the gymnasium, returning to Neuchâtel in 1827. He then determined to become a minister, and in 1829 started for Berlin to attend lectures in the university.

A. Guyot.

While pursuing his studies he also attended lectures on philosophy and natural science. His leisure was spent in collecting the shells and plants of the country, and he was introduced by Humboldt to the Berlin botanical garden, where opportunities for examining the flora of the tropics was afforded him. In 1835 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Berlin, and published a thesis on "The Natural Classification of Lakes." He was then a private tutor in Paris for four years, and in the summer of 1838, at Agassiz's request, visited the Swiss glaciers, and communicated the results of his six weeks' investigation to the Geological society of France. The laminated structure of ice in the glaciers was originally pointed out by him in this paper, and his discovery was subsequently confirmed by Agassiz, Forbes, and others. In 1839 he returned to Neuchâtel, and became the colleague of Agassiz, as professor of history and physical geography in the college there. The academy in Neuchâtel was suspended by the grand revolutionary council of Geneva in 1848, and, being urged by Agassiz, Guyot came to this country in that year, and settled in Cambridge, where he was soon afterward invited to deliver a course of lectures at the Lowell institute. These, translated by Prof. Cornelius C. Felton, were published under the title of "Earth and Man" (Boston, 1853), and gained for him a wide reputation. The Massachusetts board of education retained his services as lecturer on geography and methods of instruction to the normal schools and teachers' institutes. He was occupied with this work until his appointment, in 1854, to the chair of physical geography and geology at Princeton, which he retained until his death, being for some time senior professor. He was also for several years lecturer on physical geography in the State normal school in Trenton, N. J., and from 1861 till 1866 lecturer in the Prince-

ton theological seminary on the connection of revealed religion and physical and ethnological science, also giving courses in the Union theological seminary in New York and in Columbia college. At the Smithsonian institution he delivered five lectures in 1853 on the "Harmonies of Nature and History," and in 1862 six lectures on "The Unity of Plan in the System of Life." He founded the museum in Princeton, which has since become one of the best of its kind in the United States. Many of its specimens are from his own collections, or were gathered by his students on the exploring expeditions sent out to the Rocky mountains from Princeton. His scientific work in the United States included the perfection of plans for a national system of meteorological observations. Most of these were conducted under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, where Joseph Henry early gained for him the virtual management of the meteorological department. In connection with this work he published "Meteorological and Physical Tables" (Washington, 1852; revised ed., 1884). The selection and establishment of numerous meteorological stations in New York and Massachusetts were confided to him, and he also made a study of the altitudes of the Appalachian chain. This vacation work extended over thirty-two years, and was completed in 1881. Prof. Guyot was a member of many scientific societies, at home and abroad. He was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Union in 1873. Prof. Guyot was a delegate, in 1861, from the Presbyterian church in the United States to the convention of the Evangelical alliance held in Geneva, and in 1873 he contributed a valuable paper on "Cosmogony and the Bible" to the meeting held in New York. Between 1866 and 1875 he prepared a series of geographies and a series of wall-maps, for which he received a medal of progress at the Vienna exhibition in 1873. He was associated with Frederick A. P. Barnard in the editorship of "Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia" from 1874 till 1877, and wrote many of the articles on physical geography and similar topics. His papers were usually read at the meetings of the American association for the advancement of science or the National academy of sciences, and then published in the "American Journal of Science." He was the author of valuable biographical memoirs of Carl Ritter (1860); James H. Coffin (1875); and Louis Agassiz (1883); also "A Treatise on Physical Geography" (New York, 1873); and "Creation, or the Biblical Cosmogony in the Light of Modern Science" (1884). See the memoir by James A. Dana in "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Washington, 1886).

GUZMÁN, Agustín, Guatemalan soldier, b. in Quezaltenango in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Guatemala, 12 Oct., 1849. After the independence of Central America was established, Guzman joined the Federalists, and for his capture of the fortress of Omoa was promoted general in 1829. In February, 1840, he was taken prisoner, carried to Guatemala, and thrown into a dungeon. On 18 March, Gen. Morazan captured the city and liberated him, but the next day was driven out. Guzman remained in hiding in Guatemala, emigrating afterward to Salvador. In August, 1848, Carrera's government fell, and Guzman returned; but when Carrera regained power, 9 Aug., 1849, Guzman was again persecuted. The Liberal party chose him for their military leader, and he made a daring attempt on the city of Guatemala in the night of 12 Oct., and had captured the main square, when a cannon-ball killed him, and his followers fled.

GUZMÁN, Joaquín Eufrasio, Central American statesman, b. in Cartago, Costa Rica, in 1801; d. in San Miguel, Salvador, about 1875. In the dissensions between the Federal and Centralist parties, Guzman joined the former, and became lieutenant-colonel. He was elected vice-president of Salvador in 1844, with Gen. Malespin as president, and when, in the same year, war was declared with Guatemala, Guzman became acting president, while Malespin commanded the army in person. Afterward, while Malespin was making war on Nicaragua, Guzman pronounced against him, 2 Feb., 1845, and was joined by the greater part of the inhabitants of the capital, and a portion of Malespin's little army. Malespin was deposed, and Guzman assumed the executive office till the end of the presidential term. Malespin, with a force from Honduras, invaded the state, but was defeated and assassinated. Guzman was rewarded by the assembly with the rank of general of division, but favored a free election, and in 1848 delivered the office to his successor, Aguilar. He was several times elected to the legislative assembly, the council of state, and the prefecture of the department where he resided.

GUZMÁN, Nuño Beltrán de, Spanish conqueror, b. in Guadalajara, New Castile, in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in Torrejon de Velasco, Spain, in 1544. He was one of the first judges of the island of Hispaniola, when he was suddenly appointed governor of the province of Panuco, Mexico. He took charge of his government on 20 May, 1528, and, not finding there the riches that he expected, he began to barter his Indian subjects for horses and cattle from Hispaniola. When Cortes retired to Texcoco, Guzman was nominated president of the audiencia, and took charge of the government of Mexico in December, 1528. When Bishop Zumarraga opposed his cruelties, he resolved to set out on a conquering expedition to the west. Early in November, 1529, he left Mexico with 500 Spaniards and 10,000 Indian auxiliaries. He conquered the state of Jalisco, which he called Nueva Galicia, founded the city of Guadalajara on 3 Dec., 1530, and afterward the towns of Lagos and Tepic, and sent an expedition under Cristobal de Oñate to explore the northwestern coast, which penetrated to Culiacan and Magdalena in Sonora. When the new audiencia under Fuenleal arrived in 1531, Guzman was indicted and ordered to appear in Mexico, but disobeyed, and captured Luis de Castilla, who had been sent with a force to subdue him. By royal decree of May, 1533, he was ordered to submit to the captain-general of Mexico, and, seeing himself abandoned by the greater part of his followers, he resolved to go to Spain. On his arrival in Mexico, he was well received by the new viceroy, Mendoza; but a few days afterward Perez de la Torre, who had been commissioned by a royal decree to judge Guzman's administration, arrived and immediately imprisoned the latter. Guzman was kept in a dungeon over a year, sent to Spain in 1538, and confined in Torrejon de la Vega, where he died in poverty. He is said to have written a description of his conquest, under the title of "Noticia y Relación de la Conquista de Michoacán y Jalisco," the manuscript of which is mentioned by Lopez de Haro and Leon Pinelo, and was probably used by Mota Padilla in his "Historia de la Conquista de la Nueva Galicia."

GUZMÁN, Rui Diaz de, Spanish-American historian, b. in Paraguay in 1544. The date and

place of his death are unknown. His father embarked for America in 1540 in the suite of Cabeza de Vaca. The son served at an early age against the Indians, under the command of his father; and, although in his writings he deplores the extermination of the natives and denounces the sanguinary policy of the conquerors, he showed little mercy toward them in the numerous conflicts in which he was engaged. The greater part of his life was passed in the province of Guayra, of which he became commander, but in this office he refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the governor of Paraguay, and was obliged to justify himself before the audience of Charcas. Aided by his notes and information gained from the conquerors, he undertook to relate the discovery and colonization of the Argentine provinces, under the title "Historia Argentina del descubrimiento poblacion y conquista de las provincias del Rio de la Plata." The dedication to the Duke of Medina bears date 25 July, 1612. In spite of its great merit, Guzman's work was not issued until De Angelis undertook the publication of the "Colección de obras y documentos relativos á la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Rio de la Plata, etc." (6 vols., Buenos Ayres, 1836). It appears in the beginning of the first volume, accompanied by biographical researches of great interest. The work of Guzman has been copied by most historians that have written on the Argentine provinces. The narrative closes with 1575.

GUZMÁN-BLANCO, Antonio, president of Venezuela, b. in Caracas in 1830. His father, Antonio, was a Venezuelan journalist and politician. The son was banished by the government of Gen. Castro, and accompanied Gen. Juan C. Falcon in his invasion of Venezuela, becoming his general secretary. After the final defeat of Falcon at Cople in September, 1860, Guzman accompanied his chief in his flight, and was sent to the West Indies to solicit assistance. Toward the end of 1861 he landed again with Falcon on the coast of Coro, and after numerous engagements signed on 22 May, 1863, the treaty of Coche, by which arms were laid down, and a general assembly called at Victoria, which elected Falcon president and Guzman-Blanco vice-president. The latter was at the same time secretary of the treasury, and went to London to negotiate a loan. On his return he was for a short time in charge of the executive, and afterward was elected president of congress. After the overthrow of Falcon in 1868, Guzman left the country, but headed a revolution in 1869, and in 1870 became provisional president with extraordinary powers, ruling the country for years as a dictator. His successor, Gen. Alcantara, died in December, 1878, and there were several revolutionary uprisings, till Guzman assumed the government again. In the elections of 1883 Gen. Joaquin Crespo, one of his friends, was declared president, and Guzman-Blanco became ambassador to France, living with great ostentation in Paris. In 1886 he again assumed the presidency.

Guzman Blanco

GWIN, William, naval officer, b. in Columbus, Bartholomew co., Ind., 5 Dec., 1832; d. on the Yazoo river, Miss., 3 Jan., 1863. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 7 April, 1847, and was promoted until he was commissioned lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855, and lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862. At the beginning of the civil war he was assigned to the "Cambridge," doing blockading duty on the Atlantic coast. He was ordered in October, 1861, to the brig "Commodore Perry," and in January, 1862, to the command of the gunboat "Tyler," of the western flotilla, in which he participated in the attacks on Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. He also took part in the battle of Shiloh, and distinguished himself in the expedition up the Yazoo river in company with the "Carondelet," to meet the Confederate ram "Arkansas." After the accidental explosion on the "Mound City" at St. Charles, on White river, by which her commander, Capt. Kelly, was badly scalded, Lieut.-Com. Gwin took charge of the vessel, which he retained until he was transferred to the "Benton," the largest and most powerful of the river fleet. While in command of the latter vessel, and during the attack on Haines's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, he was mortally wounded.

GWIN, William McKendree, senator, b. in Sumner county, Tenn., 9 Oct., 1805; d. in New York city, 3 Sept., 1885. His father, the Rev. James Gwin, was a pioneer Methodist minister, and also served as a soldier on the frontier under Gen. Andrew Jackson. After receiving a classical education, the son studied law in Gallatin, Tenn., but abandoned it for medicine, and took his medical degree in 1828 at Transylvania university. He then removed to Clinton, Miss., and obtained an extensive practice, but in 1833 left the profession, and was appointed by President Jackson U. S. marshal for the district of Mississippi. In 1840 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and became an adherent of John C. Calhoun. Declining a renomination for congress on account of financial embarrassment, he was appointed, on the accession of James K. Polk to the presidency, to superintend the building of the new custom-house at New Orleans. On the election of Gen. Taylor he resigned and set out for California, where he arrived 4 June, 1849. His attention had first been called to that country by Mr. Calhoun, who, when secretary of state, had laid his finger on the map where San Francisco now stands, saying, "There, when this bay comes into our possession, will spring up the great rival of New York." Dr. Gwin took an active part in favor of the formation of a state government, and was elected to the convention that was held in Monterey in September to frame a constitution. In the ensuing December he was elected U. S. senator for the long term, with Gen. Frémont as his colleague. His

Wm M Gwin

labors in the senate were incessant, and his success was remarkable. He maintained amicable relations with all parties, and his hospitable mansion became a neutral ground, where the leaders of rival factions met on social terms. On his return to California, in 1851, the legislature tendered him the thanks of the state for his services. In the following session he was a member of the finance committee and chairman of that on naval affairs. He secured the establishment of a mint in California, the survey of the Pacific coast, a navy-yard and station, with large appropriations, and carried through the senate a bill providing for a line of steamers between San Francisco, China, and Japan, by way of the Sandwich islands. He was re-elected, and served till 3 March, 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he was arrested on accusation of disloyalty and imprisoned till 1863, when he went to Paris, where he became interested in a scheme to colonize Sonora with southerners. Dr. Gwin was invited to meet the emperor in private audiences, and interested him in the project. It is said that, on the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs, he drew up a plan for the colony, which was approved by Napoleon, and then submitted to Maximilian. The latter, who was at that time in Paris, requested Dr. Gwin's attendance at the Tuileries, and, after full inquiry, signified his approbation. Within two weeks after the departure of Maximilian for Mexico, Dr. Gwin also left for that country, bearing an autograph letter from the emperor to Marshal Bazaine. The latter gave no encouragement to the colonization plan, nor did Dr. Gwin succeed in securing from Maximilian any satisfactory assurances of support. He returned to France in January, 1865, and in an audience with the emperor frankly exposed the condition of affairs in Mexico. Napoleon urged his immediate return to Mexico, with a peremptory order to Marshal Bazaine to supply the troops necessary to the full accomplishment of his scheme. This advice was taken, but Dr. Gwin still met with no success, and, demanding an escort to take him out of the country, which was promptly furnished, returned to his home in California. He continued to take an active part in politics, and engaged with energy in the canvass for the presidency in 1876 in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden. Dr. Gwin's personal appearance was impressive; he was tall, finely proportioned, with a massive head, and a face full of animation.

GWINNETT, Button, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in England about 1732; d. in Georgia, 27 May, 1777. He received a good education, and after engaging in mercantile pursuits for a time in Bristol, he emigrated to Charleston, S. C., and then removed to Savannah, Ga., where in 1765 he was established as a general trader. In 1770 he purchased a plantation on St. Catherine's island, Ga., and gave his attention to agriculture. Previous to 1775 Mr. Gwinnett had not taken an active part in politics, but the subsequent enthusiasm with which he maintained the colonial rights early attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens. At the meeting of the provincial assembly, held in Savannah, 20 Jan., 1776, he was appointed a representative in congress, signed the Declaration of Independence on 4 July, and in October, 1776, was re-elected for the ensuing year. In February, 1777, he was appointed a member of the state government, and is said to have furnished the basis of the constitution that was afterward adopted. After the death of Mr. Bullock, president of the provincial council, Mr. Gwinnett was appointed to the vacant office, 4 March, 1777, and in May, 1777, was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of the state. During the Revolution, Mr. Gwinnett's property was totally destroyed by the British. At the time that he represented Georgia in congress he became a candidate for the commission of brigadier-general of the continental brigade to be levied in Georgia, in opposition to Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, but was unsuccessful. This so embittered his feelings against his successful opponent that he seems to have regarded him as an enemy ever afterward. Various circumstances intensified his feeling of animosity, until finally Mr. Gwinnett challenged Gen. McIntosh to a duel, which was fought on 15 May, 1777. Both contestants were wounded, the former so seriously as to result in his death. In 1886 a granite monument in commemoration of the memory of Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton, the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence, was placed in front of the city hall, Augusta, Ga.

Button Gwinnett

GWYNNE, John Wellington, Canadian jurist, b. in Castle Knock, County Dublin, Ireland, 30 March, 1814. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and came to Canada in 1832. He studied law in Kingston, and was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1837. From 1845 till 1852 he devoted himself to the formation and maintenance of a company for the construction, as part of a scheme of colonization, of a railway from Toronto to Lake Huron. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislative assembly of Canada in 1847, and was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Ontario in November, 1868. He declined appointment as one of the permanent judges of the court of appeal of Ontario in May, 1874, and was appointed a justice of the supreme court in January, 1879. He was a member of the law-reform commission in 1871, and of the senate of the University of Toronto in 1873.

GZOWSKIE, Casimir Stanislaus (jov'-ske), Canadian engineer, b. in St. Petersburg, Russia, in March, 1813. He is a son of a Polish noble, an officer of the Imperial guard. The son entered the military college in Kremenetz, in the province of Volhynia, when nine years of age, and was graduated there in 1830. In consequence of his connection with the Polish insurrection of 1830–'2 he was exiled to the United States, arriving there in the latter year. He supported himself as a teacher of French and German in New York for a time, and subsequently removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he studied law, and was admitted afterward to the bar of Pennsylvania. In 1841 he arrived in Toronto and became connected with the department of public works of Upper Canada. He has been identified with all the important engineering projects of Canada in railway construction, in river and railway bridge building, and in similar enterprises. The International bridge spanning the Niagara river, which is regarded as a fine specimen of engineering skill, was constructed by Col. Gzowskie and Sir David L. Macpherson. He has been president of the Dominion rifle association, and in 1879 was appointed aide-de-camp to the queen.

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HABBERTON, John, author, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1842. He lived in Illinois from his eighth till his seventeenth year, and was educated in the common school. He then went to New York, learned to set type in the establishment of Harper and Brothers, and subsequently entered their counting-room. He enlisted in the army as a private in 1862, rose to the rank of 1st lieutenant, and served through the war. He re-entered the employ of the Harpers in 1865, and remained there till 1872, when he went into business for himself, and in six months was bankrupt. He now became a contributor to periodicals, and was literary editor of the "Christian Union" from 1874 till 1877, since which time he has been on the editorial staff of the New York "Herald." His first literary work was a series of sketches of western life. His "Helen's Babies" (which one publishing-house rejected because it was too small for a book, another because it was too childish for adults to read, and a third on the ground that its moral tendency would be bad) was published in Boston in 1876, and has sold to the extent of more than 250,000 copies in the United States. Eleven different English editions of it have appeared, besides several in the British colonies, and it has been translated into French, German, and Italian. "This book," says the author, "grew out of an attempt to keep for a single day a record of the doings of a brace of boys of whom the author is half owner." Mr. Habberton's other publications are "The Barton Experiment" (New York, 1877); "The Jericho Road" (Chicago, 1877); "The Scripture Club of Valley Rest" (New York, 1877); "Other People's Children" (1877); "Some Folks," a collection of short stories (1877); "The Crew of the Sam Weller" (1878); "Canoeing in Kanuckia," in connection with Charles L. Norton (1878); "The Worst Boy in Town" (1880); "Just One Day" (1880); "Who was Paul Grayson?" (1881); "The Bowsham Puzzle" (1883); a humorous "Life of Washington" (1883); "One Tramp" (1884); and "Brueton's Bayou" (1886). He has edited selected essays from the "Spectator," "Tatler," "Guardian," and "Freeholder" (3 vols., 1876–'8). His first drama, "Deacon Crankett," was produced in 1880.

HABERSHAM, James, statesman, b. in Beverly, Yorkshire, England, in 1712; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 28 Aug., 1775. Little is known of his parentage, except that it was noble. When he was asked by his sons the meaning of the title "Honorable" prefixed to his name on old letters, he replied that such things were worse than useless in a colony, as they tended to promote pride and unchristian feeling. In company with his friend, George Whitefield, the evangelist, he arrived in Savannah, Ga., on 7 May, 1738, and opened a school for orphans and destitute children at Bethesda, nine miles from that town, but in 1744 became a merchant. In 1750 he was appointed with Pickering Robinson a commissioner to advance the culture of silk in the colony, and in 1754 became secretary of the province and one of the councillors. In 1767 he was one of the presidents of the upper house of assembly, and in 1769–'72 he officiated as governor during the absence of Sir James Wright. He raised at Bethesda the first cotton in the state, and sent the first few bales that were exported thence to England.—His son, **Joseph,** statesman, b. in Savannah, Ga., 28 July, 1751; d. there, 17 Nov., 1815, was one of the members of the first commission appointed by the friends of liberty in Georgia in July, 1774, and one of those who on 11 June, 1775, on receiving intelligence of the skirmish at Lexington, seized the powder in the royal magazine in Savannah for the use of the patriots. In June of that year he was appointed a member of the council of safety, and in July commanded a party that captured a government ship with munitions of war, including 15,000 pounds of powder. On 18 Jan., 1776, while a member of the assembly, he raised a body of volunteers, who took Gov. Wright prisoner, and confined him to his house under a guard. He was appointed major of the 1st Georgia battalion, 4 Feb., 1776, and defended Savannah from a British naval attack early in March. After Savannah was taken in the winter of 1778, he removed his family to Virginia, but on the landing of D'Estaing participated in the disastrous attack on Savannah in 1779.

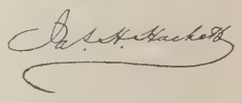
Jos. Habersham

At the close of the war he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the state assembly and its speaker in 1785 and 1790, and was postmaster-general of the United States from 25 Feb., 1795, to 28 Nov., 1801. He was president of the branch of the U. S. bank at Savannah from 1802 until the expiration of its charter.—Another son, **John,** soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1754; d. near Savannah, 19 Nov., 1799, received a good English education and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He took an active part in the pre-Revolutionary movements, and was afterward major of the 1st Georgia Continental regiment. He was greatly trusted by the Indians, and after the Revolution Washington appointed him Indian agent. He was a member of the Continental congress from Georgia in 1785–'6, and was collector of customs at Savannah in 1789–'99.—John's son, **Joseph Clay,** physician, b. in Savannah, Ga., 18 Nov., 1790; d. there, 2 Nov., 1855, was educated at Princeton and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in medicine in 1814. He began practice in Savannah in 1815, continuing there till his death. He was health officer of Savannah, president of the medical society of Georgia, and was noted for his benevolence and for his love of science.—James's grandson, **Richard Wylly,** congressman, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1786; d. in Clarkesville, Ga., 2 Dec., 1842, was graduated at Princeton in 1805, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Savannah, where he attained note in his profession. In 1835, becoming interested in the gold-mines of that region, he removed to Clarkesville, Habersham co. He was elected a representative from Georgia in congress and served from 1839 till his death. He was much praised for his resignation of the office of U. S. district attorney in 1825, when a collision between the administration of John Quincy Adams and Gov. George M. Troup was imminent. Mr. Habersham induced the

Georgia delegation to vote for the appropriation which, carried by a majority of three, enabled Morse to construct his first telegraph-line, from Washington to Baltimore. He was the author of the minority report on the tariff in 1842.—His son, **Alexander Wylly,** naval officer, b. in New York city, 24 March, 1826; d. in Baltimore, Md., 26 March, 1883, entered the navy as midshipman in 1841, became passed midshipman in 1847, master, 14 Sept., 1855, and lieutenant on the following day. On 30 May, 1860, he resigned from the service and became a merchant in Japan, being the first to introduce Japanese tea into this country. He returned at the beginning of the civil war, and was for six months a prisoner in Fort McHenry. After the war he engaged in business in Baltimore, which he pursued until his death. Besides numerous articles in periodicals he published "My Last Cruise," an account of the U. S. North Pacific exploring expedition (2d ed., Philadelphia, 1857).

HACKETT, Horatio Balch, biblical scholar, b. in Salisbury, Mass., 27 Dec., 1808; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 2 Nov., 1875. He was graduated at Amherst in 1830, studied theology at Andover seminary until 1834, and afterward at Halle and Berlin, in Germany. He became a tutor in Amherst, in 1835 professor of ancient languages in Brown university, and in 1839 of biblical literature in Newton theological institution. In 1851–'2 he travelled in Italy, Egypt, Palestine, and other countries. In 1858–'9 he resided several months in Athens, for the purpose of studying modern Greek, as auxiliary to the interpretation of the New Testament, and visited places in and near Greece possessing a biblical interest. In 1869 he resigned his professorship at Newton, and in 1870 became professor of New Testament Greek in Rochester theological seminary. In 1862 Amherst conferred on him the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. He published Plutarch's "De Sera Numinis Vindicta," with notes (Andover, 1844); translated and enlarged Winer's "Chaldee Grammar" (1845); and issued a "Hebrew Grammar" and "Hebrew Reader" (1847); a "Commentary on the Acts" (Boston, 1851; new ed., greatly extended, 1858); "Illustrations of Scripture suggested by a Tour through the Holy Land" (1855); translation of the "Epistle to Philemon, with Notes" (1860); "Memorials of Christian Men in the War" (1864); translation of Van Oosterzee's "Commentary on Philemon," for Schaff's edition of Lange's "Commentary" (1868); and translation of Braune's "Commentary on Philippians," with additions, for Lange's "Commentary" (1870). He contributed to the English edition of Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and with Dr. Ezra Abbott edited the American edition. He also edited the American edition of Rawlinson's "Historical Illustrations of the Old Testament," with notes and appendix (1873). He was one of the American revisers of the English Bible, and contributed much to religious periodicals.

HACKETT, James Henry, actor, b. in New York city, 15 March, 1800; d. in Jamaica, L. I., 28 Dec., 1871. He was educated at Union Hill academy, Flushing, L. I., in 1815 studied a year in Columbia, and for a short time read law. In 1817 he entered a counting-room, and two years afterward married Katherine Lee-Sugg, an actress. He then removed to Utica, N. Y., to begin business for himself. In 1819 Hackett returned to his native place, and engaged in commercial ventures that led to his financial ruin. He had always a predilection for the stage, as a boy had joined an amateur association, and in 1816 went so far as to appear several times, under an assumed name, with a strolling company in Newark, N. J. After his business failure, inclination and the encouragement of his wife induced him to venture before the New York public. He began his career in the part of Justice Woodcock in "Love in a Village," and on succeeding nights performed as Sylvester Doggerwood, a part wherein he gave striking imitations of noted actors, sketches of Yankee characters, and a capital representation of one of the Dromios in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." In the latter he closely copied the Jewish visage and peculiar farcical drawl of John Barnes, a noted comedian. His representations of Yankees, western pioneers, and Frenchmen assured his success, and on 6 April, 1827, he sought to extend his reputation by appearing at the Covent Garden and Surrey theatres in London. He repeated the experiment of appearing before a London public in 1832, 1840, 1845, and 1851, but failed to win success. Returning in 1828, he played Richard III., Monsieur Morbleau, in imitation of Charles Matthews, Rip Van Winkle, Solomon Swop, and Col. Nimrod Wildfire—a wide range of characters. Hackett's "Monsieur Tonson, come again," spoken in the French farce, was for many years a common quotation, and more than once repeated in speeches delivered in congress. His characterization of Rip Van Winkle was that of a genuine Hollander of the heavy Knickerbocker style, entirely unlike Jefferson's Germanized representation. Solomon Swop was the first well-drawn character of the conventional stage Yankee. "Col. Wildfire" was an extravaganza founded on the combined characters of Col. Bowie and Daniel Boone. Such were the beginnings of American comedy, all of which must be placed to the credit of James Henry Hackett. In 1829, for a brief period, he became co-manager of the New York Bowery theatre, and for a season manager of the Chatham. Abandoning management, he again made tours throughout the Union, winning a fair degree of success. He became lessee of the New York National theatre in 1837, and was eventually interested in the Astor Place opera-house. In 1840 Hackett added to his repertory O'Callaghan, an Irish character; Sir Pertinax MacSycophant, a Scottish part; and the Shakespearian rôles of Falstaff, Hamlet, and King Lear. Hackett's Hamlet was a pronounced failure; Lear possessed many points of interest that caused much critical comment; but his Falstaff, for many years, remained the best on the English stage. In 1854 Hackett brought to this country the famous Italian singers Grisi and Mario for a tour of eight months. This venture yielded him a handsome return, and for years thereafter he led a retired life. His last public engagement was in 1871, as manager of the Howard athenæum in Boston. Hackett was a polished gentleman, and the intimate companion of Irving, Paulding, Cooper, Halleck, John Quincy Adams, and other notabilities of his day. He published "Notes and Comments on Shakspeare" (New York, 1863).—His wife, **Katherine,** actress, b. in England about 1797; d. in Jamaica, L. I.,



9 Dec., 1845, was the daughter of the English ventriloquist, Lee-Sugg, and began her theatrical career at the age of seven, on the London stage. She came to the United States from the Birmingham theatre, and in 1819 appeared at the New York Park, as Miss Lee-Sugg, in the part of Jessie Oatland, in which she displayed a well-trained contralto voice. In the same year she was married, and retired from the stage. After an intermission of seven years, when her husband had failed in business, Mrs. Hackett appeared at the Park theatre, mostly in operettas, and continued to play until 1832. Her last appearance was in 1838, at the National theatre, for her husband's benefit, as Susan in "Perfection." Mrs. Hackett's forte was comedy and operetta, although she sometimes performed tragic parts. In "The Croakers" Halleck thus mentions her:

"There's sweet Miss Lee-Sugg—by the way, she's not pretty—
She's a little too large, and has not too much grace,
Yet there's something about her so witching and witty,
'Tis pleasure to gaze on her good-humored face."

—Their son, **John Keteltas,** lawyer, b. in Utica, N. Y., 13 Feb., 1821; d. in New York city, 26 Dec., 1879, was educated at Columbia, and at the University of the city of New York, where he was graduated in 1837. He then studied law in Utica, and was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y. In 1850–'7 he resided in California, where he was for some time corporation-counsel for San Francisco. He was made assistant corporation-counsel of New York city in 1863, and in 1866 became recorder of the city, which office he held till his death. He was noted for his independence on the bench.

HACKLEY, Charles Elihu, physician, b. in Unadilla, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, and at the medical school in 1860. He was surgeon in the 2d U. S. cavalry in 1861–'4, and was surgeon-in-chief of the 3d cavalry division, Army of the Potomac. He was appointed physician to the New York hospital in 1867, was surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary in 1865–'75, and clinical professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the Women's medical college, New York, in 1870–'6. He has translated Stellwag's "Diseases of the Eye" (1867); Niemeyer's "Practical Medicine" (1869); Billroth's "Surgical Pathology" (1871); and has written articles in Wood's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," and other contributions to medical literature.

HACKLEY, Charles William, educator, b. in Herkimer county, N. Y., 9 March, 1809; d. in New York city, 10 Jan., 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and was assistant professor there till 1832. He then studied law, and subsequently theology, and was ordained as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835. He was professor of mathematics in the University of New York till 1838, and afterward president of Jefferson college, Mississippi, and rector of St. Peter's church in Auburn, N. Y. In 1843 he was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in Columbia college, and in 1857 was transferred to that of astronomy alone, which he held till his death. He exerted himself particularly to establish an astronomical observatory in New York city. Prof. Hackley contributed to daily and weekly journals and to scientific periodicals, and published a "Treatise on Algebra" (New York, 1846); "Elementary Course in Geometry" (1847); and "Elements of Trigonometry" (1850).

HACKLEMAN, Pleasant Adam. soldier, b. in Franklin county, Ind., 15 Nov., 1814; d. near Corinth, Miss., 4 Oct., 1862. His father, Major John Hackleman, fought in the war of 1812. After engaging for a number of years in farming, the son studied law, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1837. He began practice in Rushville, rose rapidly to distinction in his profession, and in August, 1837, was elected judge of the probate court of Rush county, which office he held till 1841, when he was elected to the state house of representatives. After serving for several years as clerk of Rush county, he was, in 1847 and 1858, a candidate for congress, but was defeated. In 1860 he was a member of the Republican national convention at Chicago, and in 1861 of the peace conference at Washington. He entered the national service in May, 1861, as colonel of the 16th Indiana regiment, and, after the first battle of Bull Run, served under Gen. Banks in Virginia. He was made a brigadier-general, 28 April, 1862, and in June was ordered to report to Gen. Grant in the southwest. He took an active part in the battle of Iuka and in that of Corinth, where he was killed on the second day of the fight.

HADDEN, James M., soldier, d. in England, 28 Oct., 1817. He was an American loyalist, and served under Burgoyne and Cornwallis. He was appointed lieutenant of artillery, 7 July, 1779, was promoted to a captaincy in March, 1784, became colonel in 1804, and major-general in 1811. After the Revolution he went to England, became secretary to the Duke of Richmond, and was adjutant-general under Sir Charles Stuart during the stay of the latter in Portugal.

HADDOCK, Charles Brickett, author, b. in Franklin, N. H., 20 June, 1796; d. in West Lebanon, N. H., 15 Jan., 1861. His mother was a sister of Daniel Webster. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816 and at Andover seminary in 1819, when he returned to Dartmouth. He occupied the chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres there from 1819 till 1838, and that of intellectual philosophy and political economy from 1838 till 1854. He was U. S. chargé d'affaires in Portugal from 1850 till 1854. He was four years in the New Hampshire legislature, where he introduced and carried the present common-school system of the state, and was the first school commissioner under that system. He was the originator of the railroad system in New Hampshire, wrote with ability on many subjects, and was thoroughly versed in public law. His anniversary orations, lectures, reports for fifteen years on education, sermons, writings on agriculture, and rhetoric, are numerous. He published a volume of addresses and other writings, including occasional sermons (1846), and was a contributor to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," "Biblical Repertory," and other periodicals.

HADDOCK, John A., aëronaut, b. 17 Oct., 1823. In companionship with John La Mountain he made the second of two memorable balloon journeys, for the purpose of testing the upper currents of the atmosphere as a means of travelling. The two voyagers left Watertown, N. Y., on 22 Sept., 1859, late in the afternoon, and sailed almost due north to a point 150 miles north of Ottawa city, Canada, making the journey of 300 miles, the greater part of it after dark, in about four hours.

HADLEY, James, philologist, b. in Fairfield, N. Y., 30 March, 1821; d. in New Haven, Conn., 14 Nov., 1872. He received his early instruction at the Fairfield academy, and also acquired some scientific knowledge from his father, who was professor of chemistry in the College of physicians and sur-

geons of the western district of New York in Fairfield. Subsequently the son became an assistant in the academy, but afterward entered Yale as a junior, and was graduated in 1842. After a year spent as a resident graduate, he entered the theological seminary, where he remained for two years, except from September, 1844, till April, 1845, when he was tutor in mathematics at Middlebury college. In September, 1845, he became tutor of classical history in Yale, which office he held for three years, when he was appointed assistant professor of Greek. He continued as such until July, 1851, when he succeeded President Theodore D. Woolsey as full professor, and continued to hold the chair until his death. Prof. Hadley's philological studies made him known throughout the world. He was also well versed in civil law. His course of lectures on that subject was included in the curriculum of the Yale law-school, and was likewise delivered at Harvard. He was also one of the American committee for the revision of the New Testament. Prof. Hadley was one of the original members of the American Oriental society, and its president in 1870–'2, an active member of the American philological association and of the National academy of sciences. He was a frequent contributor to reviews, and his larger works were "A Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges" (New York, 1860); "A Brief History of the English Language," contributed as an introduction to Webster's "American Dictionary of the English Language" (Springfield, 1864); and "Elements of the Greek Language" (New York, 1869). After his death there appeared, edited by President Woolsey, twelve lectures on "Roman Law" (New York, 1873), and a series of twenty "Philological and Critical Essays" (1873), edited by Prof. William D. Whitney.—His brother, **Henry Hamilton,** educator, b. in Fairfield, N. Y., 19 July, 1826; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Aug., 1864, was graduated at Yale in 1845, with the highest honors of his class. Subsequently he held the office of tutor for two years, meanwhile pursuing theological studies, and finally completed his course at Andover in 1853. He then spent some time in New York studying law, but returned to New Haven, and there spent more than three years in theological pursuits, especially in a systematic study of the Hebrew language and the Old Testament scriptures. In 1858 he became instructor of sacred literature in Union theological seminary, New York, and accepted the chair of Hebrew there in 1862. During 1861 he held the professorship of Hebrew in the theological department of Yale. At the beginning of the civil war he was prevented by his friends from enlisting in the army, but paid for two substitutes from his own purse. During the summer vacation of 1864 he offered his time for the work of the U. S. sanitary commission, and was sent to City Point, Va., where his excessive labors and the hot weather induced fever, from the effects of which he died. His publications were confined to articles that he contributed to the "American Theological Review."—**Arthur Twining,** son of James, political economist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 23 April, 1856, was graduated at Yale in 1876, and then studied in the University of Berlin. In 1879 he became a tutor at Yale, and in 1883 was appointed lecturer on political science, becoming professor of that subject in 1886. He was appointed commissioner of labor statistics of Connecticut in 1885, and in that capacity published reports in 1885 and 1886. Prof. Hadley has made a special study of railroads, and contributed much to periodicals on that subject. He has written an article on "Railway Legislation" for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1885), a series for Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science" (1884), and "Railroad Transportation; its History and its Laws" (New York, 1885), which has been translated into French and Russian.

HAENKE, Thaddeus, South American naturalist, b. in Kreibitz, Bohemia, 5 Oct., 1761; d. in Cochabamba, Peru, in 1817. He studied in the universities of Prague and Vienna, and devoted himself to botany, especially under the guidance of Jacquin, to whose "Collectanea" he contributed an account of the "Flora of the Austrian Alps." In 1789 he entered the service of the Spanish government as botanist, in order to accompany Malaspina in his tour round the world. Having reached Spain too late, he embarked at Cadiz for Montevideo, and, after suffering shipwreck, finally joined Malaspina, in Chili, accompanying him in his voyage to the north, along the American coast as far as Nootka sound in Vancouver island. He returned by sea to the port of Acapulco and travelled through every part of Mexico. He then embarked again, and, after visiting several groups of islands in the South sea, landed at Concepcion, Chili, in 1794. He purchased land thirty miles from Cochabamba, Peru, and passed the rest of his life alternately in Cochabamba or on his estate, on which he opened and worked a silver-mine. He ascended the volcano of Arequipa, and published notes of his geological observations, founded a botanic garden at Cochabamba, and enriched it with exotic plants collected in his travels. He took poison by mistake in 1817, and died from its effects. He bequeathed his botanic collections to his native country, but only a part of them reached their destination. They were placed in the National museum of Prague. Haenke did not publish any narrative of his explorations, but left numerous notes on his collections and some manuscripts, which other botanists have utilized. The "Reliquiæ Hænkianæ" was published after his death (Prague, 1825). In the beginning of this work there is a life of the naturalist by Count von Sternberg. A copy of Haenke's "Introduccion ó la historia natural de Cochabamba," printed in Lima and dated 15 Feb., 1799, fell into the hands of Azara, who published it in his "Travels in South America." A memoir addressed by Haenke to the governor of the province of Cochabamba, and dated 20 April, 1799, entitled "Memoria sobre los rios navegables que fluyen al Marañon, procedentes de las Cordilleras del Perú," was published by José Arenales (Buenos Ayres, 1833).

HAGA, Godfrey, philanthropist, b. in Isingen, Würtemberg, 30 Nov., 1745; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Feb., 1825. After emigrating to this country, he settled in Philadelphia, where he became a merchant, and was connected with the principal charitable and mercantile institutions of the city. He was a member of the Philadelphia city council in 1797–1800, and of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1800–'1. He bequeathed an estate valued at $350,000 to charitable purposes.

HAGARTY, John Hawkins, Canadian jurist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 17 Dec., 1816. He entered Trinity college, Dublin, in 1832, but two years afterward emigrated to Canada, and settled in Toronto. There he studied law, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada. In 1850 he was made queen's counsel, in 1856 was appointed a judge, and in 1868 chief justice of the court of common pleas. He was subsequently transferred to the court of queen's bench, and in 1878 became chief justice of Ontario.

HAGEN, Hermann August, entomologist, b. in Königsberg, Prussia, 30 May, 1817. For the last two hundred and fifty years some ancestor of his has been connected with the University of Königsberg. Young Hagen was graduated at the gymnasium in 1836, and received his medical degree from the university in his native city in 1840, also studying later in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and elsewhere. Meanwhile he devoted considerable attention to entomology, and in 1834 published his first paper on "Prussian Odontata." In 1843 he returned to Königsberg, entered on the general practice of medicine, and for three years was first assistant at the surgical hospital. From 1863 till 1867 he was vice-president of the city council and member of the school-board. While holding these offices he was invited by Louis Agassiz to come to Cambridge as assistant in entomology at the Museum of comparative zoölogy, and in 1870 was made professor of that science at Harvard. In 1863 he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Königsberg, and he is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, besides being a member of other scientific societies. His publications include upward of four hundred articles, of which the most important is his "Bibliotheca Entomologica" (Leipsic, 1862).

HAGEN, Theodore, musician, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 15 April, 1823; d. in New York city, 27 Dec., 1871. He studied music in his native city and in Paris; in the latter city from 1841 till 1843. Soon after his return to Germany he became known as a writer on musical topics, especially as a contributor to Schumann's "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik" and as the author of a book entitled, in its English translation, "Civilization and Music." He came to New York in 1854, and assumed the editorship of the "Musical Gazette," which was at the end of about six months consolidated with another journal under the title of the "New York Musical Review and Gazette," of which in 1862 he became both editor and proprietor. Besides the work mentioned above he wrote "Musical Novels" (1848).

HAGER, Albert David, geologist, b. in Chester, Vt., 1 Nov., 1817. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and in 1856 was assistant state naturalist of Vermont. He was assistant state geologist under Prof. Edward Hitchcock in 1857–'61, and state geologist and curator of the state cabinet of natural history in 1862–'70. In the latter year he was appointed state geologist of Missouri, and since 1877 he has been librarian of the Chicago historical society. Mr. Hager was commissioner from Vermont to the Paris exposition of 1867. He has published "Geology of Vermont," with Prof. Hitchcock (2 vols., Claremont, N. H., 1861); the annual reports of the Vermont fish commission (Montpelier, Vt., 1866–'9); "Economic Geology of Vermont"; and a report on the geological survey of Missouri (1871).

HAGER, John Sharpenstien, senator, b. in Morris county, N. J., 12 March, 1818. He was graduated at Princeton in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He settled in Morristown, N. J., practising his profession until 1849, when he went to California. He served in the state senate in 1852–'4, and again in 1867–'73. In 1855 he was elected state district judge for the district of San Francisco, and served six years. In 1871 he became a regent of the University of California, which he had been active in establishing. He was elected to the U. S. senate as an anti-monopoly Democrat, and served from 9 Feb., 1874, till 3 March, 1875, filling the unexpired term of Eugene Casserly, resigned. He has since been a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of California, and was president of the convention that adopted a new charter for San Francisco under that constitution. He was appointed in 1885 collector of the port of San Francisco, which office he still (1887) holds.

HAGERT, Henry Schell, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 May, 1826; d. there, 18 Dec., 1885. He was graduated at the Central high-school, Philadelphia, in 1842, admitted to the bar, 8 May, 1847, and soon afterward became solicitor for the board of guardians of the poor. After the consolidation of the city in 1854 he was appointed assistant city solicitor, and as such drafted many of the most important city ordinances. He served as assistant district attorney in 1856–'7, 1868–'71, and 1875–'8, and as district attorney in 1878–'81. He was especially distinguished as a *nisi prius* lawyer. In early life he contributed prose and poetry to periodicals; and after his death a volume of his poems, with a memoir by Charles A. Lagen, was printed privately (Philadelphia, 1886).

HAGNER, Peter, financier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Oct., 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 July, 1850. He was appointed a clerk in the treasury department by Gen. Washington in 1793, assistant accountant of the war department in 1797, and third auditor by Mr. Monroe when that office was created in 1817. He served under every administration for fifty-six consecutive years, resigning his office in 1849. Twice by direct votes congress expressed its appreciation of his services in the settlement of large and important claims. This office became at one time so prominent, from the calls made upon its chief by congress, before the institution of the court of claims, that John Randolph, of Roanoke, pausing in debate for a phrase to express his sense of the influence of the Emperor Nicholas in the affairs of Europe, styled him "the great third auditor of nations."—His son, **Peter Valentine,** soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 28 Aug., 1815, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1836, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He served on topographical duty, took part in the Florida campaign of 1836–'7 with a field battery, was assigned to frontier duty during the Canada border disturbances until July, 1838, and then transferred to the ordnance corps. On 22 May, 1840, he was promoted 1st lieutenant of ordnance. In the war with Mexico he was attached to the siege-train company of ordnance of Gen. Scott's army, brevetted captain for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Cerro Gordo, 18 April, 1847, and major for Chapultepec, 13 Sept., 1847. He was wounded at the San Cosme gate in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico the day following. Maj. Hagner made a visit to Europe under orders from the secretary of war in 1848–'9, inspecting laboratories and manufactories of percussion-caps, and procuring information upon the systems of artillery and the armament and equipment of troops. He was promoted to captain of ordnance, 10 July, 1851, and major of ordnance, 3 Aug., and was in command of various arsenals and inspector of powder until the beginning of the civil war. On 25 April, 1861, he was assigned to the duty of ordering, inspecting, and purchasing arms and ordnance stores, and in March, 1862, appointed assistant to the commission on ordnance contracts and claims. He was inspector of the factories making small arms for the government till 25 Dec., 1863, when he was assigned to the command of the Watervliet arsenal; was made lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, 1 June, 1863, brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for

his services in the ordnance department, and advanced to the rank of colonel of ordnance, 7 March, 1867. He was placed on the retired list, 1 June, 1881, at his own request, having been in the service for more than forty years.

HAGOOD, Johnson, lawyer, b. in West Virginia in 1771; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1816. When he was four years old his father's family removed to Ninety-Six, S. C. He was on one occasion sent out in the night, when about seven years of age, to procure medical assistance for his father's family, and passed through the scene of one of the guerilla skirmishes so frequent at that time. Several corpses were lying unburied on the field, and wolves were feeding on them. His nerves were severely tried, but he performed his errand. At the age of fourteen the lad determined to take care of himself, and walked sixty miles to Granby, where he succeeded in obtaining employment in a country store. At the end of a year he went to Charleston and entered a lawyer's office, having access to books, and attending a night-school. He soon began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1793 at the age of twenty-two, and immediately became a partner with his patron, who was elected to congress, and left to young Hagood the entire management of his practice. He practised law until 1813, and attained note in his profession. Mr. Hagood also devoted much attention to natural sciences, was interested in the study of electricity and galvanism, and procured from Europe extensive apparatus for his experiments. He educated his younger brothers and sisters and several children of his poorer neighbors. In 1806 he purchased lands, and, gradually withdrawing from practice, devoted himself to their improvement.

HAGUE, William, clergyman, b. in Pelham, Westchester co., N. Y., 4 Jan., 1808. He was graduated at Hamilton in 1826, and at the Newton theological institution in 1829. On 20 October of the latter year he was ordained pastor of the 2d Baptist church at Utica, N. Y., where he remained until 1831. He has since held pastorates in Boston, Providence, and New York city. He was elected professor of homiletics in the Baptist theological seminary at Chicago in 1869, and later accepted a pastoral charge at Orange, N. J. Dr. Hague received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1849, and from Harvard in 1863. He was also chosen a trustee of the former university in 1837 and of Vassar college in 1861. He is the author of numerous occasional addresses and orations, including discourses on the life and character of John Quincy Adams and Adoniram Judson. He has also published "The Baptist Church Transplanted from the Old World to the New" (New York, 1846); "Guide to Conversation on the Gospel of John" (Boston); "Review of Drs. Fuller and Wayland on Slavery" (Boston); "Christianity and Statesmanship" (New York, 1855; enlarged ed., Boston, 1865); "Home Life" (New York, 1855); "The Authority and Perpetuity of the Christian Sabbath" (1863); "The Self-witnessing Character of the New Testament Christianity" (Philadelphia, 1871); and "Christian Greatness in the Minister" (Boston, 1880).—His son, **James Duncan,** mining engineer, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 Feb., 1836, was educated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, at the Freiberg mining-school, and at the University of Göttingen. On his return to the United States he followed for a time the profession of mining engineer, and in 1867 became first assistant geologist on the U. S. geological survey of the 40th parallel, under Clarence King, holding that place for three years. In this connection he prepared the volume on "Mining Industries" (Washington, 1870) for the reports of the survey. He then returned to his profession. Mr. Hague was sent as U. S. commissioner to the World's fair in Paris in 1878, and with the assistance of George F. Becker wrote the report on "Mining Industries at the Paris Exposition of 1878" (Washington, 1880).—Another son, **Arnold,** geologist, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Dec., 1840. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1863, after which he spent three years in Germany, studying at the universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg, and at the Freiberg mining-school. In 1867 he returned to the United States, and was appointed assistant geologist on the U. S. geological exploration of the 40th parallel under Clarence King. He then went to California, and spent the winter of 1867–'8 in Virginia City, Nev., studying the surface geology of the Comstock lode and the chemistry of the amalgamation process as practised there, and known as the "Washoe process." The results of this study were published in volume iii. of the report of the exploration, under the title of "Chemistry of the Washoe Process." He also contributed to the same volume a chapter on the geology of the White Pine mining district, in which there was first brought to notice the great development of Devonian rocks in the Great Basin of Utah and Nevada. In volume ii.—"Descriptive Geology"—of the report of the exploration, which is the joint work of Mr. Hague and Samuel F. Emmons, there is given the results of a detailed geological survey across the Cordilleras of North America, from the Great Plains to the Sierra Nevada range in California. This work included a geological atlas of maps and sections, which was completed after a great deal of hardship, the map of the Great Basin being accomplished before the completion of either the Union or Central Pacific railway. On the termination of this work in 1877 he received the appointment of government geologist of Guatemala, and travelled extensively over the republic, visiting the principal mining regions and the centres of volcanic activity. In 1878 he was engaged by the Chinese government to examine gold, silver, and lead mines in northern China. On the organization of the U. S. geological survey in 1879 he returned to the United States, and became one of its geologists. He was sent to Nevada, and made a report on the "Geology of the Eureka District." In 1883 he was made geologist of the Yellowstone park division, and assigned to the study of the geysers of that district in connection with the extinct volcanic regions of the Rocky mountains. He is a member of scientific societies both in the United States and Europe, and in 1885 was elected to the National academy of sciences. He has made numerous contributions to scientific journals, on lithology and geology, and is the principal author of the following memoirs: "The Volcanoes of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory" (1883); "The Volcanic Rocks

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of the Great Basin" (1884); "On the Development of Crystallization in the Igneous Rocks of Washoe" (1885); "Nevada, with Notes on the Geology of the District" (1885); and "The Volcanic Rocks of Salvador" (1886).

HAHN, Michael, politician, b. in Bavaria, 24 Nov., 1830; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 March, 1886. While he was an infant his parents removed to New York, and a few years later to New Orleans. He was graduated at the high-school of that city, and in the law department of the University of Louisiana in 1854. When twenty-two years of age he was elected school-director, served for several years, and at one time was president of the board. He was antagonistic to the Slidell wing of the Democratic party, opposed Mr. Buchanan for president in 1856, was a strong Douglas advocate, and a vehement anti-slavery agitator. In 1860–'1 he was a member of the committee that canvassed the state against secession, and he personally exerted all his influence to prevent disunion. Mr. Hahn's opponents charged that in 1861, with all public, state, and parish officers, he took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government; but the official records show that he renewed his oath of office as notary, but omitted the oath of allegiance, and no public notice was taken of the omission. On the arrival of Admiral Farragut's fleet in New Orleans, 25 April, 1862, Mr. Hahn took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and represented the 2d congressional district of Louisiana in congress as a Republican, from 17 Feb. to 3 March, 1863. At the end of his term he returned to New Orleans, advocated the reopening of the Federal courts, and bought and edited the "New Orleans True Delta," in which he advocated emancipation. In March, 1864, he was inaugurated governor of Louisiana. He possessed the full confidence of Mr. Lincoln, who wrote him a letter advising that the elective franchise be extended to the negro race, and granting him the additional powers of military governor. In 1865 he was chosen U. S. senator, but did not press his claim to his seat. In July, 1866, while present at the Mechanics' institute in New Orleans during the riot of that month, he was severely wounded. Mr. Hahn became the editor of the "New Orleans Republican" in 1867, and four years later removed to his sugar-plantation in St. Charles parish, where he built the village of Hahnville. He was a member of the legislature from 1872 till 1876, and in 1879 was elected district judge, which office he resigned in 1885, on his election to congress, where he was the only Republican member from his state.

HAIDT, John Valentine, artist and evangelist, b. in Dantzic, Germany, 4 Oct., 1700; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 18 Jan., 1780. He was educated at Berlin, where his father was court-jeweller. The son studied painting at Venice, Rome, Paris, and London. When he was forty years of age he united with the Moravian church and devoted himself to painting portraits of its clergymen and other pictures, the majority of which represented scriptural incidents. In 1754 he emigrated to America, was ordained a deacon of the church, and began to preach through the middle colonies as an evangelist, at the same time continuing to paint. A gallery of his portraits and several of his other pictures are still preserved at Bethlehem, Pa. Among the latter the most remarkable is a reduced copy of a large painting which he produced in Germany, representing the first converts of the various nations to which the Moravians brought the gospel, coming to the throne of Christ's glory. Twelve of Haidt's paintings, setting forth incidents in the life of Jesus, which formerly adorned the walls of the first church-edifice at Bethlehem, were many years ago sold to a dealer, who realized enormous profits from them.

HAIGHT, Benjamin I., clergyman, b. in New York city, 16 Oct., 1809; d. there, 21 Feb., 1879. He was graduated at Columbia in 1828, and at the General theological seminary of the Episcopal church in 1831. He was ordained deacon the same year, and priest in 1833. While in deacon's orders he was elected (1831) rector of St. Peter's church, New York, and in 1834 was called to St. Paul's, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1837 he was elected rector of All Saints', New York, and remained there until 1846. He was chosen professor of pastoral theology in the General theological seminary in 1837, and served the interests of the church in that chair until 1855. In the latter year Dr. Haight was elected an assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, and during the absence of the rector in 1874 held the office of assistant rector. He was a delegate from New York to the general conventions of 1868, 1871, and 1874. In 1873 Dr. Haight was elected bishop of Massachusetts, but declined on account of feeble health. He served as secretary of the Convention of New York for twenty years, and was a member of the standing committee of the diocese for ten years. He was elected a trustee of Columbia college in 1843, and gave much time and attention to the interests of that institution. Dr. Haight was an excellent speaker and debater, and exercised a wide influence in guiding the course of ecclesiastical affairs under anomalous and trying conditions. During the last two or three years of his life he suffered from impaired health caused by overtaxed energies. He published a few occasional sermons and addresses.—His son, **Charles C.,** is an architect, and designed the new buildings of Columbia college and the General theological seminary.

HAIGHT, Henry Huntley, lawyer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 20 May, 1825; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 2 Sept., 1878. His father, Fletcher M. Haight, was U. S. judge for the district of California. The son was graduated at Yale in 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis in October, 1846. He afterward removed to California, where he entered on the practice of his profession in 1850. He was appointed U. S. district judge by President Lincoln, and in 1867 was elected governor by the Democratic party, remaining in office until 1871, when he was renominated, but defeated by Newton Booth. He then returned to the practice of law, and was a member-elect of the State constitutional convention.

HAINES, Daniel, governor of New Jersey, b. in New York city, 6 Jan., 1801; d. in Hamburg, Sussex co., N. J., 26 Jan., 1877. He was graduated at Princeton in 1820, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and settled at Hamburg in 1824. In 1837 he entered public life as a member of the council, and was one of the board of canvassers who resisted the governor in giving certificates of election to the Whig candidates in the famous "broad-seal" election. In 1843 he was elected governor, and while in office proclaimed the new constitution. His efforts during his one year's term of office left their impress on the common-schools and on the state normal-school, which had been projected by him. In 1847 he was again elected governor, and served for three years. He was afterward chosen a judge of the supreme court, where he served until 1861, and was during his tenure of office a member ex-officio of the court of error and appeals. From 1870 till 1876 he was a member of several judicial

commissions relating to state boundaries. He was one of the committee on the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church, and aided materially in accomplishing the result. He was influential in establishing the insane asylum in Trenton, the soldiers' home in Newark, and the reform-school for juveniles in Jamesburg. He went to Cincinnati in 1870 as a commissioner to the National prison reform association, and was one of the committee that met in London in 1872 to organize an international congress on prison discipline. He was also president of the Sussex county Bible society, and the oldest living trustee of Princeton college. — His son, **Alanson Austin,** clergyman, b. in Hamburg, N. J., 18 March, 1830, was graduated at Princeton in 1857, and at the theological seminary there in 1858. He held pastorates in Berlin, Md., and Amgansett, L. I., till 1862, when he was appointed chaplain of the 15th New Jersey regiment. He served till the close of the war, accompanying his regiment in the thirty-six battles in which it was engaged, and since his discharge in 1865 has held a pastorate in his native place. In 1873 he was appointed engineer of the Palestine exploration society, and in that capacity visited the Holy Land, Egypt, and Turkey, making maps, sketches of Oriental scenery, and transcripts of rock inscriptions. Mr. Haines is the author of a "History of the Fifteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers" (New York, 1883), and is a contributor to various periodicals.—Another son, **Thomas Ryerson,** lawyer, b. in Hamburg, N. J., 15 March, 1838; d. near Harrisonburg, Va., 6 June, 1862, was graduated at Princeton in 1857, and in 1860, having been admitted to the bar, entered on the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J. On 15 Aug., 1861, he became 1st lieutenant in the 1st New Jersey cavalry regiment, and in March, 1862, was commissioned captain after declining an appointment on a general's staff. He had already gained credit as adjutant and regimental judge-advocate. He became the victim of a rash movement on the part of the colonel of his regiment. Five miles in advance of its supports, that regiment was driven into the woods near Harrisonburg, and was surprised and cut in pieces by a vastly superior force. While he was bravely endeavoring to rally his troops, Capt. Haines was mortally wounded.

HAINES, Richard Townley, merchant, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 21 May, 1795; d. there, 21 Aug., 1870. He was an original member of the firm of Halsted, Haines and Co., dry-goods merchants in New York city. He was one of the founders of the American tract society, a member of its executive committee from the beginning, and for forty years the chairman of its finance committee. He served as a member of its board of direction, and contributed largely to its funds. He was a director and liberal supporter of the American Bible society, the American board of foreign missions, and many other religious and benevolent institutions, and the first president of the board of trustees of the Union theological seminary in New York city.

HAINES, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 26 Oct., 1827; d. in Hartford, Conn., 14 Aug., 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849, assigned to the 1st artillery, and served in Fortress Monroe, Va., after which he became assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He took part in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, as acting assistant adjutant-general, and in the early part of the civil war held the same post in the Department of Virginia. He was chief commissary of the Department of the Missouri in 1861–'2, and then served as chief purchasing and supervising commissary in the Departments of the Missouri, Tennessee, and the Northwest from 1862 till 1865, holding the rank of major. He also held this office for the territory between the Mississippi and New Mexico and Utah, and was in charge of affairs of the subsistence department in Illinois and the Department of the Mississippi to the southern boundary of Arkansas. He was brevetted brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. He had general charge of the subsistence department throughout the western states and territories from 1865 till 1868, and served as chief of the commissariat department of the south from 1868 till 1873. He was then purchasing and depot commissary at Boston till 1875, when he was made assistant to the commissary-general in Washington, D. C.

HAKLUYT, Richard, English author, b. about 1553; d. 23 Oct., 1616. He was educated at Westminster school and at Oxford university, where he was appointed lecturer on cosmography, and was the first to teach the use of globes. In 1584, when a master of arts and a professor of divinity, he accompanied the English ambassador, Sir Edward Stafford, to Paris, where he remained five years. On his return to England he was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh a member of the company of gentlemen adventurers and merchants formed for the purpose of colonizing Virginia. In 1605 Hakluyt was appointed prebendary of Westminster, having before been prebendary of Bristol, and he received afterward the rectory of Wetheringset in Suffolk. He was buried in Westminster abbey. His name is perpetuated in Hakluyt's head, a promontory on the northwest end of Spitzbergen, named by Henry Hudson in 1608; in Hakluyt's island in Baffin's bay, named by Bylot, and in the Hakluyt society, founded in 1846 for the republication of early voyages and travels. He wrote the following books: "Diuers Voyages touching the Discouerie of America and Islands adjacent unto the Same" (1582; new ed., 1850); "Foure Voyages unto Florida" (1587); an improved edition of Peter Martyr's "De Orbe Novo" (1587), which at his suggestion was translated into English by Michael Lok, the London agent of the Muscovy company, under the title "The Historie of the West Indies": "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries made by the English Nation" (fol., London; enlarged ed., 3 vols. in 2, fol., 1598–1600; new ed. with additions, 5 vols., 4to, London, 1809–'12). Besides the different voyages, this work contains many curious public documents, such as charters granted by the czar, the sultan, and other monarchs to English merchants. In many copies the voyage to Cadiz (pp. 607–'19, vol. i., 2d ed.) is omitted, having been suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of the Earl of Essex. The additions to the last edition comprise all the voyages and travels printed by Hakluyt, or at his suggestion, which were not included in his collection. His unpublished manuscripts were used by Purchas in his "Pilgrims." An analysis of Hakluyt's chief works is contained in Oldys's "British Librarian." Hallam says that "the best map of the sixteenth century is one of uncommon rarity, which is found in a very few copies of the first edition of Hakluyt's 'Voyages.'"

HALDEMAN, Samuel Stehman, naturalist, b. in Locust Grove, Lancaster co., Pa., 12 Aug., 1812; d. in Chickies, Pa., 10 Sept., 1880. He was educated at a classical school in Harrisburg, and then spent two years in Dickinson college, but

was not graduated. Scientific pursuits were approved by his parents, but for a time he was compelled to manage a saw-mill. In 1836 Henry D. Rogers, having been appointed state geologist of New Jersey, sent for Mr. Haldeman, who had been his pupil at Dickinson, to assist him. A year later, on the reorganization of the Pennsylvania geological survey, Haldeman was tranferred to his own state, and was actively engaged on the survey until 1842, preparing five annual reports, and personally surveying the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster. In 1840 he began the publication of his monograph on the "Fresh-Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States," in which he described the Scolithus linearis, a new genus and species of fossil plant, the most ancient organic remains in Pennsylvania. During the year 1842–'3 he gave a course of lectures on zoölogy at the Franklin institute, and in 1851 became professor of natural sciences in the University of Pennsylvania. This chair he held until 1855, when he accepted a similar professorship in Delaware college. Meanwhile he also lectured on geology and chemistry in the State agricultural college of Pennsylvania, and in 1869 became the first occupant of the chair of comparative philology in the University of Pennsylvania, which he held continuously until his death. Prof. Haldeman made numerous visits to Europe for purposes of research, and when studying the human voice in Rome determined the vocal repertoire of between forty and fifty varieties of human speech. His ear was remarkably delicate, and he discovered a new organ of sound in lepidopterous insects, which was described by him in Silliman's "American Journal of Science" in 1848. He made extensive researches among Indian dialects, and also in Pennsylvania Dutch, besides investigations in the English, Chinese, and other languages. Prof. Haldeman was an earnest advocate of spelling reform, and was the author of several manuals of orthography, orthoëpy, and etymology. In 1858 he gained the Trevelyan prize over eighteen competitors by his essay on "Analytical Orthography" (Philadelphia, 1860). He was a member of many scientific societies, was the founder and president of the Philological society, and one of the early members of the National academy of sciences. During 1851–'2 he edited the "Pennsylvania Farmer's Journal." He was a contributor to the "Iconographic Cyclopædia" (New York, 1852), and furnished the articles on articulata, insecta, entomology, conchology, radiata, and others. His contributions to scientific literature have been large, and his papers on philology, conchology, entomology, geology, chemistry, and paleontology include over two hundred titles. He has published, besides works previously mentioned, "Zoölogical Contributions" (Philadelphia, 1842–'3); "Elements of Latin Pronunciation" (1851); an edition of Taylor's "Statistics of Coal" (2d ed., 1855); "Tours of a Chess Knight" (1865); "Affixes in their Origin and Application" (1865); "Rhymes of the Poets," under the pen-name of "Felix Ago" (1868); "Pennsylvania Dutch" (1872); "Outlines of Etymology" (1877); and "Word-Building" (1881).

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HALDERMAN, John Acoming, diplomatist, b. in Missouri, 15 April, 1833. He spent his boyhood in Kentucky, and studied law there, but emigrated to Kansas in 1854. In his new home he opposed slavery, and was successively private secretary to the first governor, judge of the probate court, mayor of Leavenworth two terms, member of both houses of the legislature, and regent of the State university. He was major of the 1st Kansas infantry during the civil war, provost-marshal-general of the western army, on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, in 1861, and was mentioned in the official report for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battle of Springfield. After the war he travelled extensively. In 1880 he was appointed U. S. consul at Bangkok, Siam, and subsequently promoted to the post of consul-general by President Garfield. In 1882 he was further advanced to the station of minister-resident in Siam. In 1883 Highland university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. For his endeavors in behalf of civilization in the far east he received the thanks of the Universal postal union. In August, 1885, he resigned his office and returned to the United States. In recognition of his "faithful observance of treaty relations," and of his efforts to suppress a nefarious traffic in spirits under cover of the American flag, his majesty, the king of Siam, honored him with the decoration of knight commander of the most exalted order of the white elephant. King Norodom tendered the investiture of commander of the royal order of Cambodia in appreciation of his efforts to introduce posts and telegraphs into Cambodia and Cochin China. He was honored by the friendship of Gen. Grant, who felt great interest in his mission of peace and justice to Siam, and to the great soldier is ascribed the declaration that the "minister's career in southern Asia was one of the highest successes in American diplomacy."

HALDIMAND, Sir **Frederick,** British general, b. in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in October, 1718; d. in Yverdun, Switzerland, 5 June, 1791. He early entered the Prussian service, but in 1754, with his friend Bouquet, joined the British army. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 50th Royal American regiment, 4 Jan., 1756, and came to America in 1757. He distinguished himself, 8 July, 1758, in the attack on Ticonderoga, and by his gallant defence of Oswego in 1759 against the attack of 4,000 French and Indians under Chevalier de la Corne. He accompanied the army under Amherst from Oswego to Montreal in 1760, and in 1762 was promoted to colonel. He was employed in Florida in 1767, and on his arrival at Pensacola enlarged the fort there, widened the streets, and otherwise improved the place. On 25 May, 1772, he became major-general in America, and in October following colonel of the 60th foot. He returned to England in August, 1775, for the purpose of giving information to the ministry about the condition of affairs in the colonies, was commissioned a general in America, 1 Jan., 1776, and in 1777 a lieutenant-general in the army. On 27 June, 1778, he succeeded Sir Guy Carleton as governor of Canada, and administered that office till 15 Nov., 1784, when he was recalled to England. In his administration of the affairs of Canada he was charged with being severe and arbitrary, and successful actions for false imprisonment were brought against him after his return to England.

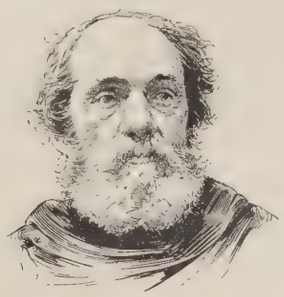
HALE, Benjamin, educator, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 23 Nov., 1797; d. there, 15 July, 1863. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1818, studied theology at Andover, and in 1822 was licensed to preach as a Congregationalist. In 1823 he became tutor in Bowdoin, but subsequently established the Gardiner lyceum, of which he became principal. From 1827 till 1835 (when his chair was abolished) he was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Dartmouth, and aided in the foundation of its geological and mineralogical cabinet. Meantime, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. The winter of 1835–'6 he spent in St. Croix, W. I., for his health. In 1836 he became president of Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., and held the office till feeble health compelled him to resign on 19 Jan., 1858, when he returned to his native town. He published "Introduction to the Mechanical Principles of Carpentry" (Boston, 1827) and "Scriptural Illustrations of the Liturgy" (1835).

HALE, Eugene, senator, b. in Turner, Oxford, co., Me., 9 June, 1836. He received an academic education, studied law in Portland, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began to practise at Ellsworth, Me. He was for nine successive years county attorney for Hancock county, was a member of the legislature of Maine in 1867–'80, and was then elected a representative in congress from that state, serving from 1869 till 1879. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, took his seat 4 March, 1881, and was re-elected in 1887. He was appointed postmaster-general in 1874, but declined, and also refused a cabinet appointment by President Hayes. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1876, and 1880. Mr. Hale has received the degree of LL. D. from Colby university.

HALE, John, clergyman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 3 June, 1636; d. 15 May, 1700. He was graduated at Harvard in 1657. In 1664 he went to Beverly as a religious teacher, and on 20 Sept., 1667, was ordained pastor of the newly organized church at that place—a charge which he retained till his death. He was chaplain in the expedition to Canada in 1690, and in 1734 his services were rewarded by a grant of three hundred acres of land to his heirs by the general court. During the Salem witchcraft trials in 1692, Mr. Hale attended the examinations of the accused persons, and approved of the judicial murders resulting from the charges. He afterward published "A Modest Inquiry into the Nature of Witchcraft" (1697), which indicated a change of opinion relative to the justice of the executions. His only other publication was an "election sermon" of nearly two hundred pages (1684).—His grandson, **Robert,** physician, b. in Beverly, Mass., 12 Feb., 1703; d. 20 March, 1767, was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and subsequently practised as a physician in his native town. He commanded a regiment under Sir William Pepperell at the capture of Louisburg in 1745, in 1747 was appointed by the legislature of Massachusetts a commissioner to New York to adopt measures for the general defence, and in 1755 was a commissioner to New Hampshire to concert an expedition against the French. He was appointed sheriff of Essex county, Mass., in 1761, and was for thirteen years a member of the legislature.—John's great-grandson, **Nathan,** soldier, b. in Coventry, Conn., 6 June, 1755; d. in New York city, 22 Sept., 1776, was a feeble child, and gave little promise of surviving his infancy; but as he grew up he became fond of out-door sports, and was famous for his athletic feats. His attention was early turned to books, and his father desired him to study for the ministry. Accordingly, he was fitted for college by the Rev. Joseph Huntington, and was graduated at Yale in 1773. Dr. Eneas Munson, of New Haven, says of him at this time that "he was almost six feet in height, perfectly proportioned, and in figure and deportment he was the most manly man I have ever met. His chest was broad; his muscles were firm; his face wore a most benign expression; his complexion was roseate, his eyes were light blue, and beamed with intelligence; his hair was soft and light-brown in color, and his speech was rather low, sweet, and musical. His personal beauty and grace of manner were most charming. Why, all the girls in New Haven fell in love with him, and wept tears of real sorrow when they heard of his sad fate. In dress he was always neat; he was quick to lend a helping hand to a being in distress, brute or human; was overflowing with good humor, and was the idol of all his acquaintances." At his graduation he was engaged with William Robinson and Ezra Samson in a Latin syllogistic dispute followed by a debate on the question, "Whether the education of daughters be not, without any just reason, more neglected than that of the sons." His classmate, James Hillhouse, wrote: "In this debate Hale was triumphant. He was the champion of 'the daughters,' and most ably advocated their cause." He then taught school first in East Haddam and afterward in New London. The news of Lexington reached the quiet village where he was teaching, and a town-meeting was at once held. Among the speakers was Hale, who urged immediate action, saying: "Let us march immediately, and never lay down our arms until we have obtained our independence." He at once enrolled himself as a volunteer, and was made a lieutenant in Col. Charles Webb's regiment. In September, 1775, his regiment was ordered to Cambridge, where, after participating in the siege of Boston, he was made a captain in January, 1776. He then went to New York, where, early in September, with a few picked men, he captured at midnight a supply vessel that was anchored in the East river under the protection of the guns of the British man-of-war "Asia." The stores of provisions from the prize were distributed among his hungry fellow-soldiers. About this time he was made captain of a company in the "Connecticut Rangers," a corps known as "Congress's Own," commanded by Thomas Knowlton. In response to a call from Gen. Washington, he volunteered to enter the British lines and procure intelligence. Disguising himself as a school-master and loyalist, he visited all of the British camps on Long Island and in New York, openly making observations, drawings, and memoranda of fortifications. As he was about returning, he was apprehended and taken before Sir William Howe, who, upon the evidence found in his shoes, condemned him to be executed before sunrise on the next morning. He was denied the attendance of a chaplain, and his request for a Bible was refused. The letters he had written to his sisters and betrothed (who was his step-sister) were destroyed before his eyes by the provost-marshal, William Cunningham, so that, as he afterward said, "the rebels should never know that they had a man who could die with such firmness." His execution took place in Col. Henry Rutgers's orchard, near the present junction of Market street and East Broadway. As he ascended the scaffold he said: "You are shedding the blood of the innocent; if I had ten thousand lives, I would lay them down in defence of my injured, bleeding country"; and his last words were: "I only regret that I have

but one life to lose for my country." A little fort, built during the war of 1812 on Black Rock, at the entrance of New Haven harbor, was named Fort Hale in his honor, and a granite memorial was erected at Coventry in 1846. The illustration represents Karl Gerhardt's bronze statue, which was placed in the capitol at Hartford on 14 June, 1887. An address presenting the statue to the state was made by Charles Dudley Warner, and responded to by Gov. Phineas C. Lounsbury. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution have at present (1887) undertaken the raising of funds for the purpose of erecting a statue to Capt. Hale's memory in Central park. The manuscript of one of his college orations is preserved by the Linonian society at Yale. President Timothy Dwight, the elder, who was his tutor when at Yale, has commemorated his career in verse. See also "Life of Captain Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy of the American Revolution," by Isaac W. Stuart (Hartford, 1856), and "The Two Spies, Nathan Hale and John André," by Benson J. Lossing (New York, 1886).—Nathan's nephew **Nathan,** journalist, b. in Westhampton, Mass., 16 Aug., 1784; d. in Brookline, Mass., 9 Feb., 1863, was graduated at Williams in 1804, was two years a tutor in Phillips Exeter academy, and, removing to Boston, was admitted to the bar in 1810. For four years he followed his profession, and then, with Henry D. Sedgwick, became editor of the "Boston Weekly Messenger," the first weekly periodical devoted to literature and politics that was established in the United States. In March, 1814 he purchased the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the first daily in New England, and for many years the only one, and continued its chief editor until his death. In politics this journal was first Federalist, then Whig, and finally Republican, and its influence became very great. It opposed the Missouri bill in 1820 and the Nebraska bill in 1854, and was the first paper to recommend the free colonization of Kansas. The principle of editorial responsibility, as distinct from that of individual contributions, was established in its columns. Mr. Hale was editor and publisher of the "Monthly Chronicle" during 1840–'2, and was one of a club that founded the "North American Review" in 1815, and the "Christian Examiner" in 1823. He was acting chairman of the Massachusetts board of internal improvements in 1828, and was an early advocate of railroads in New England. He was first president of the Boston and Worcester railroad, the first company in New England to use steam power, and continued in that capacity for nineteen years. In 1846 he was appointed chairman of the commission for introducing water into the city. He was at various times a member of the legislature, serving in both houses, and was a delegate to two Constitutional conventions. Mr. Hale was an active member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and also of the Massachusetts historical society. In 1816 he married Sarah Preston, sister of Edward Everett. He published an excellent map of New England (1825), and a series of stereotype maps on a plan of his own invention (1830), being the first maps with names printed in page with type made by the founders, also "Journal of Debates and Proceedings in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention" (Boston, 1821), and numerous pamphlets on the practicability of railroads, on canals, and other topics.—Nathan's brother, **Enoch,** physician, b. in Westhampton, Mass., 19 Jan., 1790; d. in Boston, 12 Nov., 1848. His father, of the same name, was the first minister of Westhampton (1779–1837). The son was educated at Harvard, where he was graduated in medicine in 1813, and began practice at Gardiner, Me. In 1816 he removed to Boston, where he remained till his death. He was an active member of the Massachusetts medical society and of the American academy of arts and sciences, and in addition to frequent essays and papers in medical journals was the author of a dissertation on "Animal Heat and Respiration"; "History and Description of the Spotted Fever," which prevailed at Gardiner, Me., in 1814; two Boylston prize essays in 1819 and 1821; and a work on "Typhoid Fever."—Another nephew of Nathan, **David,** journalist, b. in Lisbon, Conn., 25 April, 1791; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 25 Jan., 1849, was educated at public schools and by his father, who was a clergyman. He settled in Boston in 1809, and entered mercantile pursuits, but was unsuccessful. In 1827 he came to New York, where he became the associate editor and subsequently joint proprietor with Gerald Hallock of the "New York Journal of Commerce." Under his direction this journal advocated free-trade, the sub-treasury, and other financial measures of the Democratic party. In 1840 he purchased the Broadway Tabernacle, where an orthodox Congregational church was established. He contributed largely to benevolent and religious enterprises, and for many years supported several missionaries. See "Memoir of David Hale, with Selections from his Writings" (New York, 1849).—**Nathan,** son of the second Nathan, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Nov., 1818; d. there, 9 Jan., 1871, was graduated at Harvard in 1838, and at its law-school in 1841, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts in 1841, but turned his attention to literary pursuits. From 1841 till 1853 he was associated with his father in the editorial management of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," and in 1842 also undertook the editorship of the "Boston Miscellany of Literature." In 1853, finding that this double duty was too severely taxing his constitution, he retired from editorial work. Subsequently he was for a short time acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in Union college, and was also associated with his brother, Edward Everett, in conducting "Old and New."—His sister, **Lucretia Peabody,** b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Sept., 1820, was educated at George B. Emerson's school in Boston. Subsequently she devoted herself to literature, and was a member of the Boston school committee for two years. Besides numerous stories contributed to periodicals and newspapers, some of which have been collected in book-form, she has published "The Lord's Supper and its Observance" (Boston, 1866); "The Service of Sorrow" (1867);

"The Struggle for Life, a Story of Home" (1867); "The Wolf at the Door," No Name Series (1877); "The Needlework Series, including 300 Results" (1879); "The Peterkin Papers" (1882); and "The Last of the Peterkins" (1886). — Her brother, **Edward Everett,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 April, 1822, after studying at the Boston Latin-school, was graduated at Harvard in 1839. He then spent two years as an usher in the Latin-school, and read theology and church history with the Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop and the Rev. John G. Palfrey. In 1842 he was licensed to preach by the Boston association of Congregational ministers, after which he spent several years in ministering to various congregations, passing the winter of 1844–'5 in Washington. His first regular settlement was in 1846 as pastor of the Church of the Unity in Worcester, Mass., where he remained until 1856. In that year he was called to the South Congregational (Unitarian) church in Boston, where he still (1887) remains. Mr. Hale's influence has been extensively felt in all philanthropic movements. His book "Ten Times One is Ten" (Boston, 1870) led to the establishment of clubs devoted to charity, which are now scattered throughout the United States, with chapters in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific. These associations have a membership that is supposed to exceed 50,000 in number, and are called "Harry Wadsworth clubs." They have for their motto: "Look up and not down; look forward and not back; look out and not in; lend a hand." The "Look-up Legion," a similar organization among the Sunday-schools, is due to his inspiration, and includes upward of 5,000 members. He also has taken great interest in the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, of which he is one of the counsellors, and is a frequent contributor to the "Chautauquan." Mr. Hale has served his college as a member of the board of overseers for successive terms, and has been very active in advancing the interests of Harvard. He has also held the office of president of the Φ Β Κ society, and in 1879 received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard. As a boy he learned to set type in his father's printing-office, and he has served on the "Daily Advertiser" in every capacity from reporter up to editor-in-chief. Before he attained his majority he wrote his full share in the monthly issues of the "Monthly Chronicle" and the "Boston Miscellany." In later years he edited the "Christian Examiner," and also the "Sunday-School Gazette." In 1869 he founded, with the American Unitarian association, "Old and New," for the purpose of giving wider currency to liberal Christian ideas through the medium of a literary magazine. Six years afterward this journal was merged into "Scribner's Monthly." In 1886 he again returned to journalism and began the publication of "Lend a Hand; a Record of Progress and Journal of Organized Charity." As a writer of short stories Mr. Hale has achieved signal distinction. His "My Double, and How he undid Me," published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1859, at once caught the popular fancy. "The Man Without a Country," published anonymously in the "Atlantic" during 1863, produced a deep impression on the public mind, and has a permanent place among the classic short stories of American writers. His "Skeleton in the Closet" also well known, was contributed to the "Galaxy" in 1866. He has been associated in several literary combinations, among which is "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other" (Boston, 1872), a social romance jointly constructed by Harriet B. Stowe, Adeline D. T. Whitney, Lucretia P. Hale, Frederick W. Loring, Frederic B. Perkins, and Mr. Hale himself, its projector. His historical studies began when he was connected with the "Advertiser," and for six years he was its South American editor, having been led to the study of Spanish and Spanish-American history at a time when he expected to be the reader and amanuensis of William H. Prescott, the historian. Beginning in this way, his studies have increased until he is regarded as an authority on Spanish-American affairs. He has contributed important articles to Justin Winsor's "History of Boston," to his "History of America," to Bryant and Gay's "Popular History of the United States," and frequent papers to the proceedings of the American antiquarian society. Of the latter, perhaps the most important is his discovery of how California came to be so named. He has edited "Original Documents from the State Paper Office, London, and the British Museum, illustrating the History of Sir W. Raleigh's First American Colony and the Colony at Jamestown, with a Memoir of Sir Ralph Lane" (Boston, 1860), and John Lingard's "History of England" (13 vols., Boston, 1853). Besides the foregoing he has published "The Rosary" (Boston, 1848); "Margaret Percival in America" (1850); "Sketches of Christian History" (1850); "Letters on Irish Emigration" (1852); "Kansas and Nebraska" (1854); "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe" (1861); with the Rev. John Williams, "The President's Words" (1865); "If, Yes, and Perhaps" (1868); "Puritan Politics in England and New England" (1869); "The Ingham Papers" (1869); "How To Do It" (1870); "His Level Best, and Other Stories" (1870); "Daily Bread, and Other Stories" (1870); "Ups and Downs, an Every-Day Novel" (1871); "Sybaris, and Other Homes" (1871); "Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day" (1874); "In His Name" (1874); "A Summer's Vacation, Four Sermons" (1874); "Workingmen's Homes, Essays and Stories" (1874); "The Good Time Coming, or Our New Crusade" (1875); "One Hundred Years" (1875); "Philip Nolan's Friends" (New York, 1876); "Back to Back" (1877); "Gone to Texas, or the Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman" (Boston, 1877); "What Career?" (1878); "Mrs. Merriam's Scholars" (1878); "The Life in Common" (1879); "The Bible and its Revision" (1879); "The Kingdom of God" (1880); "Crusoe in New York" (1880); "Stories of War" (1880); "June to May" (1881); "Stories of the Sea" (1881); "Stories of Adventure" (1881); "Stories of Discovery" (1883); "Seven Spanish Cities" (1883); "Fortunes of Rachel" (New York, 1884); "Christmas in a Palace" (1884); "Christmas in Narragansett" (1884); "Stories of Invention" (Boston, 1885); "Easter" (1886); "Franklin in France" (1887); "The Life of Washington" (New York, 1887); and "The History of the United States."—Another brother, **Charles,** journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 June, 1831; d. there, 1 March, 1882, was graduated at Harvard in 1850, and entered his father's employ as a reporter. In 1852 he began the publica-



Edward E. Hale

tion of "To-day, a Boston Literary Journal," a weekly of which only two volumes were published, and later became junior editor of the "Daily Advertiser." Meanwhile he also contributed to the "North American Review" and to the "Nautical Almanac." In 1855 he was chosen to the legislature from one of the Boston districts, and continued to be re-elected until 1860, being speaker during his last term, and the youngest man ever chosen to that office. From 1864 till 1870 he was U. S. consul-general to Egypt, and it was largely through his efforts that John H. Surratt was arrested and sent back to the United States. In 1871 he returned to Boston, and was elected in that year to the state senate. He was appointed chairman of the committee on railroads, in which capacity he drew up the general railroad act now in force, and was active in securing its enactment. In 1872–'3 he was assistant secretary of state under Hamilton Fish. He then returned to Boston, began the study of law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he was again elected to the legislature, and continued to serve in that body for four years. During the latter part of his life he lived in retirement, occupied in literary work, and was much of the time an invalid.—Another sister, **Susan,** artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Dec., 1838, was educated at the school of George B. Emerson, and then for many years was a successful teacher in Boston. Subsequently she gave up other instruction that she might introduce the more careful study of water-color painting, which she had followed under English, French, and German masters. She exhibited in Boston and New York a series of pictures from the White Mountains, from North Carolina, from Spain, and other countries in which she had travelled. Miss Hale has been associated with her brother, Edward Everett Hale, in the publication of "A Family Flight through France, Germany, Norway, and Switzerland," "A Family Flight over Egypt and Syria," "A Family Flight through Spain," "A Family Flight around Home," "A Family Flight through Mexico" (Boston, 1881–'6); and "The Story of Spain" (New York, 1886); and has in preparation "The Story of Mexico." She also edited "Life and Letters of Thomas Gold Appleton" (New York, 1885).—Edward Everett's daughter, **Ellen Day,** artist, b. in Worcester, Mass., 11 Feb., 1855, was educated under the supervision of her aunt, Susan Hale, and received her first instructions in art from Dr. William Rimmer, afterward studying under William M. Hunt and Helen M. Knowlton, and in Julien's art-school in Paris. Miss Hale has travelled in Spain and Italy, and has resided in Paris and in London. Her present home is in Boston, where she is engaged in artistic work. She has exhibited "Un Hiver Americain" and "An Old Retainer" in the Paris salon, and "A New England Girl" in the Royal academy, London.

HALE, John Parker, senator, b. in Rochester, N. H., 31 March, 1806; d. in Dover, N. H., 19 Nov., 1873. He studied at Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1827. He began his law studies in Rochester with Jeremiah H. Woodman, and continued them with Daniel M. Christie in Dover, where he was admitted to the bar, 20 Aug., 1830. In March, 1832, he was elected to the state house of representatives as a Democrat. On 22 March, 1834, he was appointed U. S. district attorney by President Jackson, was reappointed by President Van Buren, 5 April, 1838, and was removed, 17 June, 1841, by President Tyler on party grounds. On 8 March, 1842, he was elected to congress, and took his seat, 4 Dec., 1843. He opposed the 21st rule suppressing anti-slavery petitions, but supported Polk and Dallas in the presidential canvass of 1844, and was nominated for re-election on a general ticket with three associates. The New Hampshire legislature, 28 Dec., 1844, passed resolutions instructing their representatives to vote for the annexation of Texas, and President Polk, in his message of that year, advocated annexation. On 7 Jan., 1845, Mr. Hale wrote his noted Texas letter, refusing to support annexation. The State convention of his party was reassembled at Concord, 12 Feb., 1845, and under the lead of Franklin Pierce struck Mr. Hale's name from the ticket, and substituted that of John Woodbury. Mr. Hale was supported as an independent candidate. On 11 March, 1845, three Democratic members were elected, but there was no choice of a fourth. Subsequent trials, with the same result, took place 23 Sept. and 29 Nov., 1845, and 10 March, 1846. During the repeated contests, Mr. Hale thoroughly canvassed the state. At his North Church meeting in Concord, 5 June, 1845, Mr. Pierce was called out to reply, and the debate is memorable in the political history of New Hampshire. At the election of 10 March, 1846, the Whigs and Independent Democrats also defeated a choice for governor, and elected a majority of the state legislature. On 3 June, 1846, Mr. Hale was elected speaker; on 5 June, the Whig candidate, Anthony Colby, was elected governor; and on 9 June, Mr. Hale was elected U. S. senator for the term to begin 4 March, 1847. In a letter from John G. Whittier, dated Andover, Mass., 3d mo., 18th, 1846, he says of Mr. Hale: "He has succeeded, and his success has broken the spell which has hitherto held reluctant Democracy in the embraces of slavery. The tide of anti-slavery feeling, long held back by the dams and dykes of party, has at last broken over all barriers, and is washing down from your northern mountains upon the slave-cursed south, as if Niagara stretched its foam and thunder along the whole length of Mason and Dixon's line. Let the first wave of that northern flood, as it dashes against the walls of the capitol, bear thither for the first time an anti-slavery senator." On 20 Oct., 1847, he was nominated for president by a National liberty convention at Buffalo, with Leicester King, of Ohio, for vice-president, but declined, and supported Mr. Van Buren, who was nominated at the Buffalo convention of 9 Aug., 1848. On 6 Dec., 1847, he took his seat in the senate with thirty-two Democrats and twenty-one Whigs, and remained the only distinctively anti-slavery senator until joined by Salmon P. Chase, 3 Dec., 1849, and by Charles Sumner, 1 Dec., 1851. Mr. Hale began the agitation of the slavery question almost immediately upon his entrance into the senate, and continued it in frequent speeches during his sixteen years of service in that body. He was an orator of handsome person, clear voice, and winning manners, and his speeches were replete with humor and pathos. His success was due to his powers of natural

oratory, which, being exerted against American chattel-slavery, seldom failed to arouse sympathetic sentiments in his audiences. Mr. Hale opposed flogging and the spirit-ration in the navy, and secured the abolition of the former by law of 28 Sept., 1850, and of the latter by law of 14 July, 1862. He served as counsel in 1851 in the important trials that arose out of the forcible rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach from the custody of the U. S. marshal in Boston. In 1852 he was nominated at Pittsburg, Pa., by the Free-soil party for president, with George W. Julian as vice-president, and they received 157,685 votes. His first senatorial term ended, and he was succeeded by Charles G. Atherton, a Democrat, on 4 March, 1853, on which day Franklin Pierce was inaugurated president. The following winter Mr. Hale began practising law in New York city. But the repeal of the Missouri compromise measures again overthrew the Democrats of New Hampshire; they failed duly to elect U. S. senators in the legislature of June, 1854, and in March, 1855, they completely lost the state. On 13 June, 1855, James Bell, a Whig, was elected U. S. senator for six years from 3 March, 1855, and Mr. Hale was chosen for the four years of the unexpired term of Mr. Atherton, deceased. On 9 June, 1858, he was re-elected for a full term of six years, which ended on 4 March, 1865. On 10 March, 1865, he was commissioned minister to Spain, and went immediately to Madrid. Mr. Hale was recalled in due course, 5 April, 1869, took leave, 29 July, 1869, and returned home in the summer of 1870. Mr. Hale, without sufficient cause, attributed his recall to a quarrel between himself and Horatio J. Perry, his secretary of legation, in the course of which a charge had been made that Mr. Hale's privilege, as minister, of importing free of duty merchandize for his official or personal use, had been exceeded and some goods put upon the market and sold. Mr. Hale's answer was, that he had been misled by a commission-merchant, instigated by Mr. Perry. The latter was removed 28 June, 1869. Mr. Hale had been one of the victims of the "National hotel disease," and his physical and mental faculties were much impaired for several years before his death. Immediately upon his arrival home he was prostrated by paralysis, and shortly afterward received a fracture of one of the small bones of the leg when thrown down by a runaway horse. In the summer of 1873 his condition was further aggravated by a fall that dislocated his hip.

HALE, Robert Safford, lawyer, b. in Chelsea, Vt., 24 Sept., 1822; d. in Elizabethtown, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1881. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Elizabethtown, Essex co., N. Y., in 1847. He was surrogate and county judge from 1856 till 1864, regent of the University of New York from 1859 until his death, and presidential elector in 1860. He served as special counsel for the United States from 1868 till 1870, being charged with the defence of the "abandoned and captured property claims," and was agent and counsel for the United States before the American and British mixed commission, under the treaty of Washington, from 1871 till 1873. He was a member of congress from 1865 till 1867, and again from 1873 till 1875.

HALE, Salma, historian, b. in Alstead, Cheshire co., N. H., 7 March, 1787; d. in Somerville, Mass., 19 Nov., 1866. His father, David Hale, joined the American army after the battle of Lexington, and served throughout the Revolutionary war. Salma, the third of fourteen children, was apprenticed to a printer in Walpole, N. H. At seventeen he wrote an English grammar (Worcester, Mass., 1804), which was afterward rewritten under the title "A New Grammar of the English Language" (New York, 1831). At the age of eighteen he became editor of "The Political Observatory," at Walpole, N. H. He then studied law, became clerk of the court of common pleas for Cheshire county, and removed to Keene, N. H., in 1813. In 1817–'34 he was clerk of the supreme judicial court, and in the latter year was admitted to the bar. In 1816 he was elected to congress as a Republican, but declined a re-election. He subsequently devoted himself to the preparation of a "History of the United States," which gained a prize of $400 and a gold medal that had been offered by the American academy of belles-lettres of New York "for the best-written history of the United States, which shall contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character, and interests, absolute and relative, of the American republic, calculated for a class-book in academies and schools." This was first published under the title of "The History of the United States of America, from their First Settlement as Colonies to the Close of the War with Great Britain in 1815" (1821). It was afterward continued to 1845, and went through many editions. Mr. Hale was a trustee of Dartmouth in 1816, and of the University of Vermont in 1823, and received honorary degrees from each. He was secretary to the commissioners for determining the northeastern boundary-line of the United States, was president of the New Hampshire historical society in 1830, a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1828 and 1844, and of the senate in 1824 and 1845. He was a contributor to newspapers and periodicals, was instrumental in organizing the first agricultural society in New Hampshire, and in promoting temperance, education, the abolition of slavery, and the Unitarian movement. While in congress he opposed the Missouri compromise. His works include "The Administration of John Q. Adams and the Opposition by Algernon Sidney" (Concord, N. H., 1826); "Conspiracy of the Spaniards against Venice, translated from Abbé Real, and of John Lewis Fiesco against Genoa, translated from Cardinal De Retz" (Boston, 1828); "Annals of the Town of Keene, from its First Settlement in 1734 to 1790" (Concord, N. H., 1826, and a continuation to 1815, Keene, 1851); "An Oration on the Character of Washington" (Keene, N. H., 1832); "Address on the Connection of Chemistry and Agriculture," delivered before the Cheshire county agricultural society (Keene, 1848); and an "Address before the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1828" (Concord, 1832; Manchester, 1870).—His son, **George Silsbee,** lawyer, b. in Keene, N. H., 24 Sept., 1825, was graduated at Harvard in 1844, studied at the law-school there, and taught in Richmond, Va. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1850, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been a trustee of various institutions and in the city government of Boston, is a member of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire historical and of the New England historic-genealogical societies, president of the American Unitarian association, and has taken active interest in philanthropic and charitable movements. He edited, in connection with George P. Sanger, and later with John Codman, the 16th, 17th, and 18th volumes of the "Boston Law Reporter," was the sole editor of the 16th, 17th, and 18th volumes of the "United States Digest," and of the 19th with H. Farnam Smith. He has written "Memoirs of Joel Parker," some time chief justice of

New Hampshire (Boston, 1876), and of "Theron Metcalf," of the Supreme judicial court of Massachusetts (Boston, 1876). The "Memorial History of Boston" also contains an historical sketch by him of the charities of that city.

HALE, Sarah Josepha (Buell), author, b. in Newport, N. H., 24 Oct., 1788; d. in Philadelphia, 30 April, 1879. She was taught by her mother, and her childhood's reading was derived principally from the English poets. In 1813 she married David Hale, a lawyer, brother of Salma Hale, and was left a widow with five children in 1822. Mrs. Hale then resorted to the pen as a means of support, and in 1828 removed to Boston to take charge of the newly established "Ladies' Magazine," which she conducted till 1837. In that year it was united with "Godey's Lady's Book," published in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hale became editor of that periodical, but did not remove to Philadelphia till 1841. In Boston she originated the Seaman's aid society, the parent of many similar organizations in various ports. In her position as editor she advocated the advancement of women, urging especially their employment as teachers, and the establishment of seminaries for their higher education. The idea of educating women for medical and missionary service in heathen lands was another of her thoughts, and she devoted much labor to securing its practical adoption. This was first attempted through the Ladies' medical missionary society, which was formed in Philadelphia, mainly by her exertions. The object was finally accomplished through the Woman's union missionary society for heathen lands, formed in New York in 1860, with its chief branch in Philadelphia, of which Mrs. Hale was president for several years. Mrs. Hale proposed through her Boston magazine that the women of New England should raise $50,000 to complete the Bunker Hill monument, and took a leading part in organizing the fair by which the suggestion was successfully carried out. About the same time she suggested that Thanksgiving-day should be made a national festival, and be held on the same day throughout the country. She continued to urge this for twenty years, not only in her magazine, but by personal correspondence with the governors of states and with presidents of the United States. President Lincoln adopted her suggestion in 1864, and the observance has now become established. Mrs. Hale retired from editorial work in 1877. Her fugitive poems, including "The Light of Home," "Mary's Lamb," and "It Snows," became widely familiar. Her best-known work is "Woman's Record, or Sketches of all Distinguished Women from the Creation to the Present Day" (New York, 1853; 3d ed., revised and enlarged, 1869). Her other publications are "The Genius of Oblivion and Other Poems" (Concord, 1823); "Northwood," a novel (Boston, 1827; republished in London as "A New England Tale"; New York, 1852); "Sketches of American Character" (1830); "Traits of American Life" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Flora's Interpreter" (Boston, 1835; reprinted in London); "The Ladies' Wreath," a selection from the female poets of England and America (1835); "The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live" (1838); "Grosvenor, a Tragedy" (1838); "The White Veil," a bridal gift (Philadelphia, 1854); "Alice Ray," a romance in rhyme (Boston, 1846); "Harry Gray, the Widow's Son," a story of the sea (1848); "Three Hours, or the Vigil of Love" (Philadelphia, 1848); "Ladies' New Book of Cookery" New York, 1852); "New Household Receipt-Book" (1853; 2d ed., Philadelphia, 1855); "A Dictionary of Poetical Quotations" (1854); "The Judge, a Drama of American Life" (1854); "The Bible Reading-Book" (1854); "Manners, or Happy Homes and Good Society" (Boston, 1868); and "Love, or Woman's Destiny, with Other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1870). She also edited several annuals, including "The Opal" and "The Crocus," also "The Poet's Offering" (Philadelphia); "Miss Acton's Cookery"; "Letters of Madame de Sévigné" (1856); "Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu" (1856); and other works.—Her son, **Horatio**, ethnologist, b. in Newport, N. H., 3 May, 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1837, and was appointed in the same year philologist to the U. S. exploring expedition under Capt. Charles Wilkes. In this capacity he studied a large number of the languages of the Pacific islands, as well as of North and South America, Australia, and Africa, and also investigated the history, traditions, and customs of the tribes speaking those languages. The results of his inquiries are given in his "Ethnography and Philology" (Philadelphia, 1846), which forms the seventh volume of the expedition reports. Dr. Robert G. Latham, the English philologist, speaks of it as comprising "the greatest mass of philological data ever accumulated by a single inquirer." On the completion of this work he spent some years in travel and in literary and scientific studies, both in Europe and in the United States. Subsequently he studied law, and was in 1855 admitted to the bar in Chicago. A year later he removed to Canada to take charge of an estate acquired by marriage. Mr. Hale took up his residence in the town of Clinton, Ontario, where he has since devoted his time in part to the practice of his profession and in part to scientific pursuits. He has published numerous memoirs on anthropology and ethnology, is a member of many learned societies both in Europe and in America, and in 1886 was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, presiding over the section of anthropology. His introductory address on "The Origin of Languages and the Antiquity of Speaking Man" proposed some novel theories which have excited much interest and discussion. His other publications include "Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language" (Chicago, 1883); "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (Philadelphia, 1883); and a "Report on the Blackfoot Tribes," presented to the British association for the advancement of science at its Aberdeen meeting in 1885.—Mrs. Hale's nephew, **Edwin Moses**, physician, b. in Newport, N. H., 2 Feb., 1829. He became a printer in early life, employing his leisure hours in study. He was graduated at the Cleveland homœopathic medical college in 1859, practised his profession for twelve years in Jonesville, Mich., became in 1863 professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Hahnemann medical college, Chicago, and held the same chair in Chicago homœopathic college from 1880 till 1884, when he became professor emeritus. In 1871 he began a series of special lectures on dis-

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eases of the heart. In addition to his editorial connection with various journals he is the author of many monographs and of several treatises, among which are "New Remedies" (2 vols., New York, 1867); "Pocket Manual of Domestic Practice" (1870); "Lectures on Diseases of the Heart" (1871); and "Diseases of Women" (1875).

HALIBURTON, John, physician, b. in Rhode Island in 1739; d. in Halifax, N. S., in 1808. He removed to Halifax, being a loyalist, about 1776, and during the Revolutionary war was a surgeon in the British navy. At its conclusion he returned to practice in Halifax, held several public offices, and was a member of the council. He ranked high in his profession. His wife was a sister of Admiral Brenton.—His son, Sir **Brenton,** jurist, b. in Rhode Island in 1773; d. in Halifax, N. S., in 1860, studied law and was admitted to the bar. Rising rapidly in his profession, he was appointed chief justice of Nova Scotia, and at the age of eighty-six received the honor of knighthood. The chief justice was highly esteemed as an able, painstaking, conscientious judge, and a man of kindly disposition and great liberality of opinion.

HALIBURTON, Thomas Chandler, author, b. in Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1797; d. in Isleworth, England, 27 Aug., 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and afterward elected a member of the house of assembly. In 1829 he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, and in 1840 became a judge of the supreme court. Two years later he resigned that office and removed to England, where he afterward resided. In 1859 he was returned to parliament for Launceston as a Conservative, holding the seat until the dissolution in July, 1865. Owing to infirm health, he did not offer himself for re-election. In 1858 he received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford. In 1835 he wrote a series of newspaper sketches satirizing the New England character, which were subsequently collected and published under the title of "The Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville" (1837). These were followed by a second series, which appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. Of Judge Haliburton's success in portraying the typical New Englander, President Cornelius C. Feton says: "We can distinguish the real from the counterfeit Yankee at the first sound of the voice, and by the turn of a single sentence; and we have no hesitation in declaring that Sam Slick is not what he pretends to be; that there is no organic life in him; that he is an impostor, an impossibility, a nonentity." On the other hand, the "London Athenæum" asserts that "he [Sam Slick] deserves to be entered on our list of friends, containing the names of Tristram Shandy, the shepherd of the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' and other rhapsodical discourses on time and change, who, besides the delights of their discourse, possess also the charm of individuality." He afterward wrote "The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England" (1843; 2d series, 2 vols., 1844; new ed., 4 vols., 1846), in which British society is amusingly depicted. Judge Haliburton is also the author of "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia" (1828–'39); "Bubbles of Canada," "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony," and "Letter-Bag of the Great Western" (1839); "Rule and Misrule of the English in America" (2 vols., 1851); "Yankee Stories" and "Traits of American Humor" (3 vols., 1852); "Nature and Human Nature" (1855–'8); "Letters to Lord Durham," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances." He also edited several works, including one on the "Settlement of New England."

HALKETT, Sir **Peter,** bart., soldier, of Pitfirrane, Fifeshire, Scotland; d. near Pittsburg, Pa., 9 July, 1755. He was the son of Sir Peter Wedderburn, of Gosport, who assumed his wife's name. The son entered the army, and represented Dunfermline in parliament in 1734. In 1745 he was lieutenant-colonel of Lee's regiment (the 44th) at the battle of Preston-Pans, was taken prisoner by the troops of the Pretender, and released on parole. Subsequently he was one of the five officers who, in February, 1746, refused to rejoin their regiment on the command of the Duke of Cumberland, and the threat that in the event of non-compliance their commissions would be forfeited. Their reply, "that his royal highness was master of their commissions, but not of their honor," was approved by the government, and Sir Peter embarked for America in command of his regiment in 1754. He was killed, with his youngest son, James, in the battle of the Monongahela, when Braddock was defeated.—His nephew, **John,** author, b. in London, England, in 1768; d. in Brighton, England, in November, 1852, was appointed governor of the Bahamas, 5 Dec., 1801, and of Tobago, 27 Oct., 1803. From 1814 till 1819 he was chairman of the board of commissioners of West India accounts. In 1821 or 1822 he visited the United States, and on his return to England (1823) published "Historical Notes respecting the Indians of North America." He was also the author of a "Statement," respecting the attempt of his uncle, the Earl of Selkirk, to form a settlement on the Red river, regarding which there are many contradictory accounts (London, 1817).

HALL, Andrew Douglass, physician, b. in St. George's parish, Hempstead, Queens co., N. Y., 2 July, 1833. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and at Jefferson medical college in 1854. After serving as resident physician in the Episcopal and Pennsylvania hospitals in Philadelphia, he entered on general practice in that city in 1858. In 1863 he was elected attending surgeon to the Wills hospital, and in 1867 surgeon to St. Mary's hospital, which latter office he resigned after five years' service. His specialty is diseases of the eye. He is a member of several medical associations, and, as one of the original members of the Pathological society, has contributed numerous papers to its first volume of "Transactions." Articles from his pen on subjects connected with ophthalmology have frequently appeared in professional journals.

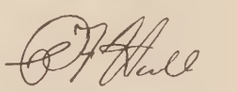
HALL, Arethusa, educator, b. in Norwich (now Huntington), Hampshire co., Mass., 13 Oct., 1802. She had limited opportunities for obtaining an education, but subsequently made up for early deficiencies by private study. At the age of nine she became a member of the family of Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Westhampton, Mass. She was principal of the Greenland, N. H., academy in 1826, and afterward of that at Haverhill, Mass., where she was the teacher of the poet Whittier. She continued to teach in New England schools until 1849, and in that year came to the Brooklyn female academy (now Packer institute), and after two years' service was associated with Prof. Alonzo Gray in the Brooklyn Heights seminary for young ladies, where she remained as associate principal until 1860. Failing health soon afterward compelled her to retire. She published "Thoughts of Blaise Pascal" (Andover, 1846); "A Manual of Morals" (1849); "The Literary Reader" (Boston, 1850); "Life of the Rev. Sylvester Judd" (Boston, 1854); and "Memorabilia of Sylvester Judd, Sr." (printed privately, Northampton, 1882).

HALL, Asaph, astronomer, b. in Goshen, Conn., 15 Oct., 1829. He was educated in a common school, and then worked on a farm till he was sixteen years old, after which he followed the trade of a carpenter. In 1853 he began the study of geometry and algebra in Norfolk academy, and afterward went to Wisconsin, where he taught school for several years. He then studied at the University of Michigan for a single term, and after teaching for a year at Shalersville, Ohio, entered the observatory of Harvard college as a student. From 1857 till 1862 he was assistant in the observatory, and in August of the latter year was appointed aide in the U. S. naval observatory in Washington. In May, 1863, he was made professor of mathematics, with the relative rank of captain. He has been connected with all the important astronomical expeditions sent out under the auspices of the U. S. government, including those sent to observe solar eclipses from the Bering sea in 1869, and in Sicily, in 1870. During the transit of Venus in 1874 he had charge of the American party at Vladisvostok, in Siberia, and at the later transit in 1882 was chief astronomer of the party stationed in San Antonio, Texas. Prof. Hall has won great distinction by his discovery of the moons of Mars. On the night of 11 Aug., 1877, he noticed a small star near the disk of Mars, which, from subsequent examination, he was persuaded was a satellite of that planet. A week later he discovered a second satellite interior to the first, and of somewhat superior brightness. These discoveries were at once communicated to Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, by whom they were announced to the principal astronomers both in Europe and America. Exact calculations were made of their orbits, and Prof. Hall gave to them the names of Deimos and Phobos (Terror and Fear), from the passage in Homer's "Iliad," where these two divinities are mentioned as the attendants of the god of war. His subsequent work has included important observations of double stars in 1880, and determinations of the orbits of the satellites of Saturn. In 1879 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal astronomical society of London for his discoveries, and received the degrees of Ph. D. from Hamilton in 1878, and LL. D. from Yale in 1879, and from Harvard in 1886. Prof. Hall is a member of numerous scientific societies, both in the United States and Europe, and was chosen vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1880. In 1875 he was elected a member of the National academy of sciences, and in 1883 was appointed to the office of home secretary in that body. His publications have been confined to his specialty, and have appeared in astronomical journals on both continents, and also in the annual volumes of the U. S. naval observatory.

HALL, Basil, author, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 31 Dec., 1788; d. in Portsmouth, England, 11 Sept., 1844. He was the son of Sir James Hall of Dunglass, a writer on architecture and geology; his mother was the daughter of the fourth Earl of Selkirk. He entered the navy in 1802, and in 1816 commanded the brig "Lyra," which accompanied Lord Amherst to China. He was made post-captain in 1817, and from 1820 till 1822 was stationed on the Pacific coast of America. In 1827–'8 he travelled in the United States and Canada, and afterward visited various parts of Europe. In the latter part of his life his mind became impaired, and he died insane. Besides contributions to scientific periodicals and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and minor works of travel, he published "A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea and the Great Loo Choo Island" (1818); "Extracts from a Journal written in 1820–'22 on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico" (2 vols., 1823–'4); "Travels in North America" (3 vols., 1829); "Fragments of Voyages and Travels" (9 vols., 1831–'40); "Schloss Hainfield, or A Winter in Lower Styria" (1836); "Spain and the Seat of War in Spain" (1837); "Voyages and Travels in Conjunction with Ellis and Pringle" (1840); and "Patchwork: Travels in Stories" (3 vols.), and "Travels in South America" (1841). "Fragments" is generally considered his best work. His book on America aroused great indignation in this country by the partial and hostile character of its criticisms.

HALL, Baynard Rust, author, b. in Philadelphia in 1798; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 Jan., 1863. He was the son of Dr. John Hall, an eminent surgeon on the staff of Gen. Washington, and was left at an early age heir to a large fortune, but never came into its possession, owing to mismanagement. He was graduated at Union college in 1820, and at the Princeton theological seminary in 1823, and went to the west as a missionary. While there he was pastor of a church in Bloomington, Ind., and president of the college in the same place from 1823 till 1831. Returning to the east, he had charge for seven years of a congregation at Bedford, Pa., where he was also the principal of an academy. From 1838 till 1846 he taught in Bordentown and Trenton, N. J., and Poughkeepsie, Newburg, and Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1848 he received the degree of D. D. from Rutgers college. The last years of his life were devoted to preaching among the poor. He published a Latin grammar (1828), and was also the author of "The New Purchase, or Life in the Far West," which enjoyed a wide popularity (New York, 1843); "Something for Everybody" (1843); "Teaching a Science; The Teacher an Artist"; and "Frank Freeman's Barber-Shop" (1852).

HALL, Charles Francis, explorer, b. in Rochester, N. H., in 1821; d. in the arctic regions, 8 Nov., 1871. His early education was acquired in the common school and the local academy. He was blacksmith, journalist, stationer, and engraver in turn. In 1850, while living in Cincinnati, Ohio, he became interested in the fate of Sir John Franklin, and for nine years improved every opportunity to increase his knowledge of Arctic America, and especially of the Franklin search. Despite the admirable and convincing report in 1859 by Capt. Leopold McClintock, R. N., of the death of Franklin and the fate of his companions, Hall believed that some members of that expedition still survived and that they and their records could be found. His enthusiasm enlisted the interest of Henry Grinnell and other friends of arctic research, and by aid of public subscriptions his journey was rendered possible. On 29 May, 1860, Hall sailed from



New London on the whaler "George Henry," which, commanded by Capt. S. O. Buddington, was bound for Cumberland gulf. Hall returned to New London, 13 Sept., 1862, having been unsuccessful in his search, but he had acquired much knowledge of Esquimau life, speech, and habits, and had discovered relics of Frobisher's expedition of 1577–'8. The country was in the midst of a great civil war, and he failed, by lecturing or by personal appeals, to obtain sufficient means for a special expedition. Undismayed, he sailed again, 1 July, 1864, sparsely fitted out by private subscription, and in August was landed on Depot island, 64° N., 90° W., with boat and provisions. Hall became thoroughly domesticated with the Esquimaux, among whom he passed five years, receiving occasional supplies from whalers. In May, 1869, he reached the southeastern coast of King William's Land, but passed only four days there, as his native companions would stay no longer. Hall gathered up many relics of the Franklin expedition and brought back a skeleton, supposed to be that of an officer of the "Erebus." The Esquimaux informed him of their finding a large tent near Terror bay, with remains of many men, and said that one of the Franklin ships, after being abandoned, made the northwest passage by drifting. After his return in 1869 Hall succeeded in engaging the attention of congress, which authorized "An Expedition to the North Pole," the only one in the history of the nation; $50,000 was appropriated for the expedition, and a vessel selected from the navy was thoroughly fitted out at an expense of $90,000. The "Polaris" sailed from New London, 3 July, 1871, Hall commanding, with S. O. Buddington as sailing-master, Dr. Emil Bessels as chief of scientific work, and twenty-four others. The "Congress" accompanied them as tender to Godhavn, Greenland. There is no doubt that Hall was uncertain as to his route, whether via Jones sound or Smith sound, but he decided on the latter. Favored by a sea unusually free of ice, the "Polaris" passed without difficulty through Smith sound into Kane sea, and thence through Kennedy and Robeson channels to the polar sea, where heavy ice was met with. On 29 Aug. the "Polaris" was in latitude 82° 11′ N., the highest point at that time ever attained by any vessel. Returning southward, she went into winter quarters in 81° 38′ N., at Thank God harbor, Greenland. Hall left the ship on 10 Oct. on a sledge journey, during which he reached Cape Brevoort, 82° N. Returning on 24 Oct., he was immediately taken sick and soon died of apoplexy. He was buried near by, in the most northern grave of that time. The death of Hall insured the failure of geographical work. The only extended sledge journey was to the south under Dr. Bessels. A boat journey in 1872, attempted by Mr. Chester, reached Newman bay only, but Meyer and Lynn on foot reached 82° 09′ N., near Repulse bay, the most northerly land that had been attained up to that time. Capt. Buddington, attempting to return home, left Thank God harbor, 13 Aug., 1872. The "Polaris," beset in Kennedy channel, drifted steadily southward with the pack, and on 13 Oct. was near Littleton island. The ship was so badly nipped during a gale on 15 Oct. that preparations were made to abandon her, and a large quantity of stores were thrown upon the ice, when her ice-anchor slipped, leaving nineteen men on the floe. The floe party, after drifting nearly 2,000 miles and subsisting largely on sea-game, were all rescued by the sealer "Tigress," 30 April, 1872, off the coast of Labrador. Capt. Buddington beached the leaking and damaged "Polaris" near Life Boat cove, where a comfortable house was built of the vessel for winter. In the spring of 1873 two boats were constructed. On 3 June the party set out for Upernavik, and after a journey of about two hundred miles were picked up near Cape York by the Scotch whaler "Ravenscraig." The Roquette medal for 1875 was awarded to Hall by the Société de géographie of Paris. Hall's arctic work has stood the test of criticism and verification, and the incorrect, misleading charts of the "Polaris" expedition are not chargeable to him. The exploration of the west Greenland channel, the discovery of the frozen sea, and the extension of Greenland and Grinnell Land a degree and a half of latitude toward the pole, are results that attest the capacity of Hall and justify the epitaph placed by the British polar expedition of 1876 over his grave, as one "who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science," and who had by his expeperience benefited them, his followers. Hall published "Arctic Researches" and "Life among the Esquimaux" (New York, 1864). His unique experiences during his second expedition have been compiled, under the title of "Narrative of the Second Arctic Expedition" (Washington, 1879), from his manuscripts, purchased by congress for $15,000 after his death. See also "Arctic Experiences," edited by E. V. Blake (New York, 1874).

HALL, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. in Augusta, Ga., 7 Nov., 1820. He was graduated at Yale in 1842, studied theology at the General Protestant Episcopal theological seminary in New York, and was ordained deacon in 1844, and priest in the following year. After holding pastorates at Huntington, L. I., West Point, N. Y., and John's Island, S. C., he became rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., in 1856, and in 1869 was called to Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he still remains (1887). Previous to the civil war and during that period Dr. Hall carefully avoided politics in his sermons. He has always been a Democrat, but took no active part in politics until 1884, when he made several addresses in favor of the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, and was chairman of the Democratic meeting held in Brooklyn in June of that year. Dr. Hall's theological views are broad, and he is clear and incisive as a pulpit orator. He is at the head of the standing committee of his diocese, is chaplain of the 23d New York regiment, a director in the Brooklyn historical society, and is connected with numerous ecclesiastical and charitable organizations. Dr. Hall was the intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and co-worker with him in many religious enterprises, and was chosen by him to officiate at his funeral. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart in 1860, and from Columbia in 1861. He has published "Commentaries on the Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1867); "Protestant Ritualism" (New York, 1871); and "Spina Christi" (1883).

HALL, Charles Hershall, physician, b. in Newport, Ind., 5 April, 1835. He received his preliminary education in Indiana university, and was graduated at the medical department of Willamette university, Ore., in 1868. The next year he settled in Salem, and was in the government Indian service at Fort Yarnhill in 1871–'3, but resigned in 1874 to become professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Willamette university, where he still remains (1887). He is a member of the Oregon medical society, and the American medical association. Since 1876 he has edited the "Oregon Medical Journal."

HALL, Christopher Webber, geologist, b. in Wardsborough, Vt., 28 Feb., 1845. He was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1871, and then became principal of Glens Falls academy. In 1873–'5 he was superintendent of city schools in Owatonna, Minn. He then went abroad and spent three years in scientific study in the University of Leipsic. In 1878 he was called to the chair of geology, mineralogy, and biology in the University of Minnesota, which he still retains (1887). While in Leipsic he performed some lithological work on the geological survey of Saxony, under Credner, and, after being called to the professorship that he now holds, he was appointed assistant geologist on the geological and natural history survey of Minnesota. In 1883 he became an assistant geologist on the U. S. geological survey, and was assigned to the Lake Superior division. He was given the investigation of the crystalline rocks of central and southwestern Minnesota, in which work he is still engaged as far as his professional duties will permit. Prof. Hall is a member of scientific societies, and his papers have appeared chiefly as reports of his work contributed to surveys.

HALL, David, printer, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1714; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Dec., 1772. He learned the printing business at Edinburgh, and afterward worked in London in a printing-house in which Strahan, who became law-printer to the king, was at that time a journeyman. He came to America about 1747, entered into a partnership with Benjamin Franklin, which was dissolved in May, 1766, and then formed another with William Sellen. As a member of these firms he was one of the printers of the "Pennsylvania Gazette." The firm of Hall and Sellen were the printers of the paper money issued by congress during the Revolutionary war. Hall also conducted a large book and stationery store on his own account. He was well acquainted with the art of printing, a prudent and impartial conductor of the "Gazette," and a benevolent man. After his death, his sons, William and David, became the partners of Sellen, and afterward the business was carried on in the names of William and David Hall. William was for several years a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. The business was subsequently transferred to William Hall, Jr.

HALL, Dominick Augustine, jurist, b. in South Carolina in 1765; d. in New Orleans, La., 12 Dec., 1820. He began the practice of law in Charleston, S. C., was district judge of Orleans territory from 1809 till 1812, when Louisiana was admitted to the Union, and was afterward one of its U. S. judges. He resigned his seat on the bench to accept a judgeship of the state supreme court, but was reappointed Federal judge instead, and remained in the U. S. court until his death. In December, 1814, Judge Hall was ordered by the military authorities to adjourn his court for two months, owing to the operations of the British force against New Orleans. In March, 1815, while the city was under martial law, he granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Louis Louillier, a member of the state legislature, who was then under arrest, by order of Gen. Andrew Jackson, for exciting a seditious meeting among his troops. Gen. Jackson refused to recognize Judge Hall's authority, and at once ordered Louillier's rearrest and imprisonment, and committed Hall to jail. The latter was released the next morning, and summoned Gen. Jackson to answer for contempt of court in disregarding the writ of habeas corpus, in detaining an original paper, and in imprisoning a judge. The general appeared in person, and, after an argument by counsel, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. But congress refunded him this sum, with interest, in 1844.

HALL, Edwin, clergyman, b. in Granville, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1802; d. in Auburn, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1877. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1826. From 1831 till 1832 he was principal of an academy in Bloomfield, N. Y., and was pastor of the 1st Congregational church at Norwalk, Conn., from 1832 till 1854, when he was elected professor of theology in Auburn seminary. He occupied this chair until 1876, and was professor emeritus from that time till his death. He published "The Law of Baptism" (New York, 1840); "The Puritans and their Principles" (1846); "Historical Records of Norwalk" (1847); "Shorter Catechism with Proofs" (1859); and numerous tracts and pamphlets.—His son, **Isaac Hollister,** oriental scholar, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 12 Dec., 1837, was graduated in Hamilton in 1859, was tutor there in 1861–'3, and in 1864 removed to New York city, where he was graduated at Columbia law-school in 1865, and practised his profession. He visited Syria in 1875, and was professor for two years in the Beirut Protestant college, but returned to the United States in 1877, and associated himself with the "Sunday-School Times," published in Philadelphia. In 1875 he established the column of "Biblical Research" in the "New York Independent." Since 1884 he has been connected with the Metropolitan museum of New York city, and is lecturer on New Testament Greek in Johns Hopkins university. He was the first to read an entire inscription in Cypriote, and has published an important series of articles on that language and its inscriptions. He is an authority on Greek, Phœnician, Himyantic, and other oriental inscriptions, and in 1876 discovered in Beirut a Syriac manuscript of the Gospels, Acts, and most of the Epistles, an account of which, with fac-simile pages, he published in 1884. The date of this manuscript is between 700 and 900 A. D. Mr. Hall is a member of various archæological and biblical societies in this country and abroad, and is the author of "A Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament, as Published in America" (Philadelphia, 1884).

HALL, Fitzedward, philologist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 21 March, 1825. He was educated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, from which he received the degree of civil engineer in 1842, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1846. During his collegiate course he published enough German translations anonymously to fill three volumes. Immediately on leaving college, he sailed from Boston for Calcutta, where he remained nearly three years, studying first Hindûstânî and Persian, and subsequently Bengalee and Sanskrit. He supported himself by contributing to local journals not only original matter, but translations in prose and verse from the French, Italian, and modern Greek. After residing five months at Ghazeepore, he removed to Benares in January, 1850, and a month later was appointed to a tutorship in the government college there. In 1853 he was promoted professor, and in July, 1855, was transferred to Ajmere as inspector of schools for Ajmere and Mairwara, to which was added the superintendency of the Ajmere government school. His last appointment in India was that of school-inspector for the Sangor and Nerbudda territories, which office he retained from 1856 till 1862. During the Indian mutinies Prof. Hall was besieged for seven months in the Sangor fort. In 1860 he received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. Settling in London in November, 1862, he accepted the chair

of Sanskrit, and that of Indian jurisprudence in King's college, and also filled other offices. In 1869 he removed to Marlesford, Suffolk, where he still (1887) resides. Prof. Hall was the first American to edit (in 1852) a Sanskrit text. He has also discovered several interesting Sanskrit works supposed to have been lost, such as "Bharata's Nâtyasâstra," the "Harshacharita," and a complete copy of the valuable "Brihaddevatâ," of which only a small fragment was previously known to exist. The various Sanskrit inscriptions that he has deciphered and translated throw much new light on the history of ancient India. He is at present one of the editors of the new English dictionary that is in course of publication at Oxford under the supervision of James A. H. Murray. Prof. Hall's principal works are, Sanskrit: "The Âtmabodha, with its Commentary, and the Tattvabodha" (Mirzapore, 1852); "The Sânkhyapravachana" (Calcutta, 1856); "The Sûryasiddhânta" and "The Vâsavadattâ" (Calcutta, 1859); "The Sânkhyasâra" (Calcutta, 1862), and "The Dasarûpa, with its Commentary, and Four Chapters of Bharata's Nâtyasâstra" (Calcutta, 1865). Hindî: "The Tarkasangraha, translated into Hindî from the Sanskrit and English" (Allahabad, 1850); and "The Siddhântasangraha" (Agra, 1855). Prof. Hall has also edited Dr. J. R. Ballantyne's "Hindî Grammar" (London, 1868), and published a "Reader" (Hertford, 1870) in that language. Besides other works of a similar character. he has issued "Lectures on the Nyâya Philosophy, Sanskrit and English" (Benares, 1852); "A Rational Refutation of the Hindu Philosophical Systems, translated from the Hindî and Sanskrit" (Calcutta, 1862); "Recent Exemplifications of False Philology" (New York, 1872); "Modern English" (New York and London, 1873); and "On English Adjectives in -able, with Special Reference to Reliable" (London, 1877).—His brother, **Benjamin Homer,** author, b. in Troy, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar in Troy, N. Y. He served as city clerk in 1858–'9, and was city chamberlain from 1874 till 1877, and again from 1884 till 1885. Mr. Hall has contributed freely to the periodicals of the day, both in prose and verse, and is the author of articles in the "Harvard Book" (Cambridge, 1875), and Sylvester's "History of Rensselaer County, N. Y." (Philadelphia, 1880). He has published "A Collection of College Words and Customs" (Cambridge, 1851; revised and enlarged ed., 1856); "History of Eastern Vermont, etc." (New York, 1858; 2 vols., Albany, 1865); and "Bibliography of the United States: Vermont" (New York, 1860). He has edited "A Tribute by the Citizens of Troy to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln" (Troy, 1865).

HALL, Francis, journalist, b. in Taunton, Somerset, England, 12 March, 1785; d. in New York city, 11 Aug., 1866. He came to the United States when fourteen years of age, and was apprenticed to a printer. In 1811 he entered the office of the New York "Commercial Advertiser," and two years afterward became part owner and co-editor of that journal, with which he remained connected for fifty-three years. He was identified with most of the religious and charitable societies of the city, and was an officer of the Methodist missionary society, the Young men's Bible society, the American Bible society, the American tract society, the deaf and dumb institution, and the New York state colonization society. Mr. Hall was for thirty years recording secretary of the Methodist missionary society, and was deputed to visit the Indian missions of Upper Canada in behalf of that body. About 1833 he united with Messrs. Suckley, Innis, and others in organizing the first "pewed" Methodist church in New York. It was called the "First Wesleyan Chapel," and stood in Vestry street. In 1854 Mr. Hall received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan university.

HALL, Frederick, teacher, b. in Grafton, Vt., in November, 1780; d. in Peru, Ill., 27 July, 1843. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1803, was a tutor there in 1804–'5, and in Middlebury, Vt., from 1805 till 1806, when he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy there. He remained at Middlebury until 1824, studied medicine in 1825–'6, and was graduated at the medical school at Castleton, Vt., in 1827. He afterward held the professorships of chemistry and mineralogy at Trinity, was president of Mount Hope college near Baltimore, and at his death occupied the chair of chemistry in Columbian college, D. C. Dr. Hall gave to Dartmouth several thousand dollars and a valuable cabinet of minerals. He was the author of "Eulogy on Solomon M. Allan" (New York, 1818); "Statistics of Middlebury College," in "Massachusetts Historical Collections," vol. ix. (1840); and "Letters from the East and from the West" (Baltimore, 1840).

HALL, George, first mayor of Brooklyn, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 Sept., 1795; d. there, 16 Sept., 1868. He was a printer, and the greater portion of his life was devoted to the interests of his native city, of which he was a trustee at the time of its incorporation, and under that act became its first mayor. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and did good service in the cause of that reform.—His son, **George B.,** soldier, b. in Brooklyn in 1826, d. there, 24 May, 1864, entered the New York militia as a private, and rapidly rose through several grades. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed lieutenant in the first regiment of New York volunteers, and served at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco. In 1850 he was commissioned major of the 13th militia regiment, and the following year lieutenant-colonel. He was a clerk in New York at the beginning of the civil war, and engaged in raising troops. He was elected colonel of the 27th New York regiment, and participated in many engagements, from that of the Stafford raid of 1862 to the battle of Fredericksburg.

HALL, George Henry, artist, b. in Manchester, N. H., 21 Sept., 1825. His father removed to Boston when the son was four years old. In 1849 George went to Düsseldorf, studied art one year, and removed to Paris, and afterward to Rome, where he opened a studio. In 1852 he returned to the United States and settled in New York city, where he now resides (1887). He was elected an associate in 1853, and in 1868 a member, of the National academy of design. Mr. Hall has visited Spain several times, and spent a year in study in Egypt. His specialties are still-life and figures. He has exhibited at the National academy "Precious Lading," a Spanish scene (1868); "Thursday Fair at Seville" (1869); "A Young Lady of Seville and her Duenna" and "Lilacs" (1870); "The Four Seasons" (1871); "The Roman Fountain" (1874); "Autumn" (1877); and "Winter," "A Rug Bazaar at Cairo," "Oven at Pompeii" (1887), and "Pomegranates and Grapes" (1887).

HALL, Henry Bryan, engraver, b. in London, England, 11 March, 1808; d. in Morrisania, N. Y., 28 April, 1884. For many years he was employed by the historical engraver to the queen, and executed all the portrait work in the large plates of that engraver, among them "The Coronation of

Victoria," after Sir George Hayter. He removed to New York in 1850, and illustrated many artistic and literary publications. His engravings are chiefly of portraits, twelve of which were of Washington, after different artists. He went into business in the latter part of his life with his three sons, but devoted his personal attention to etchings of historical characters of the Revolution for the collections of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Francis S. Hoffman. His sons continue the business in New York, and have engraved many of the steel portraits that illustrate this work.

HALL, Hiland, jurist, b. in Bennington, Vt., 20 July, 1795; d. in Springfield, Mass., 18 Dec., 1885. He was educated in the common schools, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and elected to the Vermont legislature in 1827. He was state attorney in 1828–'31, and served in congress from 1833 till 1843, having been elected as a Whig. He was then appointed bank-commissioner, became judge of the state supreme court in 1846, and in 1850 2d comptroller of the treasury, and land-commissioner to California to settle disputed titles between citizens of the United States and Mexicans. Judge Hall was an earnest advocate for anti-slavery, and a delegate to the first National Republican convention in 1856. In 1858 he succeeded Ryland Fletcher as governor of Vermont, and was re-elected in 1859. He was a delegate to the Peace congress that was held in Washington, D. C., in February, 1861. Gov. Hall was president of the Vermont historical society for twelve years, and for twenty-five years was vice-president of the New England historic-genealogical society. He is the author of a "History of Vermont" (Albany, 1868).

HALL, James, clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 22 Aug., 1744; d. in Bethany, N. C., 25 July, 1826. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Rowan (now Iredell) county, N. C. He was graduated at Princeton in 1774. About 1775 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Orange, and on 8 April, 1778, he was installed pastor of the united congregations of Fourth Creek, Concord, and Bethany, N. C. In 1790 he severed his connection with all but the Bethany congregation. During the Revolutionary war he was an ardent patriot, and was instrumental in organizing a company of cavalry, which he led on an expedition into South Carolina, performing the double office of commander and chaplain. Subsequently, when the troops marched into the Cherokee country, Georgia, to encounter the Indians, Dr. Hall accompanied them as chaplain. In the autumn of 1800, under a commission of the Presbyterian general assembly, he established a mission at Natchez, which was the first in the series of Protestant missionary efforts in the lower valley of the Mississippi. He was for many years a commissioner to the general assembly of his church from the presbytery of Orange, and was moderator of that body in 1803. He did much to advance education, and opened at his house an "academy of sciences," in which he was the sole teacher. He published a "Narrative of a Most Extraordinary Work of Religion in North Carolina" (1802), and a "Report of a Missionary Tour through the Mississippi and the Southwestern Country."

HALL, James, paleontologist, b. in Hingham, Mass., 12 Sept., 1811. He was graduated at the Rensselaer school (now the Troy polytechnic institute) in 1832, and remained there as assistant professor of chemistry and natural sciences until 1836, when he was made professor of geology. On the organization of the geological survey of New York in 1836, he was appointed assistant geologist of the second district, and in 1837 was made state geologist in charge of the fourth district. He began his explorations in the western part of the state during that year, and from 1838 till 1841 published annual reports of progress. In 1843 he made his final report on the survey of the fourth geological district, which was published as "Geology of New York," Part IV. (Albany, 1843). Retaining the title of state geologist, he was placed in charge of the paleontological work. His results have been embodied in the "Paleontology of New York" (Albany, 1847–'79), of which five volumes have at present been given to the public. In addition to the foregoing, Prof. Hall has prepared a complete revision of the palæozoic brachiopoda of North America, with fifty plates. This comprehensive study of the palæozoic fauna of New York, which is to terminate with the base of the coal-formation, has demanded researches beyond the limits of the state, and Prof. Hall has extended his investigations westward to the Rocky mountains. These explorations have served as the basis of all our knowledge of the geology of the Mississippi basin. The general results of these comparative studies will be found in the introduction to the third volume of the "Paleontology." In 1855 he was offered the charge of the paleontology of the geological survey of Canada, with promise of succeeding Sir William E. Logan as director, but declined the offer. Subsequently he prepared a monograph on the "Graptolites of the Quebec Group" (Montreal, 1865), which was contributed to the Canadian survey. Prof. Hall also held the appointments of state geologist of Iowa in 1855, and of Wisconsin in 1857. For the former he prepared the geological and paleontological portions of the two volumes of the "Geological Survey of Iowa" (Albany, 1858–'9), and he wrote the chapters on physical geography, geology, and paleontology for the "Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin" (Madison, 1862). The examination and description of the specimens collected for the government frequently have been assigned to him, and he has written the paleontological portions of "Frémont's Exploring Expedition; Appendix A" (Washington, 1845); "Expedition to the Great Salt Lake" (Philadelphia, 1852); "United States and Mexican Boundary Survey" (Washington, 1857); and "U. S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel," vol. iv. (1877). In 1866, on the reorganization of the New York state museum, he was appointed director, which place, in addition to that of state geologist, he still holds. In connection with this office he has made each year, in his annual reports, valuable contributions to science. Prof. Hall has devoted much time to crystalline stratified rocks, and was the first to point out the persistence and significance of mineralogical character as a guide to classification. He has also laid the foundation for a rational theory of mountains. He received the degree of A. M. from Union in 1842,

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and that of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1863, and from McGill in 1884. Prof. Hall received the quinquennial grand prize of $1,000 awarded in 1884 by the Boston society of natural history. In 1840 he was one of the founders of the American association of geologists and naturalists, and after its growth into the American association for the advancement of science was elected president in 1856, delivering his retiring address, on "Contributions to the Geological History of the American Continent," at the Montreal meeting in 1857. He was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences. In 1876 he was one of the founders of the International congress of geologists, and was one of the vice-presidents at the session held in Paris in 1878, also in Bologna in 1881, and in Berlin in 1885. He was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the geological society of London in 1848, and in 1858 was awarded its Wollaston medal. In 1884 he was elected correspondent of the Academy of sciences in Paris, and he is a member of many other scientific societies at home and abroad. Besides his larger works, most of which have been referred to, he is the author of nearly 250 separate papers, of which a full list, from 1836 till 1882, is given in the "Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the New York Museum of Natural History" (Albany, 1884).

HALL, John, jurist, b. in Waynesboro, Va., in 1767; d. in Warrenton, N. C., 29 Jan., 1833. He went to North Carolina at an early age, was educated at William and Mary, settled in Warrenton in 1792, and became eminent as a lawyer. He was a judge of the superior court of North Carolina from 1801 till 1818, and of the supreme court from 1818 till 1832.—His son **Edward,** a distinguished lawyer, became a judge in 1840.

HALL, John, clergyman, b. in County Armagh, Ireland, 31 July, 1829. He is of Scottish descent. He entered Belfast college at the age of thirteen, and, notwithstanding his extreme youth, was repeatedly Hebrew prize man. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and at once engaged in labor as a missionary in the west of Ireland. In 1852 he was installed pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church at Armagh, and in 1858 was called to the church of Mary's Abbey (now Rutland square) in Dublin. He was an earnest friend of popular education, and received from the queen the honorary appointment of commissioner of education for Ireland. In 1867 he was a delegate from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland to the Presbyterian churches of the United States, and after his return to Ireland he received a call to the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church in New York, which he accepted, entering upon his labors on 3 Nov., 1867. In 1875 a new church edifice was erected for him, at a cost of about $1,000,000, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. In 1882 he was elected chancellor of the University of the city of New York. He was selected to deliver the funeral sermon of Chief-Justice Chase, who belonged to a different denomination. Dr. Hall is the author of "Family Prayers for Four Weeks" (New York, 1868); "Papers for Home Reading" (1871); "Familiar Talk to Boys"; "Questions of the Day" (1873); "God's Word through Preaching," Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale seminary (1875); "Foundation-Stones for Young Builders" (Philadelphia, 1880); and "A Christian Home; How to Make and how to Maintain it" (1883).

HALL, Jonathan Prescott, jurist, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 9 July, 1796; d. in Newport, R. I., 29 Sept., 1862. He early attained eminence as a lawyer in New York city, and during the administrations of Tyler and Fillmore was district attorney for the southern district of New York. He was the author of "Reports of Cases in the Superior Court of the City of New York, 1828–'9" (2 vols., New York, 1831–'3).

HALL, Louisa Jane Park, poet, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 7 Feb., 1802. Her father, James Park, was a physician, but abandoned his profession and removed to Boston in 1804 to edit the "Repertory," a Federalist journal. In 1811 he opened a school for young ladies in Boston, where his daughter received a good education; but in 1831 he removed with his family to Worcester. She was almost blind for several years, and during this period her father read to her, and assisted in the preparation of her books. In 1840 she married Rev. Edward B. Hall, a Unitarian clergyman of Providence, R. I. Her works are "Miriam," a dramatic poem, illustrative of the early conflicts of the Christian church, partly written in 1825 (1837); "Joanna of Naples," an historical tale in prose (Boston, 1838); and the "Life of Elizabeth Carter."

HALL, Lyman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Connecticut in 1725; d. in Burke county, Ga., 19 Oct., 1790. He was graduated at Yale in 1747, studied medicine, and removed to Georgia in 1752, settling in Sunbury, where he acquired a large practice. He took an active part in the pre-Revolutionary movements, was a member of the conventions held in Savannah in 1774 and 1775, and was influential in causing Georgia to join the other colonies. In 1775 he was elected by the parish of St. John to congress, and served till 1780. When the British took possession of Georgia he removed with his family to the north, and all his property was confiscated by the royal government. In 1782 he returned to Georgia, before the evacuation of Savannah, and was governor of the state for one term, after which he retired from public life.

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HALL, Nathan Kelsey, statesman, b. in Marcellus, Onondaga co., N. Y., 10 March, 1810; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 2 March, 1874. He was the son of a New England shoemaker, who emigrated to central New York in the early part of the century. In 1818 the family moved to Erie county, N. Y., where young Hall worked on a farm and occasionally at his father's trade. He was educated in the country district-schools, and at the age of eighteen became a student in the office of Millard Fillmore, who was then a practising attorney at Aurora, N. Y. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar and to a copartnership with his preceptor, who in the mean time had removed to Buffalo. In 1836, Solomon G. Haven was admitted as a member of the firm. Mr. Hall was deputy clerk of Erie county in 1831–'2, clerk of the board of supervisors in 1832–'8, city attorney in 1833–'4, and alderman in 1837. He was appointed master in chancery by Gov. Seward in 1839, and judge of the court of common pleas in 1841. In 1845 he was elected to

the assembly, and before the expiration of his term was chosen a representative in congress as a Whig, serving in 1847–'9. He declined a renomination, preferring the practice of his profession to public life. In 1850 Mr. Hall was appointed postmaster-general by President Fillmore, and in 1852 he became U. S. judge for the northern district of New York, which office he filled till his death, making a creditable record in judicial administration.

HALL, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Medford, Mass., 13 Aug., 1805; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 21 Oct., 1875. He became clerk in a store in Boston, and subsequently was secretary in an insurance-office. He was graduated at the Harvard divinity-school in 1834, and in the following year was colleague pastor with Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris of the 1st Unitarian parish, Dorchester, Mass. He became sole pastor in 1836, and held this post until his death. He was an earnest philanthropist and abolitionist. About forty of his sermons were published, including several on slavery printed between 1850 and 1860.

HALL, Newman, English clergyman, b. in Maidstone, Kent, 22 May, 1816. He was graduated at the University of London in 1841, and received the degree of LL. B. there in 1855. He had charge of the Albion Congregational church in Hull from 1842 till 1854, when he removed to London to become pastor of Surrey chapel, Blackfriar's road, known as Rowland Hill's chapel. In 1850 he opposed the general cry against papal aggression. During the civil war he was a firm friend of the U. S. government, and at its close visited the United States in the interest of international good-will. He opened congress with prayer, and delivered an oration on "International Relations" in the house of representatives in November, 1867. As a memorial of this visit, Lincoln Tower, part of his new church-building on Westminster road, was built by the joint subscriptions of Americans and Englishmen. In 1873 he again visited the United States, lecturing in the principal cities. His publications have been widely circulated and reprinted in the United States. Among these are "The Christian Philosopher" (London, 1849); "Italy, the Land of the Forum and the Vatican" (1853); "Lectures in America" (New York, 1868); "Sermons and History of Surrey Chapel" (1868); "From Liverpool to St. Louis" (London, 1869); "Pilgrim's Songs," a volume of devotional poetry (1871); "Prayer; its Reasonableness and Efficacy" (1875); "The Lord's Prayer" (1883); and "Songs of Earth and Heaven" (1885). He delivered a lecture on the assassination of President Lincoln, in London, in 1865.

HALL, Robert Bernard, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 28 Jan., 1812; d. in Plymouth, Mass., 15 April, 1868. He entered the Boston public Latin-school in 1822, and studied theology at New Haven in 1833–'4. He was ordained to the ministry of the orthodox Congregational church, but afterward became an Episcopalian. In 1855 he was a member of the Massachusetts senate and was elected to congress in 1855 on the Know-Nothing ticket, and again in 1857 on the Republican ticket. He was a delegate to the Union convention in Philadelphia in 1866. Mr. Hall was one of the twelve founders of the New England anti-slavery society in Boston in January, 1832, and was one of the founders of the American anti-slavery society in Philadelphia in December, 1833. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Iowa central college in 1858.

HALL, Robert Newton, Canadian jurist, b. in Laprairie, Quebec, 26 July, 1836. He was graduated at Burlington college, Vt., in 1857, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1861. He was appointed general batonnier of the bar of the province of Quebec in 1878, is dean of the faculty of law in Bishop's college, Lennoxville, from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1880, and became a queen's counsel the same year. He was a government director of the Canada Pacific railway in 1873, is president of Massawippi railway, a director of the Quebec central railway, and was elected as a Liberal Conservative to the Dominion parliament in 1879.

HALL, Robert Pleasants, lawyer, b. in Chester district, S. C., 23 Dec., 1825; d. in Macon, Ga., 4 Dec., 1854. He removed with his parents to Georgia in 1837, studied law with his brother Samuel in Knoxville, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In the following year he removed to Macon, where he had a high reputation until his death. His leisure was devoted to literature, and he published a volume of "Poems by a South Carolinian" (Charleston, 1848). He left numerous manuscript articles in prose and verse, which include a contemplative poem on André Chenier; "Winona," a legend of the Dacotahs; and "The Cherokee," describing the scenery in upper Georgia.

HALL, Samuel, printer, b. in Medford, Mass., 2 Nov., 1740; d. in Boston, 30 Oct., 1807. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Daniel Fowle, of Portsmouth, N. H., and subsequently went to Newport, R. I., where in 1761 he formed a partnership with Ann, the widow of James Franklin, which continued until 1768. In that year he published the "Essex Gazette" in Salem. In 1775 he removed to Cambridge and issued the "New England Chronicle," and in the following year resided in Boston. He again published the "Salem Gazette" in 1781, and in 1785 the "Massachusetts Gazette." In 1789 he went to Boston and opened a book-store, which he sold in 1805 to Lincoln and Edmunds. His journals were of much service to the patriot cause during the Revolution.

HALL, Samuel, jurist, b. in Somerset county, Md., 1 June, 1797; d. in Princeton, Ind., about 1855. He removed with his family to Jefferson county, Ky., in 1805, and received no early education. In 1815 he went to Princeton, Gibson co., Ind., and obtained a situation in a country store. Subsequently he wrote in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and devoted his leisure to the study of law. He was licensed in 1820, and afterward made attorney and councillor of law in the supreme court of Indiana and in the district court of the United States. He was elected to the legislature in 1829, and re-elected for a second term, being appointed chairman of the judiciary committee, in which capacity he introduced many reforms. He was elected judge of the 4th judicial circuit in 1832, but resigned in 1834. In 1836 the state of Indiana engaged in schemes of internal improvement which would have cost $30,000,000. A board of public works was created in 1837 by the general assembly, and Judge Hall was elected one of its nine members. He endeavored to check the extravagant appropriations, but, failing in this purpose, resigned his office after seven months' service. He was lieutenant-governor of the state in 1840–'3, was appointed one of the vice-presidents of the Whig convention at Nashville in 1840, and of the Baltimore convention in 1844, and was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1850.

HALL, Samuel Read, educator, b. in Croydon, N. H., 27 Oct., 1795; d. in Bennington, Vt., 24 June, 1877. He began to teach in Rumford, Me., in 1814, and in 1822 was principal of an academy

in Fitchburg, Mass., being also licensed as a Congregational minister. He removed to Concord, Vt., in 1823, and organized the first school in the United States for the training of teachers, which he conducted until 1830. He was chosen in that year principal of the English department of Phillips Andover academy, and in 1829 he aided in founding the American institute of instruction. He removed to Plymouth, N. H., in 1837, and kept a teachers' seminary there until 1840, when he went to Craftsbury, Vt., and established in connection with the academy a teachers' department, which he taught until 1846. He published the "Instructor's Manual, or Lectures on School-Keeping" (Boston, 1829); "Lectures on Education," and "Geography for Children."

HALL, Sarah, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Oct., 1761; d. there, 8 April, 1830. She was a daughter of the Rev. John Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1782 married John Hall, of Maryland, whose father had came to that state with Lord Baltimore. She removed with her husband to his home, but in about eight years they returned to Philadelphia, where Mr. Hall became secretary of the land-office and U. S. marshal for the district of Pennsylvania. They lived in Lamberton, N. J., in 1801–'5, and then in Maryland again until 1811, when they settled permanently in Philadelphia. In spite of these changes, Mrs. Hall continued her studies with diligence. She was one of the chief contributors to the "Port-Folio," established by Joseph Dennie in 1800, and when that magazine was edited by her son she aided him. She was fond of study on religious subjects, and learned Hebrew for the purpose of research. Mrs. Hall published "Conversations on the Bible" (1818; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1821; reprinted in London). A small volume, containing selections from her miscellaneous writings and a sketch of her life, was published by her son, Harrison (Philadelphia, 1833).—Her eldest son, **John Elihu,** author, b. in Philadelphia, 27 Dec., 1783; d. there, 11 June, 1829, was educated at Princeton, studied law, and in 1805 began to practise in Baltimore, where he was appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the University of Maryland. He was an active Federalist, was severely wounded in the Baltimore riots of 1812 (see HANSON, ALEXANDER C.), and was one of the nine that were thrown into a heap as killed. He edited "The American Law Journal" (1808–'17), and removed to Philadelphia and edited the "Port-Folio" there from 1817 till 1827, contributing to it the "Memoirs of Anacreon," which attracted much attention. In 1827 he edited "The Philadelphia Souvenir" and published original and selected "Memoirs of Eminent Persons." He also published "The Practice and Jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty" (Baltimore, 1809); a "Life of Dr. John Shaw," prefixed to his collected poems (1810); an English edition of Emerigon's "Maritime Laws," with other matter (1811); "Tracts on Constitutional Law, containing Mr. Livingston's Answer to Mr. Jefferson" (Philadelphia, 1813); and an edition of William Wirt's "British Spy," to which he contributed several letters.—Another son, **Harrison,** author, b. in Octorara, Cecil co., Md., 5 Nov., 1785; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 March, 1866, published the "Port-Folio" and wrote a work on "Distillation" (1815; 2d ed., 1818; reprinted in England), which was commended by Dr. Hare and other scientists.—Another son, **James,** author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Aug., 1793; d. near Cincinnati, Ohio, 5 July, 1868, studied law, but left it in 1812 to join the army as a volunteer in the Washington guards. He commanded a detachment from his company at Chippewa in 1814, and was present at the battle of Lundy's Lane and at the siege of Fort Erie, being commended officially for his services. He was then made a lieutenant in the 2d artillery and stationed at Fort Mifflin. He went with Decatur in 1815 in his expedition to Algiers, serving on the U. S. brig "Enterprise," commanded by Lieut. Lawrence Kearney. Returning in the following year, he was stationed at Newport, R. I., and at Pittsburg, Pa., on duty in the ordnance department, during which time he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1818. In 1820 he removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he practised his profession, and edited the "Illinois Gazette," a weekly newspaper. He was appointed public prosecutor, and held this office four years, when he was made judge of the circuit court till its abolition three years later. He then became state treasurer and removed to Vandalia, where he edited the "Illinois Intelligencer" and the "Illinois Monthly Magazine." He removed to Cincinnati in 1833, became cashier of the commercial bank there in 1836, and in 1853 its president, which office he held until his death. He devoted his time to literary pursuits and edited his magazine under the title of the "Western Monthly Magazine." Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he published "Letters from the West," originally printed in the "Port-Folio," and afterward collected by his brother (London, 1829); "Legends of the West" (Philadelphia, 1832); "The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales" (1832); "The Harpe's Head, a Legend of Kentucky" (1833); "Tales of the Border" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Sketches of the West" (2 vols., 1835); "Statistics of the West" (1836; re-issued with additions as "Notes on the Western States" 1839); "Life of Gen. William Henry Harrison" (1836); "History of the Indian Tribes," in conjunction with Thomas L. McKenney (3 vols., folio, 1838–'44); "The Wilderness and the War-Path" (New York, 1845); "Life of Thomas Posey, Governor of Indiana," in Sparks's "American Biography" (1846); and "Romance of Western History" (Cincinnati, 1847). A uniform edition of his works has been published (4 vols., 1853–'6).—Another son, **Thomas Mifflin,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, 27 Feb., 1798, lost at sea in 1828, in a South American ship-of-war, to which he had been appointed surgeon, contributed poetry and scientific articles to the "Port-Folio."

HALL, Thomas, organ-builder, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1791; d. in New York city in 1874. He was apprenticed to John Lowe, an organ-builder, whom he succeeded in business. Mr. Hall came to New York in 1813 and erected the organ in the old Trinity church, which had been built by Mr. Lowe, captured at sea by the British ship "Plantagenet," and ransomed by the vestry of Trinity parish. He also built the large organs in Trinity chapel, St. Thomas's church, and in the Temple Emmanuel of New York.

HALL, Thomas Mifflin, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 11 Aug., 1806. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and in December, 1827, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He relinquished the practice of law in 1832, was elected manager and subsequently secretary of the American Sunday-school union, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1839, and ordained pastor of the 1st church in Trenton, N. J., 11 Aug., 1841. In 1852–'3 he delivered a course of lectures in Princeton theological seminary. He was editor of the "Sunday-School Journal" in

1832–'40, of the "Youth's Friend," and has been a frequent contributor to various religious and literary periodicals. He also edited for a time the "Morning Journal" in Philadelphia, lectured at the Smithsonian institution in 1850, and was anniversary orator of the New Jersey society of the Cincinnati in 1859. He is the author of "Translation of Milton's Latin Letters" (Philadelphia, 1829); Gaston's "Collection of Scripture Texts on the Christian Faith," corrected and revised (1841); "History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J." (New York, 1859); "Forty Years' Familiar Letters of James W. Alexander, D. D." (2 vols., 1860); and various works issued by the Presbyterian board of publication and the Sunday-school union.

HALL, Willard, lawyer, b. in Westford, Mass., 24 Dec., 1780; d. in Wilmington, Del., 10 May, 1875. He was graduated at Harvard in 1799, studied law with Samuel Dana, of Groton, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. He immediately removed to Dover, Del., and practised there for twenty years. He was secretary of the state of Delaware from 1811 till 1814, and again in 1821, served in congress in 1817–'21, and was a member of the legislature in 1822. In 1823 he was appointed by President Monroe U. S. district judge for Delaware, which office he held until his resignation in 1872. He revised the state laws, by order of the general assembly of Delaware in 1829, and in 1831 was a member of the State constitutional convention. Mr. Hall advocated the establishment of public schools, and suggested the plan that was adopted in 1829. He was also active in religious matters. He published "Laws of Delaware to 1829, Inclusive" (Wilmington, 1829).

HALL, William, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1774; d. in Green Garden, Sumner co., Tenn., in October, 1856. He served in the Indian wars, and commanded a regiment of Tennessee riflemen under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. For several years he was a member of the state legislature, and was at one time speaker of the senate. He became governor of Tennessee in 1820 on the resignation of Samuel Houston. Gov. Hall was a major-general of militia, and served in congress from 1831 till 1833, having been elected as a Democrat.

HALL, William, publisher, b. in Sparta, N. Y., 13 May, 1796; d. in New York city, 3 May, 1874. He served in the war of 1812. In his youth he commanded the 8th militia regiment, and was afterward appointed brigadier-general. In 1821 he engaged in the music-publishing business under the firm-name of Firth, Hall and Pond, in which he continued until his death. At the Astor place riots he commanded a brigade of militia, which was ordered out by the governor for their suppression. By his courage and calmness he saved the lives of many innocent spectators in ordering his troops to fire high when they were assailed with stones by the mob. He served also in the state senate during the administrations of Gov. Fish and Gov. King.—His son, **James Frederick,** soldier, b. in New York city, 31 Jan., 1822; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 9 Jan., 1884. With a younger brother, Thomas, he was a member of the firm of William Hall and Sons. In 1861 he assisted the commissary-general of ordnance of the state to equip twenty-eight regiments for the field. He then set to work to fit out a regiment for himself. Mr. Parrott, of the West Point foundry, presented to Mr. Hall a full battery of field-guns, which was afterward permitted to act with the 1st regiment of engineers, organized by Mr. Hall and Col. Serrell. Col. Hall, at the head of these men, did good work at the taking of Port Royal. He constructed the works on Tybee island, and was present at the capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga., which followed. He received honorable mention for his gallantry on the field at Pocotaligo and Olustee, Fla. He was present at the capture of Morris island and at the two attacks on Fort Wagner, and co-operated with Sherman against Savannah and Charleston. For two years he acted as provost-marshal-general of the Department of the South. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 24 Feb., 1865.

HALL, William P., soldier, b. about 1820; d. in New York city, 20 Oct., 1865. He enlisted as a private in the regular army, and before he was of age was advanced to the rank of sergeant-major. He took part in the Mexican war, and it is said that he was the first to place the United States colors on the heights of Chapultepec. For this act he was commissioned captain in the regular army, which appointment he refused for private reasons. His claims were strongly urged by his comrades for the snuff-box that was left by Andrew Jackson as a legacy to the bravest soldier. The New York common council, who had the difficult task of awarding this gift, decided in favor of another on the ground that Lieut.-Col. Hall belonged to the regular army, which debarred him from the list of competitors. He served in the civil war, was seriously wounded on several occasions, and was taken prisoner by the Confederates when major of the 9th New York, or Ira Harris cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 11 Jan., 1865. He contracted a disease in prison which caused his death. He contributed many articles to periodicals.

HALL, William Whitty, physician, b. in Paris, Ky., in 1810; d. in New York city, 10 May, 1876. He was graduated at Centre college in 1830, and received his medical degree from Transylvania in 1836. For fifteen years he practised medicine in the south, after which he removed to New York and published "Hall's Journal of Health" (1854), which had a large circulation. He was the author of a "Treatise on Cholera" (New York, 1852); "Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases" (1852; new ed., 1870); "Consumption" (1857); "Health and Disease" (1860; 5th ed., enlarged, 1864); "Sleep" (4th ed., 1864; new ed., 1870); "Coughs and Colds" (1870); "Guide-Board to Health" (Springfield, Mass., 1870); "Health by Good Living" (New York, 1870); and "Fun Better than Physic, or Everybody's Life-Preserver" (Springfield, 1871).

HALL, Willis, lawyer, b. in Granville, N. Y., 1 April, 1801; d. in New York city, 14 July, 1868. He was graduated at Yale in 1824, studied law in New York, and Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1827, practising in Mobile, Ala., from 1827 till 1831, and in New York from 1831 till 1838. He was elected a member of the assembly in 1837, and again in 1842. In 1838 he was appointed attorney-general of the state, and filled this office for one year. He was for some time a lecturer in the law-school of Saratoga. In 1848 he opposed the nomination of Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate for the presidency and supported Henry Clay, and in the same year retired from professional and political life.

HALLAM, Robert Alexander, clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 30 Sept., 1807; d. there, 4 Jan., 1877. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1832. He was rector of St. Andrew's church, Meriden, Conn., for over two years, and of St. James's church, New London, Conn., from 1835 until his death. He was a delegate to the general convention continuously from 1850 till 1868, and member of the standing committee of the diocese

of Connecticut from 1846 till 1872. In 1853 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Trinity college. Dr. Hallam was an original thinker and an interesting writer. His specialty in the pulpit was the expounding of peculiar texts. He is the author of "Lectures on the Morning Prayer" (Philadelphia, 1850–'1); "Sketches of Travel in Europe" and "Lectures on Moses" (New York, 1869); "Sovereigns of Judah" (1877); and "Annals of St. James's, New London."

HALLAM, William, theatre-manager, b. in England about 1712; d. there about 1758. He was a brother of Admiral Hallam, of the British navy, and became manager of the Goodman's Fields theatre, London. In his competition with Garrick, who managed Drury Lane theatre, he became bankrupt in 1750, and in the same year organized a dramatic company that was sent, under the direction of his brother Lewis, to the North American colonies and the British West Indies. Before the actors sailed they studied twenty-four plays, besides farces and medleys, which in suitable weather were rehearsed on shipboard. They also took with them costumes and scenery. In June, 1754, William Hallam sailed for the North American colonies, landing in Philadelphia. He remained with the comedians about one year, but did not perform. Disposing of his half-interest to his brother Lewis, he returned to England in 1755, where he soon afterward died.—His brother, **Lewis,** theatre-manager, b. in England about 1714; d. in Jamaica, W. I., in 1756, had been an actor under William's management. On the failure of the London establishment, he took charge of the American enterprise, and, on joint account with William, conducted the actors across the ocean. They arrived at Yorktown, Va., and began their performances in Williamsburg, then the capital of the colony. Here they hired a large wooden structure, which was roughly altered to suit their purposes. It was so near the forest that the players were able to shoot wildfowl from the windows of the building. Their opening performance was "The Merchant of Venice." The orchestra was supplied by a single player on the harpsichord. From Williamsburg the troupe travelled to Annapolis and Philadelphia. In 1754 they performed in New York city, under the sole management of Lewis Hallam, and in 1756 went to the British West Indies, where Hallam died.—His wife, b. in London; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1773, was an actress at the Goodman's Fields theatre, and in 1752 came to this country with her husband. After the death of Hallam she married his successor in the management, David Douglas, and retired from the stage in 1769.—Their son, **Lewis,** b. in England in 1738; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Nov., 1808, was educated at the grammar-school in Cambridge, to follow a profession, under the patronage of his uncle, the admiral. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents to this country, and made his first appearance on any stage at the theatre in Williamsburg, in a subordinate part. After the death of his father he followed the fortunes of his step-father, Douglas, the new manager. They faced the yellow fever, the Revolution, and the intolerance of New England. In Newport, R. I., the company was permitted only to recite so-called "Moral Dialogues." One of these was Shakespeare's "Othello." The play-bills read: "Mr. Douglas will represent Othello, a noble and magnanimous Moor, who loves a young lady named Desdemona, and after he has married her, harbors (as in too many cases) the dreadful passion of jealousy." "Mr. Hallam will delineate Cassio, a young and thoughtful officer, who is traduced by Mr. Allen (Iago), and, getting drunk, loses his situation and his friends." As an actor Hallam never rose to eminence; but in the negro character of Mungo, in the play of the "Padlock," he was seen to advantage. It is laid to his charge that he too frequently indulged in the habit of interpolating profanity to emphasize his language. After the retirement of Douglas, Hallam united with John Henry in the management of the "American company," and continued playing, with varying success. During their management it was the custom to set aside benefit-nights for popular actors. On such occasions the public was invited to purchase tickets of admission at the lodgings of the beneficiaries. This was deemed a gala occasion by young gallants for personal interviews with popular actresses. Favored patrons were also allowed to visit the performers behind the scenes during the action of the play. At about the same time the "citizens" were requested "to send their servants to the theatre on the opening of the doors, at 4 o'clock, to keep the places they had secured for the evening's performance." In 1797 Hallam sold out his half-interest in the management to William Dunlap. Mr. and Mrs. Hallam then became salaried actors. Hallam made his final appearance in New York city on 6 June, 1806. He married his first wife in the West Indies. She lived but a short time. After her death Hallam married Miss Tuke in 1791. In her best days the second Mrs. Hallam was a comely woman and a good comedy actress.

HALLECK, Fitz-Greene, poet, b. in Guilford, Conn., 8 July, 1790; d. there, 19 November, 1867. His ancestors were among the earliest of the Pilgrim fathers. Some literary admixture was in his blood from both his paternal and maternal ancestry, he being descended from Peter Halleck, or Hallock, who landed at New Haven in 1640, and with eleven other heads of families settled at Southhold, on the eastern shore of Long Island, and on his mother's side from the Rev. John Eliot, the pious "Apostle to the Indians," who arrived in Boston in 1631. The future poet was sent to school when he was six years of age; and when he was seven he took part in one of the public exhibitions, or "quarter-days," as they were called in Connecticut—an honor not usually accorded to lads of his tender years. Said a venerable lady who was present: "He was the brightest and sweetest-looking lad I ever saw, and so intelligent and gentle in his manner that every one loved him." He was no sooner taught to write than he took to rhyming. As one of his school companions remarked, "He couldn't help it." In an old writing-book, dated 1802, on a page opposite to some juvenile verses, appears the following title, showing that the schoolboy indulged in dreams of literary distinction, "The Poetical Works of Fitz-

Fitz-Greene Halleck

Greene Hallock." Two years later, when fourteen years of age, he changed the spelling of his name from Hallock to Halleck, and, having completed his studies by passing through the four departments which then existed in New England schools, he in 1805 entered the store of his kinsman, Andrew Eliot, of Guilford, with whom he remained as a clerk for six years, residing in his family, in accordance with the custom of that day. Here he learned to keep accounts by double-entry, and soon took entire charge of the books. They were kept in a correct and business-like manner, were well written, for even at that early date Halleck wrote a neat and dainty hand; and it is related that the only mistake ever discovered in the young clerk's book-keeping at Andrew Eliot's was in opening duplicate accounts in the ledger with the same person.

In the spring of 1808 Halleck made his first visit to New York, being sent on business by Mr. Eliot. During his three days' sojourn he attended the Park theatre, where he saw young Oliff, the actor, afterward introduced by him in two of the "Croakers," and also had pointed out by his companion the young banker Jacob Barker and John Jacob Astor, little thinking at the time that nearly all the business portion of his life would be associated with these prominent men. During the summer of the same year Halleck joined the militia, and was soon made a sergeant, filling the position to the satisfaction of his associates. His experiences in the Connecticut militia, as well as his later campaign with

"Swartwout's gallant corps, the Iron Grays,"

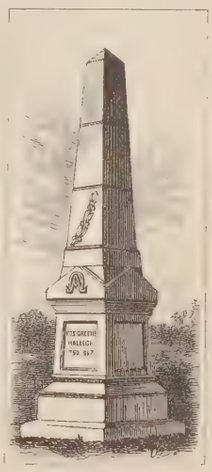
was a never-failing source of fun with him, both in his conversation and in his correspondence. During the following winter he opened an evening-school for instruction in arithmetic, writing, and book-keeping, and by thus adding to his limited income was enabled to indulge his passion for the purchase of books. Among his earliest and most prized possessions of this character were Campbell's poems, a copy of Burns, and Addison's "Spectator." In May, 1811, Halleck left his native town to seek after fame and fortune in New York, and in June entered the counting-room of Jacob Barker, in whose service he remained for twenty years. In the spring of 1813 he became acquainted with Joseph Rodman Drake. The young men immediately became attached friends, ever after maintaining an intimacy severed only by death, an event that was mourned by the survivor in those tender and touching lines, so universally admired, beginning:

"Green be the turf above thee."

In 1819 they formed a literary partnership, and produced the humorous series of "Croaker" papers. Of this satirical and quaint chronicle of New York life, Halleck in 1866 said that "they were good-natured verses, contributed anonymously to the columns of the New York 'Evening Post,' from March to June, 1819, and occasionally afterward." The writers continued, like the authors of Junius, the sole depositories of their own secret, and apparently wished, with the minstrel in Leyden's "Scenes of Infancy," to

"Save others' names, but leave their own unsung."

In the latter part of 1819 Halleck wrote his longest poem of "Fanny," an amusing satire on the fashion, follies, and public characters of the day, which was the perpetual delight of John Randolph. The edition was soon exhausted, and a second, enlarged by the addition of fifty stanzas, appeared early in 1821. The following year he visited Europe, and in 1827 published anonymously an edition of his poems, two of the finest in the collection, "Alnwick Castle" and "Burns," having been suggested by scenes and incidents of foreign travel. This volume also included his spirited lyric of "Marco Bozzaris." In 1832 Halleck entered the office of John Jacob Astor, with whom he remained until 1849, when, the millionaire having died and made him rich with an annuity of "forty pounds a year," the poet retired to his native town, and took up his residence with his unmarried sister in an ancient house built in 1786 on ground formerly belonging to the Shelleys, ancestors of Percy Bysshe Shelley. In this fine old mansion (see illustration), where Halleck lived for so many years, he wrote the admirable poem "Connecticut," "Lines to Louis Gaylord Clark," and his latest poetical composition of "Young America," published in 1864. These, with a few translations from the French, German, and Italian, are the only fruits of his pen after his retirement to Guilford. When in 1866 a wealthy admirer wrote to the poet for a view of his country-seat, to be engraved for a privately printed edition of "Fanny," Halleck, whose limited means did not permit him to possess the mansion mentioned in this notice, being merely a tenant, and who had too much manliness of character to allow any glorification of his poverty, replied: "I am gratefully sensible of the compliment your proposition as to the sketch pays me: but you must pardon me for begging that it may not be carried into effect, for, although born here in Connecticut where, as Lord Byron says of England, 'men are proud to be,' I shall never cease to 'hail,' as the sailors say, from your good city of New York, of which a residence of nearly fifty years made me a citizen. There I always considered myself at home, and elsewhere but a visitor. If, therefore, you wish to embellish my poem with a view of my country-seat (it was literally mine for every summer Sunday for years), let it be taken from the top of Wechawk Hill, overlooking New York, to whose scenes and associations the poem is almost exclusively devoted."



In October, 1867, Halleck visited New York for the last time. He remained a week, but was too unwell to accept any invitations, which were always numerous on his semi-annual excursions to the city, and only left his hotel twice, to call upon his physician and for a short stroll on a sunny afternoon with the writer, to whom on parting he said with prophetic words: "If we never meet again, come and see me laid under the sod of my

native village." He lingered for a few weeks, and passed away, with his attached sister by his side, during the following month. Three days later he was laid by the side of his father's grave in the Guilford cemetery. On the eightieth anniversary of Halleck's birth, the ceremonies took place in his native town which dedicated the imposing granite obelisk erected in his honor by Bryant, Longfellow, Sumner, Whittier, and many others of the most eminent men of the country—the first public monument raised to an American poet. (See illustration on page 47.) A portion of the programme was an appreciative address by Bayard Taylor and a lyric written for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"He sleeps; he cannot die!
As evening's long-drawn sigh,
Lifting the rose-leaves on his peaceful mound,
Spreads all their sweets around,
So, laden with his song, the breezes blow
From where the rustling sedge
Frets our rude ocean's edge,
To the smooth sea beyond the peaks of snow,
His soul the air enshrines, and leaves but dust
below!"

Another honor was paid to Halleck's memory by the erection in the Central park, New York, of a full-length bronze statue, the first set up in the New World to a poet. (See illustration.) It was unveiled in May, 1877, by the president of the United States, who with his cabinet, the general of the army, and many eminent citizens, including the poets Bryant, Boker, and Bayard Taylor, were escorted from the residence of Halleck's biographer to the Central park by the 7th regiment. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the venerable Bryant and William Allen Butler, and a spirited poem read, written by John G. Whittier. The following year a sumptuously printed "Memorial of Fitz-Greene Halleck" was issued, containing the addresses and poems delivered at the monument and statue celebrations, together with numerous portraits of the poet and other illustrations.

Of Halleck's poetical writings it has been well said that brilliancy of thought, quaintness of fancy, and polished energy of diction have given them a rank in American literature from which they will not soon be displaced even by the many admirable productions of a later date. In spicy pungency of satire, and a certain eloquence and grace of manner, without an approach to stiffness or formality, they have few parallels in modern poetry. Their tone is that of a man of the world, handling a pen caustic and tender by turns, with inimitable ease, leaving no trace of the midnight oil, though often elaborated with exquisite skill, and entirely free from both the rust and the pretension of recluse scholarship. Mr. Halleck was a man of a singularly social turn of mind, delighting in gay and cordial fellowship, brimming over with anecdote and whimsical conceits, with remarkable power of narration, unfeignedly fond of discussion and argument, and frequently carrying his ingenuity to the extreme verge of paradox. His personal bearing was in a high degree impressive and winning. His presence had a wonderful charm for almost all classes of persons. His wit, while keen and biting at times, was never ill-natured, and only severe when directed against ignorant and pompous pretension. The statements that have been frequently made since the poet's death in reference to his having become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith are erroneous. He was born, lived, and died in the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a member, having been confirmed in his youth, and he was buried from Grace (Episcopal) church, Guilford. "What men," says Humboldt, "believe or disbelieve is usually made a subject of discussion only *after their death*—after one has been officially buried, and a funeral sermon has been read over one." So it was with Fitz-Greene Halleck. Halleck's portrait was painted by Jarvis, Morse, Inman, Waldo, Elliott, and Hicks. He published "Fanny" (New York, 1819; 2d ed., enlarged, 1821); "Alnwick Castle, with other Poems" (1827; 2d ed., enlarged, 1836; 3d ed., enlarged, 1845); "Fanny and other Poems" (1839); "The Poetical Works of Fitz-Greene Halleck, now first Collected," illustrated with steel engravings (8vo, 1847); "The Poetical Works of Fitz-Greene Halleck" (12mo, 1852; new ed., 12mo and 24mo, 1858); "The Croakers," by Halleck and Drake, No. 16, Bradford club series (1860); "Young America, a Poem" (1865). After his death appeared "The Poetical Writings of Fitz-Greene Halleck, with Extracts from those of Joseph Rodman Drake," edited by James Grant Wilson (three editions, 18mo, 12mo, and 8vo, 1869). Halleck edited "The Works of Lord Byron in Verse and Prose, including his Letters, Journals, etc., with a Sketch of his Life" (1834); and "Selections from the British Poets" (1840). See articles and addresses by Frederick S. Cozzens, Evert A. Duyckinck, Henry T. Tuckerman, and William Cullen Bryant (1868–'9); "The Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck," by James Grant Wilson (two editions, 12mo and 8vo, 1869); "Fitz-Greene Halleck," by Bayard Taylor ("North American Review," July–August, 1877); and Wilson's "Bryant and his Friends" (1886).—His sister, **Maria Halleck**, b. in Guilford, 19 July, 1788; d. there, 21 April, 1870. She was the poet's only sister, and the last of her family. There is nothing more beautiful in literary biography than the devoted attachment that existed between Halleck and his sister—an attachment and devotion not surpassed by that existing between Charles and Mary Lamb. They were constant correspondents during the poet's career in New York, and when he left the great city in 1849 it was to return to his native place, and to reside with his accomplished sister until they were separated by death. She now sleeps by his side in Alderbrook cemetery, with ivy brought from Abbotsford growing on her grave. One of the inscriptions on the monument, seen in the illustration on a previous page, records her name and the year of her birth and death. Miss Halleck possessed those rare conversational powers that characterized the poet, and very strongly resembled him in disposition as well as in personal appearance.

HALLECK, Henry Wager, soldier, b. in Westernville, Oneida co., N. Y., 16 Jan., 1815; d. in Louisville, Ky., 9 Jan., 1872. He received a common-school education at Hudson academy, N. Y., passed through a part of the course at Union, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, standing third in a class of thirty-one. Among his classmates were Gen. James B. Ricketts, Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, and Gen. Edward R. S. Canby. He was made a 2d lieutenant of engineers in

1839. In 1845 he was on a tour of examination of public works in Europe, and during his absence was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy. On his return to the United States, the committee of the Lowell institute, Boston, Mass., attracted by Halleck's able report on "Coast Defence" (published by congress), invited him to deliver twelve lectures on the science of war. These he published in a volume, with an introductory chapter on the justifiableness of war, under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science" (New York, 1846; 2d ed., with the addition of much valuable matter, including notes on the Mexican and Crimean wars, 1861). This popular compendium, then the best in our language, was much used by students of the military profession, and during the civil war became a manual for officers of the army, particularly for volunteers. At the beginning of the Mexican war Lieut. Halleck was detailed as engineer for military operations on the Pacific coast, and sailed with Capt. Tompkins's artillery command in the transport "Lexington," which, after a seven-months' voyage around Cape Horn, reached her destination at Monterey, Cal. During this long and tedious passage he undertook a translation from the French of Baron Jomini's "Vie politique et militaire de Napoleon," which, with the aid of a friend, he revised and published with an atlas (4 vols., 8vo, New York, 1864). After partially fortifying Monterey as a port of refuge for our Pacific fleet and a base for incursions into California, Lieut. Halleck took an active part in affairs both civil and military. As secretary of state under the military governments of Gen. Richard B. Mason and Gen. James W. Riley, he displayed great energy and high administrative qualities. As a military engineer he accompanied several expeditions, particularly that of Col. Burton, into Lower California, and participated in several actions. Besides his engineer duties, he performed those of aide-de-camp to Com. Shubrick during the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast, including the capture of Mazatlan, of which for a time Halleck was lieutenant-governor. For these services he was brevetted captain, to date from 1 May, 1847. After the termination of hostilities and the acquisition of California by the United States, a substantial government became necessary. Gen. Riley, in military command of the territory, called a convention to meet at Monterey, 1 Sept., 1849, to frame a state constitution. This convention, after six weeks' consideration, agreed upon a constitution, which was adopted by the people; and by act of congress, 9 Sept., 1850, California was admitted to the Union. In all of these transactions Halleck was the central figure, on whose brow "deliberation sat and public care." As the real head of Riley's military government, he initiated the movement of state organization, pressed it with vigor, and was a member of the committee that drafted the constitution, of which instrument he was substantially the author. He remained as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Riley, and from 21 Dec., 1852, was inspector and engineer of light-houses, and from 11 April, 1853, a member of the board of engineers for fortifications on the Pacific coast, being promoted captain of engineers, 1 July, 1853. All these places he held till his resignation from the military service, 1 Aug., 1854. After leaving the army, Halleck devoted himself to the practice of law in a firm of which for some time he had been a member, and continued as director-general of the New Almaden quicksilver mine, an office he had held since 1850. Notwithstanding all these duties, he found time for study and to prepare several works, including "A Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico" (1859); a translation of "De Fooz on the Law of Mines, with Introductory Remarks" (1860); and a treatise on "International Law, or Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War" (1861). The last-named work he subsequently condensed to adapt it for the use of schools and colleges (Philadelphia, 1866). He was also, in 1855, president of the Pacific and Atlantic railroad from San Francisco to San José, Cal., and major-general of California militia in 1860–'1. Union college gave him the degree of A. M. in 1843, and that of LL. D. in 1862. In 1848 he was appointed professor of engineering in the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university, but declined the honor. At the beginning of the civil war he was at the head of the most prominent law firm in San Francisco, with large interests and much valuable property in California, and living in affluence; but he at once tendered his services in defence of the Union. Gen. Winfield Scott, knowing his worth, immediately and strongly urged upon President Lincoln his being commissioned with the highest grade in the regular army, and accordingly he was appointed a major-general, to date from 19 Aug., 1861. He went without delay to Washington, was ordered to St. Louis, and on 18 Nov., 1861, took command of the Department of the Missouri, embracing the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and western Kentucky. Around him was a chaos of insubordination, inefficiency, and peculation, requiring the prompt, energetic, and ceaseless exercise of his iron will, military knowledge, and administrative powers. The scattered forces of his command were a medley of almost every nationality. Missouri and Kentucky were practically but a border screen to cover the operations of the seceding south; and even his headquarters at St. Louis, fortified at exorbitant cost and in violation of all true engineering principles, neither protected the city from insurrection within nor from besiegers without. Hardly had Halleck assumed command when he began to crush out abuses. Fraudulent contracts were annulled; useless stipendiaries were dismissed; a colossal staff hierarchy, with more titles than brains, was disbanded; composite organizations were pruned to simple uniformity; the construction of fantastic fortifications was suspended; and in a few weeks order reigned in Missouri. With like vigor he dealt blow after blow upon all who, under the mask of citizens, abetted secession. But while from headquarters thus energetically dealing with the secessionists at home, he did not neglect those in arms, over whom, by his admirable strategic combinations, he quickly secured success after success, till, in less than six weeks, a clean sweep had been made of the entire country between the Missouri and Osage rivers; and Gen. Sterling Price, cut off from all supplies and recruits from northern Missouri, to which he had been moving, was in full retreat for Arkansas. Halleck now turned his attention to

the opening of the Mississippi river. Gen. Scott had intended unbarring it by a flotilla and an army descending it in force; but Halleck was satisfied that this plan would only scotch the serpent of secession. He held that the Confederacy must be rent in twain by an armed wedge driven in between this great stream and the mountains on the east. On 27 Jan., 1862, the president had ordered a general advance of all the land and naval forces of the United States to be made simultaneously against the insurgents on the 22d of the coming month. In anticipation of his part of the grand movement, early in February Halleck sent his chief of staff to Cairo to direct in his name, when necessary, all operations auxiliary to the armies about to take the field on the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers, which their respective commanders soon set in motion. The Confederate first line of defence was screened behind Kentucky's quasi neutrality, with its flanks strongly protected by the fortifications of Columbus and Bowling Green; but its centre was only feebly secured by Forts Henry and Donelson. The second line of defence followed the railroad from Memphis on the Mississippi to Chattanooga—a most important position in the mountains, threatening both South Carolina and Virginia by its railroad connections with Charleston and Richmond. Still a third line, with almost continuous communication by rail, extended from Vicksburg through Meridian, Selma, and Montgomery to Atlanta, with railroad branches reaching to the principal ports on the Gulf and the South Atlantic. In a little more than three months of Halleck's sway in the west, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, aided by Com. Andrew H. Foote's gunboats, captured Forts Henry and Donelson; the strategically turned flanks of the enemy's line, protected by the powerful works of Bowling Green and Columbus, were deserted; and Nashville, the objective of the campaign, was in the possession of the National forces. In the mean time Gen. Samuel R. Curtis had been sent to drive the Confederates out of Missouri, and early in March gained the decisive battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, the enemy flying before him to the protection of White river; and Gen. John Pope, despatched to New Madrid, after taking that place, confronted the fugitives from Columbus at Island No. 10, which, by the happy device of Hamilton's cut-off canal, was taken in reverse, and this strong barrier of the Mississippi removed by the joint action of the army and navy. By these operations the Confederate first line, from Kansas to the Alleghany mountains, being swept away, and the strongholds captured or evacuated, the National forces moved triumphantly southward, pressing back the insurgents to their second line of defence, which extended from Memphis to Chattanooga. On 11 March, 1862, to give greater unity to military operations in the west, the departments of Kansas and Ohio were merged into Halleck's command, the whole constituting the Department of the Mississippi, which included the vast territory between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, marching from Nashville, was directed, on the withdrawal of the enemy from Murfreesboro, to unite with Gen. Grant, proceeding to Pittsburg Landing by the Tennessee, and their union secured the great victory of Shiloh. Then Halleck took the field, and, after reorganizing and recruiting his forces, moved on Corinth, where the enemy was strongly intrenched on the important strategic position at the junction of the railroads connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river with the Atlantic ocean. By striking a vigorous blow here on the enemy's left centre, Halleck proposed to repeat the strategy that had so admirably accomplished its purpose against the Confederate first line; but success was indispensable, and hence he made every step of his progress so secure that no disaster should entail the loss of what he had already gained. With the National army much shattered by the rude shock of Shiloh, he cautiously advanced upon his objective point through a hostile, rough, marshy, and densely wooded region, where all the roads and bridges were destroyed, and rain fell in torrents. On 30 May he was in possession of Corinth's fifteen miles of heavy intrenchments, strengthened by powerful batteries or redoubts at every assailable point, the whole being covered to the boggy stream in front by a dense abatis, through which no artillery or cavalry, nor even infantry skirmishers, could have passed under fire. When Halleck communicated this success to the war department, the secretary replied: "Your glorious despatch has just been received, and I have sent it into every state. The whole land will soon ring with applause at the achievement of your gallant army and its able and victorious commander." Immediately Gen. Pope was sent in hot pursuit of the retreating enemy; soon afterward Gen. Buell was despatched toward Chattanooga to restore the railroad connections; Gen. Sherman was put in march for Memphis, but the navy had captured the place when he reached Grand Junction; without delay, batteries were constructed on the southern approaches of the place to guard against a sudden return of the enemy; and, with prodigious energy, the destroyed railroad to Columbus was rebuilt to maintain communications with the Mississippi and Ohio, in jeopardy by the sudden fall of the Tennessee, by which supplies had been received. It was now more than six months since Halleck assumed command at St. Louis, and from within the limits of his department the enemy had been driven from Missouri, the northern half of Arkansas, Kentucky, and most of Tennessee, while strong lodgments were made in Mississippi and Alabama. Sec. Stanton, always chary of praise, had said that Halleck's "energy and ability received the strongest commendations of the war department," and added, "You have my perfect confidence, and you may rely upon my utmost support in your undertakings." Such, in fact, was the very high appreciation of Halleck's merits by both the president and the secretary of war that during the general's occupation of Corinth, while he was organizing for new movements against the enemy's third line of defence, two assistant secretaries of war and a senator were sent there to urge upon Halleck the acceptance of the post of general-in-chief; but he declined the honor, and did not go to Washington till positive orders compelled him to do so. Reluctantly leaving Corinth, to which he hoped to return and enter upon the great work of opening the Mississippi and crushing the Confederacy in the southwest, Halleck reached Washington, 23 July, 1862, and at once assumed command as general-in-chief of all the armies of the United States. The first problem presented was, how safely to unite the two eastern armies in the field so as to cover the capital and make common head against the enemy, then interposed between them and ready to be thrown at will on either, and able generals held different opinions as to the best measures to be adopted to accomplish the desired end. The general-in-chief entered upon the duties of his high office with heart and soul devoted to the preservation of the Union. Often compelled to assume responsibilities that belonged to others,

constantly having to thwart the purposes of selfish schemers, and always constrained to be reticent upon public affairs, which many desired to have divulged, Halleck, like all men in high station in times of trial, became a target for the shafts of the envious, the disloyal, and the disappointed. Doubtless, with scant time for the most mature reflection, he made errors; but, says Turenne, the great marshal of an age of warriors, "Show me the commander who has never made mistakes, and you will show me one who has never made war." Congress, in recognition of Gen. Grant's glorious campaigns of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, revived the grade of lieutenant-general. Though a desire was manifested in high places in some way to retain Halleck in the performance of his functions, he at once insisted that compliance should be made with the obvious intentions of the law, and that, being senior in rank, Grant must necessarily be the general-in-chief. Halleck, however, remained at Washington from 12 March, 1864, till 19 April, 1865, as chief-of-staff of the army, under the orders of the secretary of war and the general-in-chief, performing much of the same duties that had before devolved upon him; and from 22 April till 1 July, 1865, was in command of the military division of the James, with headquarters at Richmond. On the termination of hostilities, and the disbandment of the volunteer forces, Halleck was ordered to the military division of the Pacific, of which he took command 30 Aug., 1865, and on 16 March, 1869, was transferred to that of the south, which he retained while he lived. Since his death, when he can no longer defend himself, much unjust criticism has assailed his reputation. The chief charge was "Halleck's injustice to Grant," which Gen. James B. Fry, by a forcible article in the "Magazine of American History," has proved to be nothing more than "misunderstandings" between these distinguished soldiers. A more serious charge, almost of treason, was made by Gen. Lew Wallace, but has been triumphantly refuted by official documents. Halleck, with few advantages in early life, and hardly the rudiments of a classical education, overcame all obstacles by the power of mind and character. He took at once a prominent place at the United States military academy, was a conspicuous officer of engineers, became a youthful statesman in the creation of a state, rose to the direction of various public trusts, established an enviable reputation for authorship, and held command of great armies in the tremendous struggle for a nation's existence.

HALLETT, Benjamin, ship-master, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 18 Jan., 1760; d. there, 31 Dec., 1849. As a young man he served by sea and land in the Revolutionary war. He established the coasting trade between Boston and Albany in 1788, and in 1808 had built the sloop "Ten Sisters," which was long the favorite packet sailing between New York and Boston. On her decks the sailors' meetings were held, which resulted in the opening of the first Bethel chapel in New York, and subsequently in Boston. Capt. Hallett was an earnest Christian, but found it difficult to engage the clergy in holding religious meetings on board of ships in port, Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, being the first to join. In Boston he experienced still greater difficulty. After several refusals, Capt. Hallett found a large vessel lying near his own, the owner of which consented to have a meeting on her deck the Sunday evening following his arrival in the city. With the exception of the owner of the vessel, there was no professing Christian present besides Capt. Hallett, who was obliged to lead the services. He also sang his "Sailor's Song," which he subsequently found most effective in attracting the attention of seafaring men. The Bethel movement did not thrive as well in Boston as in other cities, being discouraged by ship-owners on the ground that too much religion would make sailors idle. When Capt. Hallett retired from the sea to reside on his farm, he transferred his Bethel flag, which he had brought from New York, to the Seaman's chapel, Central Wharf, Boston, from which it floated for many years.—His son, **Benjamin Franklin,** statesman, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 2 Dec., 1797; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Brown in 1816, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He then became connected with the press in Providence, R. I., but soon went to Boston, where, on the organization of the anti-masonic party, he became editor-in-chief of its mouth-piece, "The Boston Advocate." In 1827 he transferred his services to the "Boston Daily Advertiser," in which journal he enunciated anti-masonic and temperance principles with great earnestness, besides setting forth the views of the emancipationists. His uncompromising attitude made him many enemies, and finally the "Advertiser" became so unpopular that he resigned the editorial chair in 1831. Failing to obtain from Henry Clay the pledges that would have given the latter the anti-masonic vote, he became and continued one of the bitterest opponents of that statesman. After the anti-masonic excitement had subsided, Mr. Hallett joined the Democratic party, on which, although seldom in office, he exerted a powerful influence. He was a delegate at most of its national conventions, and the chairman for many years of its national committee. He was instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Pierce and Buchanan, and was the author of the Cincinnati platform of 1856. President Pierce appointed him U. S. district attorney in 1853.

HALLOCK, Jeremiah, clergyman, b. in Brook Haven, Suffolk co., N. Y., 13 March, 1758; d. in West Simsbury, Conn., 23 June, 1826. His father removed to Goshen, Mass., in 1766, and the son worked for him on a farm until he was of age. He afterward attended President Timothy Dwight's school at Northampton, Mass., and in April, 1784, was ordained to the ministry. In October of the year following he was installed as pastor over the Congregational church at West Simsbury, where he remained until his death. During that period his church enjoyed no less than five distinct "revivals." Although not a college graduate, Mr. Hallock received the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1788. His biographer speaks of him as "a model Christian" and "a model pastor." See his life by

Rev. Cyrus Hale (Hartford, 1838).—His brother, **Moses,** educator, b. in Brook Haven, Suffolk co.,

N. Y., 16 Feb., 1760; d. in Plainfield, Mass., 17 July, 1837, after serving several months in the war of the Revolution and working on his father's farm, was graduated at Yale in 1788. He then studied theology, and was licensed to preach in August, 1790. In 1792 he was ordained pastor of the church in Plainfield, where he always remained. Finding his salary inadequate, he received students into his family, continuing to do so until 1824. (See illustration, page 51.) He had under his charge at various times 274 young men and 30 young women. Of the former, fifty became clergymen. One of his pupils was the poet Bryant, another was John Brown, of Osawatomie. See his life, by his son William (New York, 1854).—**William Allen,** editor, son of Moses, b. in Plainfield, Hampshire co., Mass., 2 June, 1794; d. in New York city, 2 Oct., 1880, was graduated at Williams in 1819, and at Andover theological seminary in 1822. During the latter year he became the agent of the New England tract society, and in 1825, when the latter was merged into the American tract society, he was made the corresponding secretary of the new organization. He filled this office until 1870, when he retired from its active duties. During this period he carefully examined every manuscript, tract, and book offered for publication, and revised for the press such as were accepted. He also edited "The American Messenger" for forty years, and "The Child's Paper" for twenty-five years. He received the degree of D. D. from Rutgers in 1850. Dr. Hallock wrote lives of Harlan Page (1835), Rev. Moses Hallock (1854), and Rev. Justin Edwards (1855). The first named attained to a circulation of 113,500 copies, and was translated into Swedish and German. He was also the author of several tracts, among them "The Mother's Last Prayer" (circulation, 380,000); "The Only Son" (370,000); and "The Mountain Miller" (260,000). These, with his books, were all published by the Tract society. See "Memorial of Rev. William A. Hallock, D. D.," by Mrs. H. C. Knight (New York, 1882).—**Mary Angeline** (Lathrop), author, second wife of William Allen, b. in Rowe, Franklin co., Mass., 18 June, 1810, was married to Dr. Hallock in 1868. She had been previously the wife of a Mr. Lathrop, and on the death of her first husband, in 1854, began to write as a means of support for her children. She published "That Sweet Story of Old" (New York, 1856); "Bethlehem and her Children" (1858); "Life of the Apostle Paul" (1860); "Life of Solomon" (1868); "Fall of Jerusalem" (1869); and "Life of Daniel" and "Beasts and Birds" (1870).—**Gerard,** journalist, another son of Moses, b. in Plainfield, Mass., 18 March, 1800; d. in New Haven, Conn., 4 Jan., 1866, was graduated at Williams in 1819, and began his connection with the press in 1824 by the establishment of the "Boston Telegraph," a weekly, which the year following was merged into the "Boston Recorder." In 1827 he became part owner of the "New York Observer," and in 1828 was associated with David Hale in the publication of the "Journal of Commerce." In 1828 the partners fitted out a schooner to cruise off Sandy Hook and intercept European vessels, and in 1833 they ran an express from Philadelphia to New York, with eight relays of horses, and thus were enabled to publish the proceedings of congress a day in advance of their contemporaries. When other journals imitated their enterprise, they extended their relays to Washington. This system of news collection resulted in the establishment of the celebrated Halifax express. Mr. Hallock was an unflinching supporter of a national pro-slavery policy, yet he was generous in his treatment of individual slaves who made appeals to his charity. He purchased and liberated not less than one hundred of these, and provided for their transportation to Liberia. He contributed largely to the support of the religious denomination to which he belonged, and spent about $119,000 in the erection and maintenance for fourteen years of a church in New Haven. He was a founder of the Southern aid society, designed to take the place of the American home missionary society in the south, when the latter withdrew its support from slave-holding churches. Mr. Hallock was a thorough classical scholar, and early in life gave lessons in Hebrew to clergymen. In August, 1861, the "Journal of Commerce," with four other papers, was presented by the grand jury of the U. S. circuit court for "encouraging rebels now in arms against the Federal government, by expressing sympathy and agreement with them, the duty of acceding to their demands, and dissatisfaction with the employment of force to overcome them." This was followed by the promulgation of an order from the post-office department at Washington forbidding the use of the mails by the indicted papers. These measures resulted in the retirement of Mr. Hallock from journalism. He sold his interest in his paper, and thenceforth refrained from contributing a line to the public press. This abrupt change of all his habits of life, action, and thought brought with it the seeds of disease, and he only survived the loss of his cherished occupation a little more than four years. See "Life of Gerard Hallock" (New York, 1869).

Gerard Hallock

HALLOWELL, Richard Price, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Dec., 1835. He studied for two years at Haverford college, in 1859 removed to West Medford, Mass., and during the same year began business in Boston as a wool-merchant. He was identified with the abolition movement led by Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, and during the civil war was made a special agent by Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, to recruit for the negro regiments. Mr. Hallowell is treasurer of the Free religious association, and vice-president of the New England woman suffrage association. He has contributed many articles to the "Index," and has published "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1883) and "The Pioneer Quakers" (1887).—His brother, **Edward Needles,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Nov., 1837; d. at West Medford, Mass., 26 July, 1871, became aide-de-camp to Gen. John C. Frémont soon after the beginning of the civil war, and in January, 1862, was made 2d lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. He was engaged in the principal battles of the peninsular campaign, and at Antietam served on the staff of Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana. In March, 1863, he was made captain in the 54th (colored) Massachusetts volunteers, major in April, and lieutenant-colonel in

May. He was wounded at the assault on Fort Wagner, 18 July, 1863, and given command of his regiment, succeeding Col. Robert G. Shaw, who was killed in that action. At the battle of Olustee, in February, 1864, he brought his regiment into action at the crisis, checked the advance of a victorious army, and made it possible for the National column to retire upon Jacksonville. He was brevetted brigadier-general, 27 July, 1865.

HALPINE, Charles Graham, writer, b. in Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, 20 Nov., 1829; d. in New York city, 3 Aug., 1868. His father, Rev. Nicholas J. Halpine, was for many years editor of the "Evening Mail," the chief Protestant paper of Dublin. The son was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1846. It was his original intention to study medicine, but he preferred the law, meanwhile writing for the press. The sudden death of his father and his own early marriage compelled him to adopt journalism as a profession, and his versatile talents soon gained for him a reputation even in England. In 1852 he came to New York city with his family, secured employment on the "Herald," and in a few months had established relations with several periodicals. His remarkable talents made it possible for him to undertake a great variety of literary work, most of which was entirely ephemeral. He had previously resided in Boston, where he was assistant editor of the "Post," and also established with Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) a humorous journal called the "Carpet Bag," which was unsuccessful. Later he was associate editor of the "New York Times," of which he had been Washington correspondent, and the celebrated Nicaragua correspondence at the time of Walker's expedition was written by him for that journal. He also continued his relations with the Boston "Post," and in 1856 became principal editor and part proprietor of the New York "Leader," which under his management rapidly increased in circulation. He also contributed poetry to the New York "Tribune," including his lyric

"Tear down the flaunting lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!"

which was attributed to Horace Greeley. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 69th New York infantry, in which he was soon elected a lieutenant and served faithfully during the three months for which he volunteered. When the regiment was ordered to return home, he was transferred to Gen. David Hunter's staff as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, and soon afterward accompanied that officer to Missouri to relieve Gen. Frémont. Maj. Halpine received the commendation of officers that had been educated at the U. S. military academy as one of the best executive officers of his grade in the army. He accompanied Gen. Hunter to Hilton Head, and while there wrote a series of burlesque poems in the assumed character of an Irish private. Several of these were contributed to the New York "Herald" over the pen-name of "Miles O'Reilly," and with additional articles were issued as "Life and Adventures, Songs, Services, and Speeches of Private Miles O'Reilly, 47th Regiment, New York Volunteers" (New York, 1864), and "Baked Meats of the Funeral: A Collection of Essays, Poems, Speeches, and Banquets, by Private Miles O'Reilly, late of the 47th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, 10th Army Corps. Collected, Revised, and Edited, with the Requisite Corrections of Punctuation, Spelling, and Grammar, by an Ex-Colonel of the Adjutant-General's Department, with whom the Private formerly served as Lance Corporal of Orderlies" (1866). He was subsequently assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Henry W. Halleck's staff, with the rank of colonel, and accompanied Gen. Hunter on his expedition to the Shenandoah valley in the spring of 1864. This proved unsuccessful, and he returned to Washington, but soon afterward resigned, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. He then made New York his home, and, resuming his literary work, became editor and later proprietor of "The Citizen," a newspaper issued by the Citizens' association to advocate reforms in the civil administration of New York city. In 1867 he was elected register of the county by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats. Incessant labor brought on insomnia with the use of opiates, and his death was the result of an undiluted dose of chloroform. Besides the books mentioned above, he was the author of "Lyrics by the Letter H" (New York, 1854); and after his death Robert B. Roosevelt collected "The Poetical Works of Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly)," with a biographical sketch and explanatory notes (New York, 1869).

HALSALL, William Formby, artist, b. in Kirkdale, England, 20 March, 1844. He early settled in Boston, where he received his education. Subsequently he went to sea and for seven years followed the life of a sailor. In 1860 he began the study of fresco-painting with William E. Norton, in Boston, but at the beginning of the civil war enlisted in the U. S. navy, and served for two years. He then returned to fresco-work, but soon abandoned it for marine-painting, which he has since followed in Boston, studying for eight years in the Lowell institute. Among his works are the "Chasing a Blockade-Runner in a Fog," "Rendezvous of the Fishermen," "The Mayflower," "Arrival of the Winthrop Colony," and "Niagara Falls." His "First Battle of the Iron-Clads" was purchased by the U. S. government in 1887, and is to be hung in the capitol at Washington.

HALSEY, George Armstrong, manufacturer, b. in Springfield, N. J., 7 Dec., 1827. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and on the removal of his father's family to Newark, N. J., became voluntarily apprentice to a leather-manufacturer. A few years later he entered the wholesale clothing business. He was elected a member of the general assembly of New Jersey in 1860 and 1861, and in 1862 was appointed assessor for the 5th district of New Jersey, from which office President Johnson sought to remove him in 1866, but without success. This attack on him by the president resulted in his nomination for congress, and his election by a very large majority. As a member of the joint select committee on retrenchment, he was instrumental in securing important reforms in the treasury department. In 1868 he was defeated, but was again elected in 1870 by over 3,000 majority. The nomination was again tendered to him in 1872, but declined. In connection with Gov. Randolph he was active in preserving Washington's headquarters at Morristown, and is now (1887) president of the association formed for that purpose. In 1874 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey. Since that time he has been chiefly engaged in the management of his manufactory at Newark, N. J., but gives much time and attention to the affairs of the New Jersey historical society and to those of the Newark library association.

HALSEY, Leroy Jones, clergyman, b. in Goochland county, Va., 28 Jan., 1812. His family removed to Huntsville, Ala., when he was six years of age. He was graduated in 1834 at Nashville university, where he was tutor of ancient languages for two years. He studied theology at

Princeton, was licensed in 1840, and preached in Dallas county, Ala. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Jackson, Miss., from 1843 till 1848, when he removed to Louisville, Ky., and for ten years was pastor of the Chestnut street Presbyterian church. In 1859 he was elected to the chair of pastoral theology, homiletics, and church government in the Theological seminary of the northwest, Chicago, Ill. Since 1881 he has been professor emeritus. His published works are "The Literary Attractions of the Bible" (New York, 1859); "The Life and Pictures of the Bible" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Beauty of Emmanuel" (1861); "The Life and Works of Philip Lindley" (3 vols., 1866); "Memoir of the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D." (New York, 1871); and "Living Christianity" (1881).

HALSEY, Luther, clergyman, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 1 Jan., 1794; d. in Norristown, Pa., 29 Oct., 1880. From 1829 till 1837 he was professor of theology in the Western theological seminary, Alleghany, Pa., after which he held the chair of ecclesiastical history and church polity in Auburn, N. Y., theological seminary, resigning in 1844. From 1847 till 1850 he was professor of church history in Union theological seminary, New York city. For several years previous to his death he lived in retirement.—His brother, **Job Foster,** clergyman, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 12 July, 1800; d. in Norristown, Pa., 7 March, 1881, was graduated at Union in 1819, studied theology with his brother, and spent the years from 1823 till 1826 at Princeton seminary. From 1826 till 1828 he held charge of the Old Tennent church in Freehold, N. J. He was agent for the American Bible society in New Jersey in 1828–'9, for the American tract society in Albany, N. Y., in 1829–'30, and for the Sunday-school union in Pittsburg in 1830–'1. From 1831 till 1836 he was pastor of the First church in Alleghany City, Pa., and in 1835–'6 a professor in Marion manual-labor college, Missouri. He was principal of Raritan seminary for young ladies in Perth Amboy, N. J., from 1836 till 1848, pastor at West Bloomfield (now Montclair), N. J., from 1852 till 1856, and pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in Norristown, Pa., from 1856 till he resigned in 1881.

HALSTEAD, Murat, journalist, b. in Paddy's Run, Butler co., Ohio, 2 Sept., 1829. He spent the summers on his father's farm and the winters in school until he was nineteen years old, and, after teaching for a few months, entered Farmer's college, near Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1851. He had already contributed to the press, and after leaving college became connected with the Cincinnati "Atlas," and then with the "Enquirer." He afterward established a Sunday newspaper in that city, and in 1852–'3 worked on the "Columbian and Great West," a weekly. He began work on the "Commercial" on 8 March, 1853, as a local reporter, and soon became news editor. In 1854 the "Commercial" was reorganized, and Halstead purchased an interest in the paper. In 1867 its control passed into his hands. After pursuing for a time a course of independent journalism, he allied himself with the Republican party, which he has since supported. The Cincinnati "Gazette" was consolidated with his paper in 1883, and he became president of the company that publishes the combined journal under the name of the "Commercial Gazette."

HALSTEAD, Schureman, philanthropist, b. in 1805; d. in Mamaroneck, N. Y., 5 Oct., 1868. He entered a dry-goods house at the age of fifteen, and by the time he had reached manhood had acquired a competence. Through all his life he devoted himself to the promotion of religious and benevolent enterprises. It was due to his personal efforts that the legislature passed the act creating the board of "ten governors," and, having been appointed one of the original governors, he devoted much time to securing the successful working of the system. He was vice-president of the American Bible society, president of the Westchester county Bible society, manager of the Parent missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, founder, and for many years president, of the Broadway insurance company, and held many other responsible offices.

HALSTED, Byron David, agriculturist, b. in Venice, N. Y., 7 June, 1852. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1871, and subsequently studied at Harvard, where in 1878 he received the degree of D. Sc. In 1873–'4 he was instructor in history and algebra at the Agricultural college, and in 1874–'5 instructor in botany in Harvard. In 1875–'9 he taught in the Chigaco high-school, and then became editor of the "American Agriculturist," which office he held until 1884. He was then called to fill the chair of botany in the Iowa agricultural college. Dr. Halsted is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of other societies. He has contributed largely to all the agricultural and botanical journals in the United States, and published "The Vegetable Garden" (Chicago, 1882); "Farm Conveniences" (New York, 1883); and "Household Conveniences" (1883).

HALSTED, Nathaniel Norris, merchant, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 13 Aug., 1816; d. in Newark, N. J., 6 May, 1884. At a very early age he was adopted by his uncle, Caleb O. Halsted, a merchant of New York, who educated him in the schools of that city and in the Boys' seminary at Woodbridge, N. J. Entering the dry-goods establishment of his uncle, he became at the age of twenty-nine years a partner in the house, and so continued until 1855, when he retired with a fortune. Soon afterward he removed to Newark, N. J., having purchased stock in the New Jersey rubber company, of which he became a director and finally president. In the early part of the civil war he received an appointment on the staff of Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and when recruiting camps were established at Trenton he was brevetted brigadier-general and placed in command. Princeton is indebted to him for the astronomical observatory which bears his name, and in the erection of which he expended $55,000. He had been a trustee of this institution for many years at the time of his death. He also gave largely for the establishment and successful conduct of the New Jersey state agricultural society, of which he was the first president. The New Jersey historical society, in its "Proceedings," makes mention of him not only as one of its benefactors, but as an earnest laborer in every worthy cause.

HALSTED, Oliver Spencer, jurist, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 22 Sept., 1792; d. in Lyons Farms, N. J., 29 Aug., 1877. He was graduated at Princeton in 1810, studied law in the Litchfield law-school and in his native town, was admitted to the bar in 1814, and settled in Newark, N. J. In 1820 he removed to Huntsville, Ala., and devoted two years and a half to the practice of law. He returned to Elizabeth in 1823, and in 1827 was elected to the legislature. He was appointed surrogate of Essex county in 1828, was again elected to the legislature in 1834, and in 1840 became mayor of Newark. In 1844 he was a member of the conven-

tion for the revision of the constitution of the state. In February, 1845, he was appointed chancellor under the new constitution, and became ex-officio president of the court of errors and appeals. His term of office expired in February, 1852, and he then gave all his time to the pursuit and application of his life-long studies in philology. He published, beside several legal works, "The Theology of the Bible" (Newark, 1866); and "The Book called Job" (1875).—His son, **Oliver Spencer,** lawyer, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1827; d. in Newark, N. J., 9 July, 1871, was known as "Pet" Halsted. He was active in politics during the war, and was a warm friend of Gen. Philip Kearny and President Lincoln. His address, persistency, and assurance made him potent in Washington during the war and for a year or two afterward in regard to appointments and removals, especially in New Jersey.—His son, **George Bruce,** mathematician, b. in Newark, N. J., 25 Nov., 1853, was graduated at Princeton in 1875, held fellowships there and in Johns Hopkins, where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1879, and then studied in Berlin, Germany. He became instructor in post-graduate mathematics in Princeton, and afterward accepted the chair of mathematics in the University of Texas, which he still holds (1887). He was the first to give the received treatment of solid angles, originated "Halsted's prismoidal formula," and has published "Metrical Geometry" (3d ed., Boston, 1883); "Elements of Geometry" (New York, 1885); and a "Bibliography of Hyper-Space and Non-Euclidean Geometry" (Baltimore), besides papers in scientific journals.

HAMBLIN, Joseph Eldridge, soldier, b. in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1828; d. in New York city, 3 July, 1870. For many years prior to 1861 he was a member of the 7th militia regiment, and soon after the outbreak of the civil war became adjutant of the 5th New York regiment. In November, 1861, shortly after the formation of the 65th New York, he was transferred to that regiment. He rapidly rose to the command, and participated in Grant's campaign of 1864 from the Wilderness to Petersburg. In July, 1864, his regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah valley, to resist the demonstration of Breckinridge and Early against Washington and Maryland. Col. Hamblin participated in each of Sheridan's brilliant successes in the valley, and was severely wounded at Cedar Creek. For gallantry in this action he was brevetted brigadier-general, and placed in command of the brigade. Upon the return of the corps to Petersburg he was, in the spring of 1865, promoted to full rank, and participated in all the subsequent engagements of the Army of the Potomac to the surrender at Appomattox. For distinguished bravery at Sailor's Creek, 6 April, 1865, the last engagement between the Confederates and the Army of the Potomac, he was brevetted major-general, and was mustered out with that rank at Washington, 15 Jan., 1866. After the war he entered upon civil pursuits in New York.

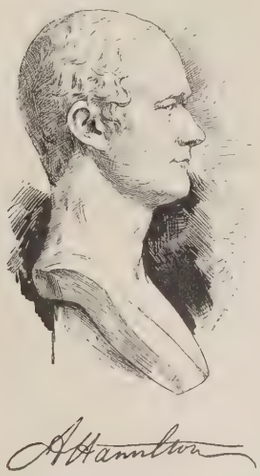
HAMBLIN, Thomas Sowerby, actor, b. in Pentonville, near London, England, 14 May, 1800; d. in New York city, 8 Jan., 1853. His parents intended him for a business career, but he became a supernumerary and occasional dancer in the Adelphi theatre in London. At the age of nineteen Hamblin joined the corps of Sadlers Wells theatre, and at twenty became engaged at Drury Lane. On the termination of his London engagement he performed as a leading tragedian in Bath, Brighton, and Dublin. At this time he married Elizabeth Blanchard, and soon afterward, with his wife, came to the United States. They appeared at the New York Park theatre in "Hamlet," followed by "The Stranger," "Macbeth," and "The Honeymoon," and afterward visited the principal cities of the Union. In 1830 Hamblin, in connection with James H. Hackett, leased the first Bowery theatre, and, after brief joint management, acquired the entire control. At that time the Bowery was the largest and handsomest structure of the kind in this country. After a prosperous career it was destroyed by fire on 16 Sept., 1836. Hamblin was only partly insured, and a heavy loser. He then visited London, and appeared as Hamlet, Othello, Coriolanus, Rolla, and Virginius, but without success. He leased the newly erected second Bowery theatre in 1837, and conducted it on the old plan with his former success until 1845, when it was again burned. He accepted the management of the third Bowery theatre in 1847, and in 1848 leased the Park theatre, and for several months conducted it in connection with the Bowery. On 16 Dec. of the same year this house also was destroyed by fire, making the fourth theatre burned under his management. His loss on this occasion amounted to about $17,000. Thereafter he conducted the Bowery theatre alone until the day of his death. With him the historic career of the New York Bowery theatre began and ended. Hamblin was prompt, liberal, and popular, and noted as a helper of worthy aspirants. An important feature of his management was the frequent representation of tragedies and standard dramas. The elder Booth, Forrest, Cooper, and himself were occasionally cast for characters in the same play. Sudden attacks of asthma rendered his performances unequal, but in his best days he fell little short of the popularity of Forrest and the elder Booth. He was tall and strikingly majestic, and the public knew him familiarly as "handsome Tom Hamblin."—Hamblin's fourth wife came to the United States with her first husband, a physician named Shaw, and appeared at the New York Park theatre, 28 Feb., 1836, in "The Wife." In 1839 she became a member of the Bowery theatre company, and ten years later was married to the manager. As Mrs. Shaw she was one of the most beautiful actresses of her day. In forcible rôles, like Lady Macbeth and Queen Katharine, she was excelled by Miss Kemble and Miss Cushman, but as Desdemona and Ophelia it was generally admitted that Mrs. Hamblin was superior to all other performers.

Thos S Hamblin

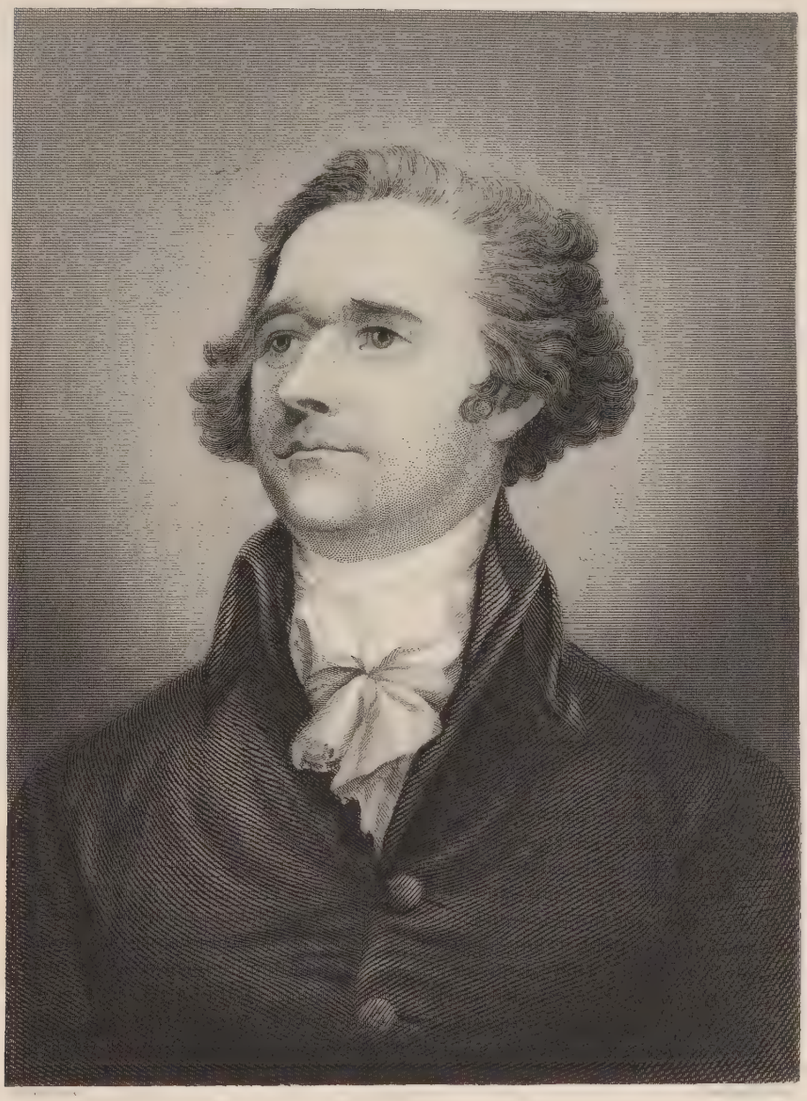
HAMER, Thomas L., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania; d. in Monterey, Mexico, 2 Dec., 1846. He emigrated to Ohio when quite young, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1821, and began practice at Georgetown in that state. He served for several years in the Ohio house of representatives, where he was once speaker, and was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 2 Dec., 1833, to 3 March, 1839. While he was a representative in congress he nominated Ulysses S. Grant, the son of a constituent, to be a cadet at the U. S. military academy. He served in the Mexican war, volunteering as a private, and receiving the next

day, 1 July, 1846, the commission of brigadier-general. He distinguished himself at Monterey, and commanded his division after Gen. William O. Butler was wounded. He died shortly afterward, and congress, in recognition of his gallantry, presented a sword to his nearest male relative.

HAMILTON, Alexander, statesman, b. in the island of Nevis, West Indies, 11 Jan., 1757; d. in New York city, 12 July, 1804. A curious mystery and uncertainty overhang his birth and parentage, and even the accounts of his son and biographer vary with and contradict each other. The accepted version is, that he was the son of James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant, and his wife, a French lady named Faucette, the divorced wife of a Dane named Lavine. According to another story, his mother was a Miss Lytton, and her sister came subsequently to this country, where she was watched over and supported by Hamilton and his wife. A similar doubt is also connected with his paternity, which now cannot be solved, even were it desirable. His father became bankrupt "at an early day," to use Hamilton's own words, and the child was thus thrown upon the care of his mother's relatives. His education seems to have been brief and desultory, and chiefly due to the Rev. Hugh Knox, a Presbyterian clergyman of Nevis, who took a great interest in the boy and kept up an affectionate correspondence with him in after-days when his former pupil was on the way to greatness. In 1777 his old tutor wrote to Hamilton that he must be the annalist and biographer, as well as the aide-de-camp, of Gen. Washington, and the historiographer of the American war of independence. Before Hamilton was thirteen years of age it was apparently necessary that he should earn his living, and he was therefore placed in the office of Nicholas Cruger, a West Indian merchant. His precocity was extraordinary, owing, perhaps in some measure, to his early isolation and self-dependence, and at an age when most boys are thinking of marbles and hockey he was writing to a friend and playmate of his ambition and his plans for the future. Most boys have day-dreams; but there is a definiteness and precision about Hamilton's that make them seem more like the reveries of twenty than of thirteen. Even more remarkable was the business capacity that he displayed at this time. His business letters, many of which have been preserved, would have done credit to a trained clerk of any age, and his employer was apparently in the habit of going away and leaving this mere child in charge of all the affairs of his counting-house. The boy also wrote for the local press, contributing at one time an account of a severe hurricane that had devastated the islands, which was so vivid and strong a bit of writing that it attracted general attention. This literary success, joined probably to the friendly advocacy of Dr. Knox, led to the conviction that something ought to be done for a boy who was clearly fitted for a higher position than a West Indian counting-house. Funds were accordingly provided by undefined relatives and more distinct friends, and thus equipped, Hamilton sailed for Boston, Mass., where he arrived in October, 1772, and whence he proceeded to New York. Furnished by Dr. Knox with good letters, he speedily found friends and counsellors, and by their advice went to a school in Elizabethtown, N. J., where he studied with energy to prepare for college, and employed his pen in much writing, of both prose and poetry. He entered King's college, New York, now Columbia, and there with the aid of a tutor made remarkable progress. While he was thus engaged, our difficulties with England were rapidly ripening. Hamilton's natural inclinations were then, as always, toward the side of order and established government, but a visit to Boston in the spring of 1774, and a close examination of the questions in dispute, convinced him of the justice of the cause of the colonies. His opportunity soon came. A great meeting was held in the fields, 6 July, 1774, to force the lagging Tory assembly of New York into line. Hamilton was among the crowd, and as he listened he became more and more impressed, not by what was said, but by what the speakers omitted to say. Pushing his way to the front, he mounted the platform, and while the crowd cried "A collegian! A collegian!" this stripling of seventeen began to pour out an eloquent and fervid speech in behalf of colonial rights.



Once engaged, Hamilton threw himself into the struggle with all the intense energy of his nature. He left the platform to take up the pen, and his two pamphlets—"A Full Vindication" and "The Farmer Refuted"—attracted immediate and general attention. Indeed, these productions were so remarkable, at a time when controversial writings of great ability abounded, that they were generally attributed to Jay and other well-known patriots. The discovery of their authorship raised Hamilton to the position of a leader in New York. Events now moved rapidly, the war for which he had sighed in his first boyish letter came, and he of course was quick to take part in it. Early in 1776 he was given the command of a company of artillery by the New York convention, and by his skill in organization, and his talent for command, he soon had a body of men that furnished a model of appearance and discipline at a time when those qualities were as uncommon as they were needful. At Long Island and at White Plains the company distinguished itself, and the gallantry of the commander, as well as the appearance of the men, which had already attracted the notice of Gen. Greene, led to an offer from Washington of a place on his staff. This offer Hamilton accepted, and thus began the long and intimate connection with Washington which suffered but one momentary interruption. Hamilton filled an important place on Washington's staff, and his ready pen made him almost indispensable to the commander-in-chief. Beside his immediate duties, the most important task that fell to him was when he was sent to obtain troops from Gen. Gates, after the Burgoyne campaign. This was a difficult and delicate business; but Hamilton conducted it with success, and, by a wise admixture of firmness and tact, carried his point. He also took such part as was possible for a staff officer in all the battles fought by Washington, and in the André affair he was brought into close contact both with André and Mrs. Arnold, of whom he has left a most pathetic and picturesque description. On 16 Feb., 1781, Hamilton took hasty offence at



A Hamilton

a reproof given him by Washington, and resigned from the staff, but he remained in the army, and at Yorktown commanded a storming party, which took one of the British redoubts. This dashing exploit practically closed Hamilton's military service in the Revolution, which had been highly creditable to him both as a staff and field officer.

In the midst of his duties as a soldier, however, Hamilton had found time for much else. On his mission to Gates he met at Albany Miss Elizabeth Schuyler, whom he married on 14 Dec., 1780, and so became connected with a rich and powerful New York family, which was of marked advantage to him in many ways. During the Revolution, too, he had found leisure to study finance and government, and his letters on these topics to Robert Morris and James Duane display a remarkable grasp of both subjects. He showed in these letters how to amend the confederation and how to establish a national bank, and his plans thus set forth were not only practicable, but evince his peculiar fitness for the great work before him. His letters on the bank, indeed, so impressed Morris that when Hamilton left the army and was studying law, Morris offered him the place of continental receiver of taxes for New York, which he at once accepted. At the same time he was admitted to the bar, and he threw himself into the work of his profession and of his office with his wonted zeal. The exclusion of the Tories from the practice of the law gave a fine opening to their young rivals on the patriot side; but the business of collecting taxes was a thankless task, which only served to bring home to Hamilton more than ever the fatal defects of the confederation. From these uncongenial labors he was relieved by an election to congress, where he took his seat in November, 1782. The most important business then before congress was the ratification of peace; but the radical difficulties of the situation arose from the shattered finances and from the helplessness and imbecility of the confederation. Hamilton flung himself into these troubles with the enthusiasm of youth and genius, but all in vain. The case was hopeless. He extended his reputation for statesmanlike ability and brilliant eloquence, but effected nothing, and withdrew to the practice of his profession in 1783, more than ever convinced that the worthless fabric of the confederation must be swept away, and something better and stronger put in its place. This great object was never absent from his mind, and as he rapidly rose at the bar he watched with a keen eye the course of public affairs, and awaited an opening. Matters went rapidly from bad to worse. The states were bankrupt, and disintegration threatened them. Internecine commercial regulations destroyed prosperity, and riot and insurrection menaced society. At last Virginia, in January, 1786, proposed a convention at Annapolis, Md., to endeavor to make some common commercial regulations. Hamilton's opportunity had come, and, slender as it was, he seized it with a firm grasp. He secured the election of delegates from New York, and in company with Egbert Benson betook himself to Annapolis in September, 1786. After the fashion of the time, only five states responded to the call; but the meagre gathering at least furnished a stepping-stone to better things. The convention agreed upon an address, which was drawn by Hamilton, and toned down to suit the susceptibilities of Edmund Randolph. This address set forth the evil condition of public affairs, and called a new convention, with enlarged powers, to meet in Philadelphia, 2 May, 1787. This done, the next business was to make the coming convention a success, and Hamilton returned to New York to devote himself to that object. He obtained an election to the legislature, and there fought the hopeless battles of the general government against the Clintonian forces, and made himself felt in all the legislation of the year; but he never lost sight of his main purpose, the appointment of delegates to Philadelphia. This he finally accomplished, and was chosen with two leaders of the opposition, Yates and Lansing, to represent New York in the coming convention. Hamilton's own position despite his victory in obtaining delegates was trying; for in the convention the vote of the state, on every question, was cast against him by his colleagues. He, however, did the best that was possible. At an early day, when a relaxing and feeble tendency appeared in the convention, he introduced his own scheme of government, and supported it in a speech of five hours. His plan was much higher in tone, and much stronger, than any other, since it called for a president and senators for life, and for the appointment of the governors of states by the national executive. It aimed, in fact, at the formation of an aristocratic instead of a Democratic republic. Such a scheme had no chance of adoption, and of course Hamilton was well aware of this, but it served its purpose by clearing the atmosphere and giving the convention a more vigorous tone. After delivering his speech, Hamilton withdrew from the convention, where his colleagues rendered him hopelessly inactive, and only returned toward the end to take part in the closing debates, and to affix his name to the constitution. It was when the labors of the convention were completed and laid before the people that Hamilton's great work for the constitution really began. He conceived and started "The Federalist," and wrote most of those famous essays which rivetted the attention of the country, furnished the weapons of argument and exposition to those who "thought continentally" in all the states, and did more than any thing else toward the adoption of the constitution. In almost all the states the popular majority was adverse to the constitution, and in the New York ratifying convention the vote stood at the outset two to one against adoption. In a brilliant contest, Hamilton, by arguments rarely equalled in the history of debate, either in form or eloquence, by skilful management, and by wise delay, finally succeeded in converting enough votes, and carried ratification triumphantly. It was a great victory, and in the Federal procession in New York the Federal ship bore the name of "Hamilton." From the convention the struggle was transferred to the polls. George Clinton was strong enough to prevent the choice of senators, but at the election he only retained his own office by a narrow majority; his power was broken, and the Federalists elected four of the six representatives in congress. In this fight Hamilton led, and when the choice of senators was finally made he insisted, in his imperious fashion.

on the choice of Rufus King and Gen. Schuyler, thus ignoring the Livingstons, a political blunder that soon cost the Federalists control of the state of New York.

In April, 1789, Washington was inaugurated, and when the treasury department was at last organized, in September, he at once placed Hamilton at the head of it. In the five years that ensued Hamilton did the work that lies at the foundation of our system of administration, gave life and meaning to the constitution, and by his policy developed two great political parties. To give in any detail an account of what he did would be little less than to write the history of the republic during those eventful years. On 14 Jan., 1790, he sent to congress the first "Report on the Public Credit," which is one of the great state papers of our history, and which marks the beginning and foundation of our government. In that wonderful document, and with a master's hand, he reduced our confused finances to order, provided for a funding system and for taxes to meet it, and displayed a plan for the assumption of the state debts. The financial policy thus set forth was put into execution, and by it our credit was redeemed, our union cemented, and our business and commercial prosperity restored. Yet outside of this great work and within one year Hamilton was asked to report, and did report fully, on the raising and collection of the revenue, and on a scheme for revenue cutters; as to estimates of income and expenditure; as to the temporary regulation of the currency; as to navigation-laws and the coasting-trade; as to the post-office; as to the purchase of West Point; as to the management of the public lands, and upon a great mass of claims, public and private. Rapidly, effectively, and successfully were all these varied matters dealt with and settled, and then in the succeeding years came from the treasury a report on the establishment of a mint, with an able discussion of coins and coinage; a report on a national bank, followed by a great legal argument in the cabinet, which evoked the implied powers of the constitution; a report on manufactures, which discussed with profound ability the problems of political economy and formed the basis of the protective policy of the United States; a plan for an excise; numerous schemes for improved taxation; and finally a last great report on the public credit, setting forth the best methods for managing the revenue and for the speedy extinction of the debt. In the midst of these labors Hamilton was assailed in congress by his enemies, who were stimulated by Jefferson, led by James Madison and William B. Giles, and in an incredibly short time, in a series of reports on loans, he laid bare every operation of the treasury for three years, and thereafter could not get his foes, even by renewed invitations, to investigate him further.

Outside of his own department, Hamilton was hardly less active, and in the difficult and troubled times brought on by the French revolution he took a leading part in the determination of our foreign policy. He believed in a strict neutrality, and had no leaning to France. He sustained the neutrality proclamation in the cabinet, and defended it in the press under the signature of "Pacificus." He strenuously supported Washington in his course toward France, and constantly urged more vigorous measures toward Edmond Charles Genet (*q. v.*) than the cabinet as a whole would adopt. During this period, too, his quarrel with Jefferson, which really typified the growth of two great political parties, came to a head. Jefferson sustained and abetted Freneau in his attacks upon the administration and the financial policy, and upon the secretary of the treasury most especially. Hamilton, too, forgetful of the dignity of his office, took up his pen and in a series of letters to the newspapers lashed Jefferson until he writhed beneath the blows. At last Washington interfered, and a peace was patched up between the warring secretaries; but the relation was too strained to endure, and Jefferson soon resigned and retired to Virginia. Hamilton was contemplating a similar step, but postponed taking it because he wished to complete certain financial arrangements, and he also felt unwilling to leave his office until the troubles arising in Pennsylvania from the excise were settled. These disturbances culminated in open riot and insurrection; but Washington and Hamilton were fully prepared to deal with the emergency. A vigorous proclamation was issued, an overwhelming force, which Hamilton accompanied, was marched into the insurgent counties, and the so-called rebellion faded away.

Hamilton now felt free to withdraw from the cabinet, a step that he was compelled to take from a lack of resources sufficient to support a growing family, and he accordingly resigned on 31 Jan., 1795. His neglected practice at once revived, and he soon stood at the head of the New York bar. But even his incessant professional duties could not keep him from public affairs. The Jay negotiation, which he had done much to set on foot, came to an end, and the treaty that resulted from it produced a fierce outburst of popular rage, which threatened to overwhelm Washington himself. Hamilton defended the treaty with voice and pen, writing a famous series of essays signed "Camillus," which had a powerful influence in changing public opinion. He was also consulted constantly by Washington, almost as much as if he had continued in the cabinet, and he furnished drafts and suggestions for messages and speeches, besides taking a large share in the preparation of the "Farewell Address."

Hamilton not only corresponded with and advised the president, but maintained the same relation with the members of the cabinet, and this fact was one fruitful source of the dissensions that arose in the Federalist party after the retirement of Washington. Hamilton supported John Adams loyally, if not very cordially, at the election of 1796, and intended to give him an equally loyal support when he assumed office, but the situation was an impossible one. Adams was the leader of the party *de jure*, Hamilton *de facto*, and at least three members of the cabinet looked from the first beyond their nominal and official chief to their real chief in New York. If Adams had possessed political tact, he might have managed Hamilton; but he neither could nor would attempt it, and Hamilton, on his side, was equally imperious and equally determined to have his own way. The two leaders agreed as to the special commission to France, and the commission went. They agreed as to the attitude to be assumed after the exposure of the "X. Y. Z." correspondence, and all went well. But, when it came to the provisional army, Adams's jealousy led him to resist Hamilton's appointment to the command, and a serious breach ensued. The influence of Washington prevailed, however, and Hamilton was given the post of inspector-general. For two years he was absorbed in the military duties thus imposed upon him, and his genius for organization comes out strongly in his correspondence relating to the formation, distribution, and discipline of the army. In the mean time the affairs of the party went from

bad to worse. Mr. Adams reopened negotiations with France, which disgusted the war-Federalists, and then expelled Timothy Pickering and James McHenry from the cabinet, 12 May, 1800. He also gave loud utterance to his hatred of Hamilton, which speedily reached the latter's ears, and the Federalist party found themselves face to face with an election and torn by bitter quarrels. The Federalists were beaten by their opponents under the leadership of Burr in the New York elections, and Hamilton, smarting from defeat, proposed to Jay to call together the old legislature and refer the choice of electors to the people in districts. The proposition was wrong and desperate, and wholly unworthy of Hamilton, who seems to have been beside himself at the prospect of his party's impending ruin and the consequent triumph of Jefferson. He also made the fatal mistake of openly attacking Adams, and the famous pamphlet that he wrote against the president, after depicting Adams as wholly unfit for his high trust, lamely concluded by advising all the Federalists to vote for him. Such proceedings could have but one result, and the Federalists were beaten. The victors, however, were left in serious difficulties, for Burr and Jefferson received an equal number of votes, and the election was thrown into the house of representatives. The Federalists, eager for revenge on Jefferson, began to turn to Burr, and now Hamilton, recovered from his fit of anger, threw himself into the breach, and, using all his great influence, was chiefly instrumental in securing the election of Jefferson, thereby fulfilling the popular will and excluding Burr, a great and high-minded service, which was a fit close to his public life.

After the election of Jefferson, Hamilton resumed the practice of his profession, and withdrew more and more into private life. But he could not separate himself entirely from politics, and continued to write upon them, and strove to influence and strengthen his party. As time wore on, and the breach widened between Jefferson and Burr, the latter renewed his intrigues with the Federalists, but through Hamilton's influence was constantly thwarted, and was finally beaten for the governorship of New York. Burr then apparently determined to fix a quarrel upon his life-long enemy, which was no difficult matter, for Hamilton had used the severest language about Burr—not once, but a hundred times—and it was easy enough to bring it home to him. Hamilton had no wish to go out with Burr, but he was a fighting man, and, moreover, he was haunted by the belief that democracy was going to culminate in the horrors of the French revolution, that a strong man would be needed, and that society would turn to him for salvation—a work for which he would be disqualified by the popular prejudice if he declined to fight a duel. He therefore accepted the challenge, met Burr on 11 July, 1804, on the bank of the Hudson at Weehawken, and fell mortally wounded at the first fire. His tragic fate called forth a universal burst of grief, and drove Burr into exile, an outcast and a conspirator. The accompanying illustration represents the tomb that marks his grave in Trinity churchyard, New York. The preceding one, on page 57, is a picture of "The Grange," Hamilton's country residence on the upper part of Manhattan island. The thirteen trees that he planted to symbolize the original states of the Union survive in majestic proportions, and the mansion is still standing on the bluff overlooking the Hudson on one side and Long Island sound on the other, not far from 145th Street.

As time has gone on Hamilton's fame has grown, and he stands to-day as the most brilliant statesman we have produced. His constructive mind and far-reaching intellect are visible in every part of our system of government, which is the best and noblest monument of his genius. His writings abound in ideas which there and then found their first expression, and which he impressed upon our institutions until they have become so universally accepted and so very commonplace that their origin is forgotten. He was a brave and good soldier, and might well have been a great one had the opportunity ever come. He was the first political writer of his time, with an unrivalled power of statement and a clear, forcible style, which carried conviction in every line. At the time of his death he was second to no man at the American bar, and was a master in debate and in oratory. In his family and among his friends he was deeply beloved and almost blindly followed. His errors and faults came from his strong, passionate nature, and his masterful will impatient of resistance or control. Yet these were the very qualities that carried him forward to his triumphs, and enabled him to perform services to the American people which can never be forgotten.

There are several portraits of the statesman by John Trumbull, and one by Wiemar; also a marble bust, modelled from life, by Ceracchi in 1794, of which the accompanying illustration, on page 56, is a copy. A full-length statue of Hamilton stands in the Central Park of New York.

Hamilton was the principal author of the series of essays called the "Federalist," written in advocacy of a powerful and influential national government, which were published in a New York journal under the signature of "Publius" in 1787–'8, before the adoption of the Federal constitution. There were eighty-five papers in all, of which Hamilton wrote fifty-one, James Madison fourteen, John Jay five, and Madison and Hamilton jointly three, while the authorship of the remaining twelve have been claimed by both Hamilton and Madison. As secretary of the treasury, he presented to congress an elaborate report on the public debt in 1789, and one on protective duties on imports in 1791. In the "Gazette of the United States," under the signature "An American," he assailed Jefferson's financial views, while both were members of Washington's cabinet (1792); under that of "Pacificus," defended in print the policy of neutrality between France and England (1793); and in a series of essays, signed "Camillus," sustained the policy of ratifying Jay's treaty (1795). Other signatures used by him in his newspaper controversies were "Cato," "Lucius Crassus," "Phocion," and "Scipio." In answer to the charges of corruption made by Monroe, he published a pamphlet, containing his correspondence with Monroe on the subject and the supposed incriminating letters on which the charges were based (1797). His "Observations on Certain Documents" (Philadelphia, 1797) was republished in New York in 1865. In 1798 he defended in the newspapers the policy of

increasing the army. His "Works," comprising the "Federalist," his most important official reports, and other writings, were published in three volumes (New York, 1810). "His Official and other Papers," edited by Francis L. Hawks, appeared in 1842. In 1851 his son, John C., issued a carefully prepared edition of his "Works," comprising his correspondence and his political and official writings, civil and military, in seven volumes. A still larger collection of his "Complete Works," including the "Federalist," his private correspondence, and many hitherto unpublished documents, was edited, with an introduction and notes, by Henry Cabot Lodge (9 vols., 1885). In 1804 appeared a "Collection of Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Major-General Alexander Hamilton," by William Coleman. The same year his "Life" was published in Boston by John Williams, under the pen-name "Anthony Pasquin," a reprint of which has been issued by the Hamilton club (New York, 1865). A "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (2 vols., 1834–'40) was published by his son, John Church, who also compiled an elaborate work entitled "History of the Republic of the United States, as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and his Contemporaries," the first volume of which contains a sketch of his father's career (1850–'8). See also his "Life" by Henry B. Renwick (1841); "Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton," by Samuel M. Smucker (Boston, 1856); "Hamilton and his Contemporaries," by Christopher J. Riethmueller (1864); "Life of Hamilton," by John T. Morse, Jr. (1876); "Hamilton, a Historical Study," by George Shea (New York, 1877); "Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton," by the same author (Boston, 1879); and "Life of Hamilton," by Henry Cabot Lodge (American statesmen series, 1882). A list of the books written by or relating to Hamilton has been published under the title of "Bibliotheca Hamiltonia" by Paul L. Ford (New York, 1886).—His wife, **Elizabeth,** daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, b. in Albany, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1757; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Nov., 1854. At the time of their marriage Hamilton was one of Gen. Washington's aides, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. She rendered assistance to her husband in his labors, counselled him in his affairs, and kept his papers in order for him, preserving the large collection of manuscripts, which was acquired by the U. S. government in 1849, and has been utilized by the biographers of Alexander Hamilton and by historians, who have traced by their light the secret and personal influences that decided many public events between 1775 and 1804. The accompanying portrait of Mrs. Hamilton, painted by James Earle, represents her at the age of twenty-seven.—Their son, **Philip,** b. 22 Jan., 1782, was graduated at Columbia in 1800, and died of a wound received in a duel 24 Nov., 1801, on the same spot where his father fell three years later. The young man, who showed much promise, became involved in a political quarrel, and was challenged by his antagonist, whose name was Eckert. After the affair the father regarded with abhorrence the practice of duelling. He recorded his condemnation in a paper, written before going to the fatal meeting with Burr.—Another son, **Alexander,** soldier, b. in New York city, 16 May, 1786; d. there, 2 Aug., 1875, was graduated at Columbia in 1804, studied law, and was admitted to practice. He went abroad, and was with the Duke of Wellington's army in Portugal in 1811, but returned on hearing rumors of impending war with Great Britain. He was appointed captain of U. S. infantry in August, 1813, and acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Morgan Lewis in 1814. In 1822 he was appointed U. S. district attorney in Florida, and in 1823 one of the three Florida land-commissioners. His last years were passed in New Brunswick, N. J., and in New York city, where he engaged in real-estate speculations.—Another son, **James Alexander,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 14 April, 1788; d. in Irvington, N. Y., 24 Sept., 1878, was graduated at Columbia in 1805. He served in the war of 1812–'15 as brigade major and inspector in the New York state militia, and afterward practised law. He was acting secretary of state under President Jackson in 1829, being appointed ad interim on 4 March, but surrendering the office on the regular appointment of Martin Van Buren, two days later. On 3 April he was nominated U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton college. He published "Reminiscences of Hamilton, or Men and Events, at Home and Abroad, during Three Quarters of a Century" (New York, 1869).—Another son, **John Church,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Aug., 1792; d. in Long Branch, N. J., 25 July, 1882, was graduated at Columbia in 1809. He studied law, and practised in New York city. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. army in March, 1814, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Harrison, but resigned on 11 June, 1814. He spent many years in preparing memoirs of his father, and editing the latter's works (see above).—Another son, **William Steven,** b. in New York city, 4 Aug., 1797; d. in Sacramento, Cal., 7 Aug., 1850, entered the U. S. military academy in 1814, but left before his graduation. He was appointed U. S. surveyor of public lands in Illinois, and served as a colonel of Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk war, commanding a reconnoitring party under Gen. Atkinson in 1832. He held various offices, removed to Wisconsin, and thence to California.—The youngest son, **Philip,** jurist, b. in New York city, 1 June, 1802; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 9 July, 1884, married a daughter of Louis McLane. He was assistant district attorney in New York city, and for some time judge-advocate of the naval retiring board in Brooklyn.—**Schuyler,** soldier, son of John Church, b. in New York city, 25 July, 1822, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, entered the 1st infantry, and was on duty on the plains and as assistant instructor of tactics at West Point. He served with honor in the Mexican war, being brevetted for gallantry at Monterey, and again for his brave conduct in an affair at Mil Flores, where he was attacked by a superior force of Mexican lancers, and was severely wounded in a desperate hand-to-hand combat. From 1847 till 1854 he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as a private in the 7th New York regiment, and was

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attached to the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and then acted as military secretary to Gen. Scott until the retirement of the latter. He next served as assistant chief of staff to Gen. Henry W. Halleck, at St. Louis, Mo., with the rank of colonel. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 Nov., 1861, and ordered to command the department of St. Louis. He participated in the important operations of the armies of the Tennessee and of the Cumberland, was the first to suggest the cutting of a canal to turn the enemy's position at Island No. 10, and commanded a division in the operations against that island and New Madrid, for which he was made a major-general on 17 Sept., 1862. At the battle of Farmington he commanded the reserve. On 27 Feb., 1863, he was compelled by feeble health to resign. From 1871 till 1875 he filled the post of hydrographic engineer for the department of docks in New York city. He is the author of a "History of the National Flag of the United States" (New York, 1852), and on 14 June, 1877, the centennial anniversary of its adoption, delivered an address on "Our National Flag."—**Allan McLane,** physician, son of Philip, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 Oct., 1848, was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city in 1870, and practised in that city, devoting his attention to nervous diseases. He invented a dynamometer in 1874, and was one of the first to practise galvano-cautery in the United States, and the first to employ monobromate of camphor in treating delirium tremens. He had charge for a time of the New York state hospital for diseases of the nervous system, afterward became visiting physician to the epileptic and paralytic hospital on Blackwell's island, New York city, and lectured on nervous diseases in the Long Island college hospital. In the trial of President Garfield's assassin he testified as an expert in behalf of the government. He edited at one time the "American Psychological Journal," is the author of a work on "Clinical Electro-Therapeutics," and also of text-books on "Nervous Diseases" and "Medical Jurisprudence," and has published in professional journals articles on epilepsy, genital irritation as a cause of nervous disease, tremors, and inco-ordination, and other subjects. — The son of John Church, **Charles Smith,** soldier, b. in New York, 16 Nov., 1822, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, and assigned to the infantry. He served with honor in the war with Mexico, was brevetted captain for gallantry in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. He was afterward on frontier duty till April, 1853, when he resigned and engaged in farming in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed, 11 May, 1861, colonel of the 3d Wisconsin regiment, and was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers six days later. He served in Virginia during the siege of Yorktown in May, 1862, and on 19 Sept. of that year was promoted to major-general of volunteers. After the siege of Yorktown he was transferred to the Army of the Mississippi, and commanded a division at Corinth and Iuka. Afterward he was in command of the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and of the 16th corps. He resigned his military commission in April, 1863, and engaged in manufacturing at Fond du Lac, Wis., but subsequently removed to Milwaukee. He was president of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin from 1866 till 1875, and United States marshal for the district of Wisconsin from 1869 till 1877.

HAMILTON, Andrew, lawyer, b. in Scotland about 1676; d. in Philadelphia, 4 Aug., 1741. His parentage and career in the Old World he seems to have kept secret, as well as his real name. At one time he was called Trent, nor is it known exactly at what date he began to use the name of Hamilton. In his address to the Pennsylvania assembly in 1739 he speaks of "liberty, the love of which as it first drew me to, so it constantly prevailed on me to reside in this Province, tho' to the manifest prejudice of my fortune." Probably Hamilton was his real name, but for private reasons he saw fit to discard it for a time. About 1697 he came to Accomac county, Va., where he obtained employment as steward of a plantation, and for a time kept a classical school. His marriage, while steward, with the widow of the owner of the estate is said to have brought him influential connections, and he began the practice of the law. Previous to 1716 Hamilton removed to Philadelphia, and in 1717 was made attorney-general of Pennsylvania. In March, 1721, he was called to the provincial council, and accepted on condition that his duties should not interfere with his practice. He resigned the office in 1724, and in 1727 was appointed prothonotary of the supreme court and recorder of Philadelphia. He was elected to the assembly from Bucks county in the same year, chosen speaker in 1729, and re-elected annually until his retirement in 1739, with the exception of a single year. Hamilton, in company with his son-in-law, Allen, purchased the ground now comprised within Independence square, Philadelphia, whereon to erect "a suitable building" to be used as a legislative hall, the assembly, prior to 1729, having met in a private residence. The state-house, afterward Independence Hall, was not completed until subsequent to Hamilton's death, the conveyance to the province being made by his son. The crowning glory of Hamilton's professional career was his defence of John Peter Zenger in 1735, which he undertook without fee or reward. Zenger was a printer in New York city, and in his newspaper had asserted that judges were arbitrarily displaced, and new courts erected without consent of the legislature, by which trials by jury were taken away when a governor was so disposed. The attorney-general charged him with libel, and Zenger's lawyers, on objecting to the legality of the judge's commissions, were stricken from the list of attorneys. Fearing that the advocate, who had subsequently been appointed by the court, might be overawed by the bench, at the head of which was Chief-Justice De Lancey, a member of the governor's council, Hamilton voluntarily went to New York, and appeared in the case. He admitted the printing and publishing of the article, but advanced the doctrine, novel at that time, that the truth of the facts in the alleged

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libel could be set up as a defence, and that in this proceeding the jury were judges of both the law and the facts. The offer of evidence to prove the truth of Zenger's statements was rejected, but Hamilton then appealed to the jury to say from the evidence that they had met with in their daily lives that the contents of the defendant's article were not false. His eloquence secured a verdict of "not guilty." The people of New York and the other colonies hailed the result with delight, since it insured free discussion of the conduct of public men. Gouverneur Morris referred to Hamilton as "the day-star of the American Revolution," and the common council of New York passed a resolution thanking him for his services, and presented him with the freedom of the city. His fame spread to England, an account of the trial passing through four editions there within three months. Hamilton was for many years a trustee of the General loan-office, the province's agency for issuing paper money, and in 1737 was appointed judge of the vice-admiralty court, the only office he held at the time of his death.—His son, **James,** governor of Pennsylvania, b. probably in Accomac county, Va., about 1710; d. in New York city, 14 Aug., 1783, was made prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania when his father resigned that office. He was elected to the provincial assembly in 1734, and re-elected five times. He was mayor of Philadelphia for a year from October, 1745, and on retiring from office departed from a custom that compelled the entertainment of the corporation at a banquet. Instead of this, Mayor Hamilton gave £150 toward the erection of a public building. His example was followed by succeeding mayors, until, in 1775, the sum was devoted to the erection of a city-hall and court-house. Hamilton became a member of the provincial council in 1746. He was residing in London in 1748, when he was commissioned by the sons of William Penn as lieutenant-governor of the province and territories. He resigned in 1754, and when the news of Indian outrages reached Philadelphia in the autumn of 1755, entered actively on the work of defence, and reported to the assembly that a chain of garrisoned forts and block-houses was nearly completed from Delaware river to the Maryland line. Hamilton was again deputy-governor in 1759–'63, and on the departure of John Penn he administered the government as president of the council until the arrival of Richard Penn, in October, 1771. Subsequently he was acting governor for the fourth time from 19 July till 30 Aug., 1773. He was made a prisoner on parole in 1777, and lived at Northampton during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. Gov. Hamilton took an active part in founding several public institutions of Philadelphia. He was for several years president of the board of trustees of the College of Philadelphia, and was also at the head of the Philosophical society, when it united with the Society for promoting useful knowledge. At the first election for president of the new organization, Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin were placed in nomination, and the latter was chosen.

HAMILTON, Andrew, governor of New Jersey, b. in Scotland; d. probably in Burlington, N. J., 20 April, 1703. He was engaged in business as a merchant in Edinburgh, and was sent to East Jersey as a special agent for the proprietaries. Having discharged that mission satisfactorily, he was recommended as a man of intelligence and judgment to Lord Neil Campbell, who was sent to that province in 1686 as deputy-governor for two years. He was made a member of the council in consequence, and in March, 1687, became acting governor on the departure of Lord Neil for England, who was called there on business and did not return. In 1688, East and West Jersey having surrendered their patents, those provinces came under the control of Gov. Edmund Andros, and were annexed to New York and New England. Andros, then residing in Boston, visited New York and the Jerseys, continuing all officers in their places, and making but slight changes in the government. In consequence of the revolution of 1688 in England, Gov. Hamilton visited the mayor of New York as the representative of Andros, that official having been seized by the New Englanders in April, 1689. He finally sailed for England, in order to consult with the proprietaries, but was captured by the French, and did not reach London until May, 1690. He was still residing there in March, 1692, when he was appointed governor of East Jersey, and also given charge of West Jersey. Although he administered the affairs of the province to the satisfaction of both the colonists and the proprietaries, he was deposed in 1697, "much against the inclination" of the latter, in obedience to an act of parliament which provided that "no other than a natural-born subject of England could serve in any public post of trust or profit." Hamilton returned to England in 1698, but so great was the disorder and maladministration under his successor, Jeremiah Basse, that he was reappointed, 19 Aug., 1699. He could not, however, right the wrong that had been already done, or repair the abuses that had crept in. Officers were insulted in the discharge of their duties, and the growth of the province seriously interfered with. In 1701 he was appointed by William Penn deputy-governor of Pennsylvania, the latter having been called to England to oppose the machinations of those who were plotting to deprive him of his American possessions. On Penn's arrival in London everything was done to harrass him, factious opposition being made to the confirmation of Gov. Hamilton, who was wrongfully charged with having been engaged in illicit trade. The appointment finally received the royal sanction. In the session of the provincial assembly in Oct., 1702, the representatives of the territories refused to meet those of the province, claiming the privilege of separation under a new charter, and expressing their firm determination to remain apart. Hamilton strongly urged the advantages of union, and used all his influence to secure this result, but without effect. He also made preparations for the defence of the colony by organizing a military force. He died while on a visit to his family in New Jersey the year following. It was to Andrew Hamilton that the colonies were indebted for the first organization of a postal service, he having obtained a patent from the crown for the purpose in 1694.—His son, **John,** acting governor of New Jersey, d. in Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1746. It is not known whether he was born in East Jersey or in Scotland. He is first heard of in public life as a member of Gov. Hunter's council in 1713. He retained his seat under Gov. Burnet, Gov. Montgomerie, and Gov. Cosby. In 1735 he was appointed associate judge of the provincial supreme court, but probably did not serve, as he became acting governor on the death of Gov. Cosby, only three weeks after the latter's accession to office. 31 March, 1736. He continued at the head of affairs until the summer of 1738, when Lewis Morris was appointed governor of New Jersey, "apart from New York." Hamilton again became acting governor on the death of the latter in 1746, but he was

then quite infirm and died a few months afterward. He is usually credited with having established the first colonial postal service, but the weight of authority seems to favor the belief that it was his father who obtained the patent.

HAMILTON, Andrew Jackson, politician, b. in Madison county, Ala., 28 Jan., 1815; d. in Austin, Texas, 10 April, 1875. He was educated at a common school, and subsequently worked for a time on his father's farm. He afterward engaged in business, but was for some years clerk of the circuit court of his native county, and then became a lawyer. He settled in Texas in 1846, practised law many years in Austin, was attorney-general of the state, and a presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket in 1856. He subsequently became a Republican, and was elected to congress, serving in 1859–'61. He opposed the secession of Texas, and during the early part of the war lived in the north. On 14 Nov., 1862, he was made brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, and in the same year appointed military governor of Texas. He was sent to command troops at Matamoras. President Johnson made him provisional governor in 1865, and in 1866 he became a justice of the supreme court. He was an independent candidate for governor of Texas in 1869, but was defeated.

HAMILTON, Charles, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Hawkesbury, Ont., 6 Jan., 1834. He was educated at University college, Toronto, and at Oxford, England, where he was graduated in 1856. He was incumbent of St. Peter's church, Quebec, in 1857–'64, and rector of St. Matthew's, Quebec, in 1868–'85. He was clerical secretary of the provincial synod in 1861–'79, prolocutor of the synod of the church of England in Canada in 1879–'85, and was consecrated bishop of Niagara on 1 Jan., 1885. He has received the degree of D. D. from Bishop's college, Lennoxville.

HAMILTON, Frank Hastings, surgeon, b. in Wilmington, Vt., 10 Sept., 1813; d. in New York city, 11 Aug., 1886. He was graduated at Union in 1830, after which he entered the office of Dr. John G. Morgan, and in 1831 attended a full course of lectures in the Western college of physicians and surgeons in Fairfield, N. Y. In 1833 he was licensed to practise by the Cayuga county medical censors, and two years later received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Soon afterward he began to give a course of lectures in anatomy and surgery in his office in Auburn, which he continued until 1838. In 1839 he was appointed professor of surgery in the Western college of physicians and surgeons, and a year later was called to the medical college of Geneva. During 1843–'4 he visited Europe and contributed a record of his experiences to the "Buffalo Medical Journal." In 1846 he became professor of surgery in the Buffalo medical college, subsequently becoming dean, and also surgeon to the Buffalo charity hospital. Two years later he left his chair in Geneva and removed to Buffalo, in order to attend to his practice, which was rapidly increasing. On the organization of the Long Island college hospital in 1859 he was called to fill the chair of principles and practice of surgery, and was also chosen surgeon-in-chief of the hospital. In May, 1861, he was appointed professor of military surgery, a chair which at that time existed in no other college in the United States. At the beginning of the civil war he accompanied the 31st New York regiment to the front, and had charge of the general field hospital in Centreville during the first battle of Bull Run. In July, 1861, he was made brigade surgeon, and later medical director, and in 1862 organized the U. S. general hospital in Central park, New York. In February, 1863, he was appointed a medical inspector in the U. S. army, ranking as lieutenant-colonel, but resigned in September and returned to his duties in Bellevue hospital medical college, where in 1861 he had been appointed professor of military surgery and attending surgeon to the hospital. In 1868–'75 he was professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the college, and remained surgeon to the hospital until his death. He was also consulting surgeon to other hospitals and to various city dispensaries, and in that capacity Dr. Hamilton had few equals. On the assassination of President Garfield he was called in consultation, and remained associated with the case until the death of the president. His notable operations were many, and his descriptions of improved processes are numerous. He invented a bone-drill and an apparatus for broken jaw, and invented or modified appliances for nearly every fracture of long bones, with various instruments in military and general surgery. He was the first to introduce the use of gutta-percha as a splint where irregular joint surfaces require support, and the closing of old ulcers by the transplanting of new skin has been repeatedly attributed to him by French and German physicians. He was a member of various medical associations, and was president of the New York state medical society in 1855, of the New York pathological society in 1866, of the New York medico-legal society in 1875–'6, of the American academy of medicine in 1878, and of the New York society of medical jurisprudence in 1878 and 1885. In 1869 he received the degree of LL. D. from Union college. Dr. Hamilton was a large contributor to medical journals, and many of his special memoirs are accepted as authorities. His works in book-form include "Treatise on Strabismus" (Buffalo, 1844); "Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations" (Philadelphia, 1860; 7th ed., 1884, French and German translations); "Practical Treatise on Military Surgery" (New York, 1861); and "The Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1872; 2d ed., 1873). He edited a translation of Amussat on the "Use of Water in Surgery" (1861), and "The Surgical Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion," published under the direction of the United States sanitary commission (Washington, 1871).

HAMILTON, Hamilton, artist, b. in England, 1 April, 1847. He was brought by his parents to Cowlesville, N. Y., in childhood, and is practically self-taught in art, beginning his career as a portrait-painter in 1872 at Buffalo. He visited the Rocky mountains in 1875, passed a year in France in 1878–'9, and settled in New York in 1881. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1886, and is a member of the American water-color society and the New York etching club. Mr. Hamilton is distinguished in landscape and genre, both in oil- and water-colors, and also as an etcher. Among his chief works are "The Sisters" (1882); "Little Sunbeam"; and "The Messenger" (1886).

HAMILTON, Henry, British soldier, d. in Antigua, 29 Sept., 1796. During the war of the Revolution he was lieutenant-governor of Detroit, and in 1778 was actively engaged in urging the western Indians to join the British. In the early part of January, 1779, he recaptured Vincennes, but in the following February was, with the entire garrison, surprised by Gen. George Rogers Clarke, and carried prisoner to Williamsburg, Va., where he was imprisoned. He retired from the army in 1783, and on 16 Nov., 1784, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Canada. He was succeeded in this of-

fice by Henry Hope on 2 Nov., 1785, and was governor of Bermuda from 1790 till 1794.

HAMILTON, James, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 8 May, 1786; d. at sea near the coast of Texas, 15 Nov., 1857. His father, Maj. James Hamilton, was a favorite aide of Washington. The son received a liberal education, and, adopting the legal profession, began practice in Charleston. He served in the war of 1812, on the Canadian frontier, as a major, but resumed his practice at Charleston, and was for several years mayor of that city. The formidable negro conspiracy in 1822, led by Denmark Vesey, was detected by his vigilance. He was often a member of the legislature, was a member of congress in 1822–'9, and an extreme advocate of free-trade, state rights, and direct taxation. He was an active supporter of Andrew Jackson, who, in 1828, offered him the portfolio of secretary of war, and the mission to Mexico, both of which he declined. He recommended armed resistance to the tariff act of 1828, and, while governor of South Carolina, in 1830–'2, advised the legislature to pass the nullification act, which placed the state in collision with the Federal government. He was appointed by Gov. Hayne, his successor, to the command of the troops raised for the defence of the state under the nullification act. He subsequently removed to Texas, and took an active part in securing the recognition of that republic by Great Britain and France, where he acted as its representative in 1841, and was also instrumental in securing its admission into the Union. He was a U. S. senator-elect from Texas at the time of his death, which was the result of a collision between the steamships "Galveston" and "Opelousas," in the latter of which he was a passenger. Mr. Hamilton could have been saved had he not yielded his place to a lady among the passengers. He was one of the founders of the "Southern Quarterly Review," and of the Bank of Charleston, and took an active part in promoting railroad enterprises, and in the extension of southern commerce.

HAMILTON, James, philanthropist, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 16 Oct., 1793; d. there, 23 Jan., 1873. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1812, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1816. He labored assiduously in the cause of education and was for many years a trustee of Dickinson college. He was possessed of ample means, gave largely to charitable and religious organizations, and was throughout his life a friend and helper of the poor. Besides several tracts and small books, Mr. Hamilton was the author of "Notes on Prophecy," which appeared anonymously (1859), and "The Two Pilgrims" (1871).

HAMILTON, James, artist, b. in Ireland in 1819; d. 10 March, 1878. While he was a boy his parents emigrated to Philadelphia, where he became a teacher of drawing, at the same time studying painting. He went to London in 1854, and after his return to Philadelphia, two years later, was employed in the illustration of books. He furnished illustrations for Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," the "Arabian Nights," Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and other popular works. His best pictures are "Capture of the Serapis," "Old Ironsides," "Wrecked Hopes," "Egyptian Sunset," "Morning off Atlantic City," and "Moonlight Scene near Venice." He was particularly successful in his marine views.

HAMILTON, John, Canadian senator, b. in Queenston, Ontario, in 1802; d. 10 Oct., 1882. He was the son of Robert Hamilton, a native of Scotland, who had been active in public affairs in Canada. The son was educated at Queenston and in Edinburgh, Scotland, and at the age of eighteen entered a mercantile house in Montreal as a clerk. He afterward returned to Queenston, and became a builder and owner of steamboats. He owned the "Frontenac," the first steamer that sailed on Lake Ontario, and built the "Lord Sydenham," the first large boat that ever ran the rapids of the St. Lawrence. For years he made a determined resistance to the Grand Trunk railway in its efforts to secure the carrying-trade of Upper Canada. He retired from business in 1862. In January, 1831, he became a member of the legislative council of Canada, and remained in public life for over half a century afterward. On 29 Jan., 1881, the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the council, he was presented by his colleagues with an address, in which his services to Canada were referred to with appreciation. He was chairman of the trustees of Queen's college from1841 till his death.

HAMILTON, John, Canadian merchant, b. near Quebec in 1827. He was educated in Montreal and became a member of the firm of Hamilton Brothers, lumber-merchants. Mr. Hamilton was steward of Hawkesbury, Ontario, four years, and warden of the counties of Prescott and Russell for three years. He represented Inkerman in the legislative council of Canada from 1860 until the union, when he was called to the senate.

HAMILTON, J. McLure, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1853. He studied art in the Royal academy at Antwerp under Van Lerins, and in the École des beaux-arts, Paris. He began his professional life in 1875 in his native city. Associated with others, he published in 1878 "L'académie pour rire," founded on the French publication of the same title, which attracted some attention, being the first work of its kind issued in America. His most important painting is "Le rire," which was exhibited in the National academy in New York in 1877, and at the Paris exposition in 1878.

HAMILTON, John William, clergyman, b. in Weston, W. Va., 18 March, 1845. He was graduated at Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1865, and at Boston university in 1871. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1871 founded the "People's church" in Boston. Mr. Hamilton is the author of "Memorial of Jesse Lee" (1875); "Lives of the Methodist Bishops" (1883); and "People's Church Pulpit" (1884).

HAMILTON, Kate, author, b. in Schenectady, N. Y. She resided for a time in New Jersey, afterward in Massachusetts, but was educated in Steubenville, Ohio. She has written for various papers and magazines, often under the pen-name of "Fleeta," and has published many Sunday-school books, including "Chinks of Clannyford," "Greycliffe," "Brave Heart," "Blue Umbrella," "Old Brown House," "The Shadow of the Rock," "Norah Neil," and "Frederick Gordon."

HAMILTON, Morgan C., senator, b. near Huntsville, Ala., 25 Feb., 1809. He received a common-school education, and removed to the republic of Texas in 1837, where he was a clerk in the war department in 1839–'45, and during the greater part of the last three years was acting secretary of war. He was appointed comptroller of the state treasury in September, 1867, was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868, and on the reconstruction of the state was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, and was re-elected, serving from 1870 till 1877.

HAMILTON, Paul, statesman, b. in St. Paul's parish, S. C., 16 Oct., 1762; d. in Beaufort, S. C., 30 June, 1816. He rendered important services during the Revolution; was comptroller of South

Carolina from 1799 to 1804, improving the financial system of the state; was governor of South Carolina in 1804–'6, and secretary of the U. S. navy in 1809–'13, in the first administration of James Madison. His policy was to keep our frigates in port to prevent their capture in the war of 1812–'14, and the first of our great victories, gained by Hull in the "Constitution," was won in spite of Hamilton's mandate, "to remain in Boston until further orders!"

HAMILTON, Thomas, English author, b. in 1789; d. in Pisa, Italy, 7 Dec., 1842. He entered the English army and became captain of the 29th regiment, but, after serving through the peninsular and American wars, devoted himself to literature and became a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." Besides a few other works, he wrote "Men and Manners in America" (2 vols., London, 1833; Boston, 1834; enlarged ed., London, 1843). This work was highly commended by English critics for its impartiality and value as an authority, but it was condemned in this country for its "spirit of unjust depreciation."

HAMILTON, William Tiffany, senator, b. in Washington county, Md., 8 Sept., 1820. He was educated at Jefferson college, Pa., studied law, and began to practise in Hagerstown, Md. He was a member of the legislature in 1846, a representative in congress from 1849 till 1855, having been chosen as a Democrat, and from 1869 till 1875 was U. S. senator. He was governor of Maryland in 1880–'4.

HAMLIN, Hannibal, statesman, b. in Paris, Oxford co., Me., 27 Aug., 1809. He was prepared for a collegiate education, but was compelled by the death of his father to take charge of the home-farm until he was of age. He learned printing, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practised in Hampden, Penobscot co., until 1848.

H. Hamlin

He was a member of the legislature from 1836 till 1840, and again in 1847, and was speaker of the lower branch in 1837–'9 and 1840. In 1840 he received the Democratic nomination for member of congress, and, during the exciting Harrison campaign, held joint discussions with his competitor, being the first to introduce that practice into Maine. In 1842 he was elected as a Democrat to congress, and re-elected in 1844. He was chosen to the U. S. senate for four years in 1848, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Fairfield, and was re-elected in 1851, but resigned in 1857 to be inaugurated governor, having been elected to that office as a Republican. Less than a month afterward, on 20 Feb., he resigned the governorship, as he had again been chosen U. S. senator for the full term of six years. He served until January, 1861, when he resigned, having been elected vice-president on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. He presided over the senate from 4 March, 1861, till 3 March, 1865. In the latter year he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, but resigned in 1866. From 1861 till 1865 he had also acted as regent of the Smithsonian institution, and was reappointed in 1870, continuing to act for the following twelve years, during which time he became dean of the board. He was again elected and re-elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1881. In June of that year he was named minister to Spain, but gave up the office the year following and returned to this country. He received the degree of LL. D. from Colby university, then Waterville college, of which institution he was trustee for over twenty years. Senator Hamlin, although a Democrat, was an original anti-slavery man, and so strong were his convictions that they finally led to his separation from that party. Among the significant incidents of his long career of nearly fifty years may be mentioned the fact that, in the temporary and involuntary absence of David Wilmot from the house of representatives, during the session of the 29th congress, at the critical moment when the measure, since known as "the Wilmot proviso," had to be presented or the opportunity irrevocably lost, Mr. Hamlin, while his anti-slavery friends were in the greatest confusion and perplexity, seeing that only a second's delay would be fatal, offered the bill and secured its passage by a vote of 115 to 106. In common, however, with Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Hamlin strove simply to prevent the extension of slavery into new territory, and did not seek to secure its abolition. In a speech in the U. S. senate, 12 June, 1856, in which he gave his reasons for changing his party allegiance, he thus referred to the Democratic convention then recently held at Cincinnati: "The convention has actually incorporated into the platform of the Democratic party that doctrine which, only a few years ago, met with nothing but ridicule and contempt here and elsewhere, namely, that the flag of the Federal Union, under the constitution of the United States, carries slavery wherever it floats. If this baleful principle be true, then that national ode, which inspires us always as on a battle-field, should be re-written by Drake, and should read:

'Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With slavery's soil beneath our feet,
And slavery's banner streaming o'er us.'"

When he had been elected vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln, he accepted an invitation to meet the latter at Chicago, and, calling on the president-elect, found him in a room alone. Mr. Lincoln arose, and, coming toward his guest, said abruptly: "Have we ever been introduced to each other, Mr. Hamlin?" "No, sir, I think not," was the reply. "That also is my impression," continued Mr. Lincoln; "but I remember distinctly while I was in congress to have heard you make a speech in the senate. I was very much struck with that speech, senator—particularly struck with it—and for the reason that it was filled, chock up, with the very best kind of anti-slavery doctrine." "Well, now," replied Hamlin, laughing, "that is very singular, for my one and first recollection of yourself is of having heard you make a speech in the house—a speech that was so full of good humor and sharp points that I, together with others of your auditors, was convulsed with laughter." The acquaintance, thus cordially begun, ripened into a close friendship, and it is affirmed that during all the years of trial, war, and bloodshed that followed, Abraham Lincoln continued to repose the utmost confidence in his friend and official associate.—Hannibal's cousin, **Cyrus,** educator, b. in Waterford, Me., 5 Jan., 1811, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, and at the Congregational theological seminary, Bangor, Me., in 1837. He was a missionary of the American board in Turkey in 1837–'60, and in the latter year became president of Robert college, Constantinople, which he succeeded in organ-

izing after a seven years' contest with the Turkish authorities, finally obtaining an imperial edict that committed the college to the United States. He introduced into Constantinople the making of bread with hop yeast, in order to give employment to persecuted Armenians who had been expelled from their guilds. At the beginning of the Crimean war there arose a great demand for this bread, and at its close Dr. Hamlin had made $25,000, which he devoted to building churches and school-houses. He resigned the presidency of Robert college in 1876, was professor of dogmatic theology in Bangor seminary in 1877–'80, president of Middlebury college in 1880–'5, and since then has resided in Lexington, Mass. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1861, and the University of the city of New York that of LL. D. in 1870. His writings, which are mostly in Armenian and published in Constantinople, include a translation of Upham's "Mental Philosophy," "Papists and Protestants" (1847); an "Arithmetic for Armenians" (1848; Turkish translation, 1870); and a critique on the writings of Archbishop Matteos (1863). He has published in English a letter on "Cholera and its Treatment," which was several times reprinted and widely circulated (Boston, 1865), and "Among the Turks" (New York, 1877), besides numerous articles in reviews and lectures on "Free-Trade and Protection."—Hannibal's son, **Charles,** lawyer, b. in Hampden, Me., 13 Sept., 1837, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1857, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He became major of the 18th Maine regiment in August, 1862, was appointed assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, 26 April, 1863, and served in the field with the Army of the Potomac from Chancellorsville through the Gettysburg campaign to that of the Wilderness, after which he was put on duty as inspector of artillery, and also served at Harper's Ferry in 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. Gen. Hamlin was city solicitor of Bangor in 1867, has been register in bankruptcy since that year, and was a member of the legislature in 1883 and 1885, serving in the latter year as speaker. He has published "The Insolvent Laws of Maine" (Portland, Me., 1878).—Another son, **Cyrus,** soldier, b. in Hampden, Me., 26 April, 1839; d. in New Orleans, La., 28 Aug., 1867, was educated at Hampden academy and Waterville college (now Colby university), but was not graduated. He entered the army as captain and aide-de-camp in 1862, and served on the staff of Gen. Frémont, whose favorable notice he attracted by his conduct at Cross Keys. He afterward became colonel of the 80th regiment of colored troops, serving in the Department of the Gulf, and on 3 Dec., 1864, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the military district of Port Hudson in 1864–'5, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers. Gen. Hamlin was among the first to advocate raising colored troops and the first that was appointed from Maine to command a colored regiment. After the war he practised law in New Orleans, where he took an active part in the movements of the reconstruction period. His death was caused by disease contracted in the army.—Hannibal's nephew, **Augustus Choate,** physician, b. in Columbia, Me., 28 Aug., 1828, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1851, and studied medicine in Paris and at Harvard, where he received his degree in 1854. He was surgeon in the army in 1861–'5, became medical director of the 11th corps, and was medical inspector during the campaign at Fort Wagner, at Nashville, and elsewhere. In 1865 he removed to Bangor, Me., and engaged in general practice. He has contributed articles on "Alimentation," "Transfusion," "Transmission of Diseases," "Tetanus," and other subjects to the medical journals, and is the author of "History of Andersonville" (Boston, 1866); "The Tourmaline" (1873); and "Leisure Hours Among the Gems" (1884).

HAMLINE, Leonidas Lent, M. E. bishop, b. in Burlington, Conn., 10 May, 1797; d. in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 23 March, 1865. His education was at first directed with a view to the Congregational ministry, but that purpose was afterward abandoned, and the law was chosen instead. Having removed to Ohio, he was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, and for several years he pursued a successful practice. In 1828 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was soon afterward licensed to preach, and before many months he was received into the travelling ministry in connection with the Ohio conference, and for about eight years he labored on circuits and stations in eastern Ohio and in Cincinnati, where he became known as a preacher of unusual eloquence and abilities. He became assistant editor of the "Western Christian Advocate" at Cincinnati in 1836, and in 1840, when the "Ladies' Repository," a monthly magazine, was projected, he became its editor. He was a delegate to the general conference in New York in May and June, 1844, at which began the rupture between the northern and southern parts of the Methodist body. He took a lively interest in the questions involved in that controversy, but less as it involved the relations of the church to slavery than in respect to the rights and powers of the general conference over the episcopacy. A speech delivered by him in the course of the debates, it was believed, contributed effectually to the result that was finally reached. Later, during the same session, he was elected and ordained a bishop. He discharged the duties of that office with fidelity for six years, but in 1850 was compelled by his health to desist from all labor. Acting upon his declared conception of the nature of the episcopal office—that it was only an allotment of service—and because he found himself permanently disabled, he requested the general conference of 1852 to release him from the duties of that office, and to permit him to take the place of a retired minister in the Cincinnati conference, which request was granted. His only preserved writings consist of a volume of sermons, published after his decease.

HAMMETT, Samuel A., author, b. in Jewett City, Conn., in 1816; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Dec., 1865. After his graduation at the University of the city of New York, he passed some years in the southwest engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was clerk of the district court of Montgomery county, Texas. In 1848 he removed to New York city and became a contributor to various journals. He published in book-form, under the pen-name of "Philip Paxton," "A Stray Yankee in Texas" (New York, 1853); "The Wonderful Adventures of Captain Priest" (1855), and other works.

HAMMOND, Charles, lawyer and journalist, b. in Baltimore county, Md., in September, 1779; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 April, 1840. When he was six years of age his father removed to Ohio county, Va., where the son worked for a time on a farm. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1801, and practised in Wellsburg, Va. He became a frequent contributor to the newspapers, first obtaining a favorable notice by a series of articles in the "Scioto Gazette" in defence of Gen. St. Clair, published the "Ohio Federalist" at

St. Clairsville from August, 1813, to 1817, and in 1822 removed to Cincinnati, where he edited the "Gazette" from 1825 till his death. He was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1816–'18 and 1820, and was reporter of the Ohio supreme court in 1823–'38. He was an earnest advocate of a system of internal improvements, and of a thorough common-school system. He published "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Ohio, 1821–'39" (9 vols., Cincinnati, 1833–'40).

HAMMOND, Dudley Whitlock, surgeon, b. in Pickens county, S. C., 12 May, 1809. He studied medicine in Charleston, and settled first at Ruchersville, Elbert co., and then at Culloden, Monroe co., Ga., where he remained for more than twenty years. In 1853 he removed to Macon, where he still (1887) resides. Although his practice is general, he has performed most of the capital operations, among them that of lithotomy twenty-three times without the loss of a patient. He is the author of a paper on "An Improved Plan for extracting Urethral Calculi," which was published in the "Transactions" of the Georgia medical association for 1870.

HAMMOND, Edward Payson, evangelist, b. in Ellington, Conn., 1 Sept., 1831. He was graduated at Williams in 1858, studied two years in the Union theological seminary, New York city, and in 1860–'1 completed his studies in the theological seminary of the Free Church, Edinburgh, Scotland. He was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of New York, 2 Jan., 1863, and in the spring of 1864 began laboring in Chicago with Dwight L. Moody. In 1866–'8 Mr. Hammond made an extended tour through Great Britain, France, Italy, Egypt, and Palestine, and in 1867 held services for six weeks in London, where he was instrumental in establishing the "Children's Special Service Mission." His labors in St. Louis in 1874 resulted in the addition of over 5,000 members to the different churches and in the organization of the "Evangelical Alliance of St. Louis," comprising clergymen of all denominations, who united to prosecute evangelistic work. In 1874 he also made a missionary tour as far north as Alaska, reaching that territory before any other missionary. Mr. Hammond has preached with great success in all parts of the United States and in Canada, and has spent in all six and a half years in work in the Old World. In 1886 he conducted a series of meetings in London, extending over seven months. Mr. Hammond was the first to introduce the "service of song," and to use the kind of hymns that have since become popular for such meetings. He is the author of about one hundred books and tracts, besides many hymns. The former include "The Conversion of Children" (reprinted in many countries, and in lands as far distant as southern India), "Gathered Lambs," "The Child's Guide to Heaven," "Sketches of Palestine," "Jesus the Lamb of God," "Little Ones in the Fold," and "The Better Life." One of Mr. Hammond's hymn-books has been translated into Norwegian and Swedish. His history and methods of work are described in "Reaper and Harvest," by the Rev. Phineas C. Headley (New York, 1884).

HAMMOND, Elisha, educator, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 10 Oct., 1774; d. in Macon, Ga., 27 July, 1829. He was descended from Benjamin Hammond, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1634. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1802, and became principal of the Mount Bethel academy, Newberry county, S. C., in 1803. In April, 1806, he was chosen professor of languages in South Carolina college, but resigned at the end of the following year to resume his connection with the school at Mount Bethel. There he remained until 1815, when he removed to Columbia. Prof. Hammond ranked high as a teacher, and from his academy were graduated many well-known citizens.—His son, **James Henry,** statesman, b. in Newberry district, 15 Nov., 1807; d. in Beech Island, Aiken co., S. C., 13 Nov., 1864, was graduated at South Carolina college in 1825, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1830 he became the editor of the "Southern Times," published at Columbia, in which he advocated nullification. He was throughout his life a supporter of John C. Calhoun's views. During the nullification excitement he was on the staff of Gov. Hamilton, and subsequently on that of Gov. Hayne. He was elected to congress, serving from 7 Dec., 1835, till 16 Feb., 1836, when he resigned, on account of impaired health, and visited Europe, remaining abroad for nearly two years. From 1842 till 1844 he was governor of South Carolina. During his term of office he gave especial attention to the improvement of military education in the state, and established the State geological and agricultural survey. For the next thirteen years Mr. Hammond, who had given up the active practice of his profession on his marriage to a lady of large fortune, devoted his attention to the development of his estates and the reclaiming of waste land. He was then elected to the U. S. senate in place of Andrew P. Butler, and served from 7 Dec., 1857, till 11 Nov., 1860. In March, 1858, he delivered a speech on the admission of Kansas, which gave much offence at the north, and won for him the title of "Mudsill Hammond." The following is the paragraph to which most exception was taken: "In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life; that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, refinement, and civilization. It constitutes the very mudsills of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air as to build either the one or the other except on the mudsills. Fortunately for the south, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand—a race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose and call them slaves. We are old-fashioned at the south yet; it is a word discarded now by ears polite; but I will not characterize that class at the north with that term; but you have it; it is there; it is everywhere; it is eternal." In a recent letter the speaker's son, Harry, thus explains the reference to "mudsills" in the foregoing extract: "It is a very great mistake to suppose that my father could ever have made a speech against the working-classes. . . . As to 'mudsills,' a totally perverted meaning has been fastened to the expression. My father

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had built a mill, and four times it had to be taken down on account of trouble with the mudsills, which had to be placed in a sort of quicksand hard to control. Thus 'mudsills,' instead of meaning something low and insignificant, were, as I well remember, a matter of paramount interest and importance to him. It was just when he had at last placed his mudsills securely that he had occasion to use this expression." In the same speech occurs the passage: "No, sir, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares make war upon it. Cotton is king. Until lately the Bank of England was king, but she tried to put her screws as usual, the fall before last, upon the cotton-crop, and was utterly vanquished. The last power has been conquered." On the secession of South Carolina he retired from the senate, and after hostilities began returned to the superintendence of his estates, being prevented by failing health from active participation in the war. While governor he published a letter to the Free church of Glasgow, and two others in reply to an anti-slavery circular written by Thomas Clarkson, of England. These letters called forth severe replies from those to whom they were addressed, and, with other essays on the same subject, were issued in book-form under the title "The Pro-Slavery Argument" (Charleston, 1853). He was also the author of papers on agriculture, manufactures, banks, railroads, and literary topics, and an elaborate review of the life, character, and services of John C. Calhoun, contained in an address delivered in Charleston in November, 1850, on the invitation of the city council. This is considered by many the best effort of his life.—Another son, **Marcus Claudius Marcellus,** soldier, b. in Newberry district, S. C., 12 Dec., 1814; d. in Beech Island, Aiken co., S. C., 23 Jan., 1876, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1836, and assigned to the 4th infantry. He was made 1st lieutenant, 7 Nov., 1839, and resigned, 31 Dec., 1842, on account of severe illness. From 1842 till 1846 he was a planter in Georgia, but at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed additional paymaster, and served until 15 April, 1847, when he was again compelled to resign on account of impaired health. He then retired to a plantation at Hamburg, S. C., whence he removed to Athens, Ga., in 1860, and to Beech Island, S. C., in 1863. He held various commissions in the state militia between 1849 and 1853, and was a member of the state house of representatives in 1856–'7. He is the author of various essays on agricultural, political, and military subjects published between 1843 and 1849, and of "A Critical History of the Mexican War," which appeared in the "Southern Quarterly Review" between 1849 and 1853.—Another son, **John Fox,** physician, b. in Columbia, S. C., 7 Dec., 1821; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1886, was graduated at the University of Virginia, the Medical college at Augusta, Ga., and in 1841 at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, 16 Feb., 1847; major and surgeon, 26 Feb., 1861; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 13 March, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war"; and lieutenant-colonel, 26 June, 1876. In 1849 he had medical charge of troops infected with cholera on the western frontier, and served in Florida from November, 1852, till October, 1853, during an epidemic of yellow fever. In 1862 he was medical director of the 2d army corps of the Potomac, and was present at the siege of Yorktown and the principal battles of the peninsula. After the close of the war he served on various medical boards.

HAMMOND, Jabez D., author, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 2 Aug., 1778; d. in Cherry Valley, N. Y., 18 Aug., 1855. With a limited education he taught at fifteen, studied and practised medicine in Reading, Vt., in 1799, and in 1805 was admitted to the bar and settled at Cherry Valley, N. Y. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 4 Dec., 1815, till 3 March, 1817, was state senator from 1817 till 1821, and in 1822 removed to Albany, where he practised his profession until 1830. From 1825 till 1826 he served as a commissioner to settle the claims of New York on the Federal government. In 1831 he visited Europe for his health, and on his return again settled in Cherry Valley. He was chosen county judge in 1838, and was one of the regents of the University of New York from 1845 until his death. Although he was a Democrat, he supported John Quincy Adams for the presidency. In 1845 Hamilton college conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He is the author of "The Political History of New York to December, 1840" (2 vols., Albany, 1843; vol. iii., Syracuse); "Life and Opinions of Julius Melbourn" (Syracuse, N. Y., 1847); "Life of Silas Wright" (1848); and "Evidence, Independent of Written Revelation, of the Immortality of the Soul" (Albany, 1851).

HAMMOND, Le Roy, soldier, b. in Richmond county, Va., about 1740; d. about 1800. In 1765 he removed to Georgia, and thence to South Carolina, where he became a dealer in tobacco. He was commissioned a colonel early in the Revolutionary war, served in the "Snow" campaign, and in that of 1776 against the Cherokees, in which he distinguished himself. He was subsequently often employed both by congress and the state of South Carolina as Indian agent. In 1779 he took the field with his regiment and played an important part in the battle of Stono Ferry. After the fall of Charleston he adopted, like Marion and others, a desultory mode of warfare, and was constantly engaged in fighting the loyalists, British, and Indians. In 1781 he was at the siege of Augusta, afterward at that of Ninety-Six, serving under Greene, and, later, under Gen. Pickens. After the battle of Eutaw he was active in guerilla warfare. Col. Hammond ranked high as a partisan leader.

HAMMOND, Samuel, soldier, b. in Richmond county, Va., 21 Sept., 1757; d. near Augusta, Ga., 11 Sept., 1842. He volunteered in an expedition against the Indians under Gov. Dunmore, distinguishing himself at the battle of the Kanawha. In 1775 he raised a company and took part in the battle of Longbridge. In 1779 he was at the battle of Stono Ferry, S. C., under Gen. Lincoln. At the siege of Savannah he was made assistant quartermaster, and at Blackstocks he had three horses shot under him and was wounded. He was a member of the "council of capitulation" at Charleston, and was present at the siege of Augusta and the battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw, where he was again badly wounded, and many other engagements. On 17 Sept., 1781, he was commissioned colonel of cavalry, and served under Gen. Greene until the end of the war. He then settled in Savannah, and was appointed surveyor-general of Georgia. He was also elected to the legislature and fought in the Creek war of 1793. He was then elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 17 Oct., 1803, till 3 March, 1805. He was appointed by President Jefferson military and civil commandant of upper Louisiana, holding the office from 1805 till 1824, and during the latter part of the time was receiver of public moneys in Missouri. In the last-named

year he returned to South Carolina, and was chosen a member of the legislature. He was surveyor-general in 1825, and secretary of state from 1831 till 1835, when he retired from public life.

HAMMOND, William Alexander, physician, b. in Annapolis, Md., 28 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of the city of New York, and entered the U. S. army in 1849 as assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant. In October, 1860, he resigned to accept the professorship of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland, but at the beginning of the civil war he again entered the army and was assigned to the organization of general hospitals in Hagerstown, Frederick, and Baltimore. Afterward the U. S. sanitary commission urged his appointment as surgeon-general of the army, and in April, 1862, he received this commission with the rank of brigadier-general. He instituted radical changes in the management of his office, established the army medical museum by special order, and suggested the plan of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion." Charges of irregularities in the award of liquor contracts were made against him, and he was tried by court-martial, and dismissed from the army in August, 1864. He at once removed to New York, where he settled in the practice of his profession, and made a specialty of diseases of the nervous system. In 1867–'73 he was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system in Bellevue hospital medical college, and then was elected to a similar chair in the medical department of the University of the city of New York. He remained there until 1882, when he became one of the founders of the New York post-graduate medical school, and has since delivered lectures on his specialty in that institution. Dr. Hammond has also delivered lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and in 1870 became physician at the New York state hospital for diseases of the nervous system. In 1878 a bill was submitted to congress authorizing the president to review the proceedings of the court-martial, and, if justice demanded, to reinstate Dr. Hammond. This measure was passed by the house unanimously, and by the senate with but one dissenting vote. In August, 1879, it was approved by the president, and Dr. Hammond was restored to his place on the rolls of the army as surgeon-general and brigadier-general on the retired list. Besides contributing to current medical literature, he founded and edited the "Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal," was one of the originators of the "New York Medical Journal," and established the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence," becoming its editor. His medical works in book-form include "Physiological Memoirs" (Philadelphia, 1863); "A Treatise on Hygiene, with Special Reference to the Military Service" (1863); "Lectures on Venereal Diseases" (1864); "On Wakefulness, with an Introductory Chapter on the Physiology of Sleep" (1865); "On Sleep and its Derangements" (1869); "Insanity and its Medico-Legal Relations" (New York, 1866); "Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism" (1870); "Diseases of the Nervous System," which has been translated into French and Italian (1871); "Insanity in its Relation to Crime" (1873); "Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System," edited by T. M. B. Cross (1874); "Spiritualism and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement" (1876; reissued as "Certain Forms of Nervous Derangement," 1880); "Treatise on Insanity in its Medical Relations" (1883); and "On Sexual Impotence in the Male" (1883). He has also edited "Military, Medical, and Surgical Essays," prepared for the U. S. sanitary commission (Philadelphia, 1864), and translated from the German, Meyer's "Electricity in its Relations to Practical Medicine" (New York, 1869; new ed., 1874). Dr. Hammond is the author of various novels, including "Robert Severne; his Friend and Enemies" (Philadelphia, 1867); "Lal" (New York, 1884); "Dr. Grattan" (1884); "Mr. Oldmixon" (1885); "A Strong-Minded Woman, or Two Years After" (1886); and "On the Susquehanna" (1887).

W. A. Hammond.

HAMOND, Sir **Andrew Snape,** British naval officer, b. in Blackheath, England, 17 Dec., 1738; d. near Lynn, Norfolk, England, 12 Oct., 1828. He entered the British navy in 1753, served under Lord Howe, and became a post-captain in 1780. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he joined the "Roebuck," a forty-four gun ship, was present at the occupation of New York, and destroyed the "Delaware" frigate and other vessels engaged in obstructing the Delaware river. He took part in the unsuccessful attack on Mud island in October, 1777, as also in the successful one in November of that year. He was knighted in 1778, acted as captain of the fleet at the reduction of Charleston, S. C., in 1780, and late in the year was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia. He returned to England in 1783, was made a baronet on 18 Dec., of that year, became a comptroller in the navy in 1794, and retired in 1806 with a pension.

HAMPTON, Wade, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1754; d. in Columbia, S. C., 4 Feb., 1835. He served with distinction in the Revolution under Marion and Sumter, and after the war was in congress in 1795–'7. He was a presidential elector in 1801, and in 1803–'5 served again in congress, having been elected as a Democrat. He was made a colonel in the U. S. army in 1808, placed in command of one of the regiments that had been raised in apprehension of war with England, and in February, 1809, was promoted to brigadier-general, and stationed at New Orleans. In consequence of continual disagreements with his subordinates he was superseded by Gen. James Wilkinson in 1812, and during the war with England commanded a force on the northern frontier, having been given a major-general's commission on 2 March, 1813. On 26 Oct., 1813, at Chateaugay, he attacked Sir George Prevost, who repelled him with an inferior force. He afterward frustrated the attempt on Montreal by his unwillingness to co-operate with his old rival, Gen. Wilkinson. He resigned his commission on 6 April, 1814, and returned to South Carolina. He acquired a large fortune by land speculations, and at his death was supposed to be the wealthiest planter in the United States, owning 3,000 slaves. Gen. Hampton was a fair example of the old-fashioned slave-holding oligarchs, being of a high, proud, stern, and inflexible character, and ably administering his large estate.—His son, **Wade,** b. 21 April, 1791; d. on a

plantation near Mississippi river, 10 Feb., 1858, became lieutenant of dragoons in 1813, and was acting inspector-general and aide to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans in January, 1815. He succeeded to his father's estates; his home at Columbia, S. C., was famous for its beauty and elegance, and the grounds were improved at a cost of $60,000, a large sum for that time. His sisters married Gen. John S. Preston and Gov. Richard Manning.—**Wade**, son of the second Wade, b. in Columbia, S. C., in 1818, was graduated at the University of South Carolina, and afterward studied law, but without the intention of practising. Under his father's training he became a good horseman, a famous hunter, and an accomplished fisherman. He served in the legislature of South Carolina in early life, but his political views were those of a Democrat of a national, rather than a secession, tendency, and were not popular in his state. His speech against the reopening of the slave-trade was called by the New York "Tribune" "a master-piece of logic, directed by the noblest sentiments of the Christian and patriot." His earlier life was, however, devoted to his plantation interests in South Carolina and Mississippi, and to the pursuits of a man of fortune. When the civil war began, Hampton first enlisted as a private, but soon raised a command of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which was known as "Hampton's Legion," and won distinction in the war. At Bull Run 600 of his infantry held for some time the Warrenton road against Keyes's corps, and were sustaining Bee when Jackson came to their aid. In the peninsular campaign they were again distinguished, and at Seven Pines lost half their number, and Hampton himself received a painful wound in the foot. Soon afterward he was made brigadier-general of cavalry, and assigned to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command. He was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862–'3 Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds. It is said that twenty-one out of twenty-three field-officers and more than half the men in Hampton's command were killed or wounded in this battle. Hampton was made a major-general, with rank from 3 Aug., 1863. In 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevillian's Station, which broke up a plan of campaign that included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg. In twenty-three days he captured over 3,000 prisoners and much material of war, with a loss of 719 men. He was made commander of Lee's cavalry in August, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the National army at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 2,486 beeves. Soon afterward, in another action, he captured 500 prisoners. In one of these attacks he lost his son in battle. Hampton was then detached to take command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry, and did what he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward from Savannah in the spring of 1865. After the unfortunate burning of Columbia, S. C., on its evacuation by the Confederates, a sharp discussion arose between Gen. Hampton and Gen. Sherman, each charging the other with the wilful destruction of the city. After the war he at once engaged in cotton-planting, but was not successful. He accepted from the first all the legitimate consequences of defeat, an entire submission to the law, and the civil and political equality of the negro; but he has steadily defended the motives and conduct of his people and their leaders. In 1866, speaking of the negro, he said: "As a slave, he was faithful to us; as a free man, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly." During the reconstruction period Hampton's conciliatory policy found little favor for some time, but in 1876 he was nominated for governor against Daniel H. Chamberlain. Each claimed to be elected, and two governments were organized, but Mr. Chamberlain finally yielded his claims. (See CHAMBERLAIN, DANIEL H.) In 1878 he met with an accident by which he lost a leg: but, while his life was despaired of, he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he is still serving (1887). In the senate his course has been that of a conservative Democrat. He has advocated a sound currency, resisting all inflation, and has generally acted in concert with Thomas A. Bayard, whose aspirations for the presidency he has supported. Gen. Hampton married in early life Margaret Preston, youngest daughter of Gen. Francis Preston. His second wife was the daughter of Senator George McDuffie, of South Carolina.

W. Hampton

HAMTRAMCK, John Francis, soldier, b. in Canada in 1757; d. in Detroit, Mich., 11 April, 1803. He served as captain in Dubois's New York regiment in the Revolutionary war, was appointed major of infantry, 29 Sept., 1789, and lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 1st sub-legion, 18 Feb., 1793. He held command of the left wing of Gen. Wayne's army, and was distinguished in his victory on the Miami on 20 Aug., 1794. In 1802 he received the commission of colonel. He was an exemplary disciplinarian. A monument was erected to his memory and placed in the grounds of St. Anne's Roman Catholic church, Detroit, by the officers whom he had commanded.—His son, **John Francis,** soldier, b. in Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1798; d. in Shepherdstown, Va., 21 April, 1858, was a sergeant in Zachary Taylor's expedition up the Mississippi river in 1814, and, owing to his bravery in an action opposite the mouth of Rock river, Illinois, 19 July, 1814, with 700 Sac and Fox Indians supported by British batteries, received an appointment to the U. S. military academy. He was graduated in 1819 and assigned to the artillery, but resigned in 1822, and settled near St. Louis, Mo., where he became a planter. From 1826 till 1831 he was Indian agent for the Osage tribe. He removed to Shepherdstown, Va., in 1832, where he engaged as a planter. In 1835 he was captain of the Virginia militia, and held this post until his death. He served in the Mexican war as colonel of the 1st regiment of Virginia volunteers. From 8 March till 20 July, 1848, he was governor of Saltillo. From 1850 till 1854 he was mayor of Shepherdstown. In 1853 he was appointed justice of the Jefferson county court, which office he held until the time of his death.

HANAFORD, Phebe Anne, author, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 6 May, 1829. Her father, Capt.

George W. Coffin, was a ship-owner and merchant. Phebe was educated in the schools of her native town, and under the Rev. Ethan Allen, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church there. In 1849 she married Joseph H. Hanaford, a teacher. After teaching several years in Massachusetts, she edited in 1866–'8 the "Ladies' Repository" and "The Myrtle," and in February, 1868, began regular ministerial work, having been ordained the first woman minister in the Universalist church. Since that time she has been pastor of churches in Hingham and Waltham, Mass., New Haven, Conn., and Jersey City, N. J., and made preaching-tours throughout the middle states, Ohio, and Illinois. She is now (1887) pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit, New Haven, Conn. In 1870–'2 she was at various times chaplain of the Connecticut legislature. She has been grand worthy chaplain of the Good Templars, and represented the grand lodge in the right worthy lodge at Detroit in 1867. Besides poems, addresses, and contributions to current literature, she has published "Lucretia the Quakeress" (Boston, 1853); "Leonette, or Truth sought and Found" (Philadelphia, 1857); "The Best of Books, and its History" (1857); "Abraham Lincoln" (Boston, 1865); "Frank Nelson, the Runaway Boy" (1865); "The Soldier's Daughter" (1866); "The Captive Boy of Tierra del Fuego" (New York, 1867); "Field, Gunboat, Hospital, and Prison" (Boston, 1867); "The Young Captain" (1868); "George Peabody" (1870); "From Shore to Shore, and Other Poems" (1870); "Charles Dickens" (1870); "Women of the Century" (1877); and "Ordination Book" (New Haven, 1887).

HANCOCK, George, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1755; d. in Fotheringay, Va., 1 Aug., 1820. He was educated by private tutors. During the Revolution he served as colonel of infantry. In 1793 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and re-elected for the following term, serving until 1797. He was greatly beloved by his associates.

HANCOCK, John, clergyman, b. in Cambridge, Mass., in 1671; d. in Lexington, Mass., 5 Dec., 1752. He was graduated at Harvard in 1689, studied for the ministry, was called to preach as a candidate by the Congregational church at Lexington, Mass., in 1697, and in the following year was ordained its pastor. Here he continued to preach until his death. In 1734 his son, Ebenezer, was given him as an assistant, but the young man died suddenly in 1740, before he had completed his thirtieth year. Mr. Hancock was the author of four published sermons delivered on special occasions between 1722 and 1748.—His son, **Thomas,** merchant, b. in Lexington, Mass., in 1702; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 Aug., 1764, began life as a bookseller, but afterward became a successful merchant. Having no children, he left most of his large fortune to his nephew, John. Among his bequests were £1,000 to Harvard college wherewith to found a professorship of the Hebrew and Oriental languages, £1,000 for propagating the gospel among the Indians, and £600 to the town of Boston, to be used in the erection of an insane hospital. He was liberal in his religious and political sentiments, but inclined to take part with the royal government in its disputes with the colonies. He was a member of the house of representatives, and of the council of Massachusetts.—Another son, **John,** clergyman, b. in Lexington, Mass., in 1703; d. in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., 7 May, 1744, was graduated at Harvard in 1719, and ordained at Braintree, 2 Nov., 1726, where he remained until his death. He possessed good talents, and was noted for diligence, prudence, and fidelity. He was the author of several sermons and letters printed between 1738 and 1748.—The second John's son, **John,** statesman, b. in Quincy, Mass., 12 Jan., 1737; d. there, 8 Oct., 1793, was graduated at Harvard in 1754. On the death of his father he was adopted by his uncle, Thomas, who took him into his counting-house and left him a large fortune, the nephew succeeding to the business. In 1766 he was chosen to represent Boston in the Massachusetts house of representatives with James Otis, Thomas Cushing, and Samuel Adams, "where," says Eliot, "he blazed a Whig of the first magnitude." The seizure of his sloop, the "Liberty," for an alleged evasion of the laws of trade, caused a riot, the royal commissioners of customs barely escaping with their lives. After the affray known as the "Boston massacre," 5 March, 1770, he was a member of the committee to demand of the royal governor the removal of the troops from the city; and at the funeral of the slain he delivered an address so glowing and fearless in its reprobation of the conduct of the soldiery and their leaders as greatly to offend the governor. In 1774 he was elected, with Samuel Adams, a member of the Provincial congress at Concord, Mass., and subsequently became its president. It was to secure the persons of these two patriots that the expedition to Concord in April, 1775, which led to the battle of Lexington, was undertaken by the authorities. It was, however, futile, as they succeeded in making their escape. On 12 June, following, Gen. Gage issued a proclamation offering pardon to all the rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, "whose offences," it was declared, "are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment." Mr. Hancock was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress from 1775 till 1780, and from 1785 till 1786, serving as president of that body from May, 1775, till October, 1777. The Declaration of Independence, as first published, bore only his name as president. In 1776 he was commissioned major-general of the Massachusetts militia, and in August, 1778, commanded the contingent of that state in the expedition against Rhode Island. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1780, and was governor of the state from the latter year till 1785, and again from 1787 until his death, being re-elected annually. In the presidential election of 1789, Gov. Hancock received four electoral votes. He was a man of strong common sense and decision of character, of polished manners, easy address, affable, liberal, and charitable. In his public speeches he displayed a high degree of eloquence. As a presiding officer he was dignified, impartial, quick of apprehension, and always commanded the respect of congress. He employed his large fortune for useful and benevolent purposes, and was a liberal donor to Harvard college. When the best method of driving the British from Boston was under discussion at a patriotic club in that

town, he is said to have declared, "Burn Boston, and make John Hancock a beggar, if the public good requires it." In the autumn of 1776 congress gave Washington instructions to destroy Boston if it should be necessary to do so in order to dislodge the enemy. Mr. Hancock then wrote to that officer to the effect that, although probably the largest property-owner in the city, "he was anxious the thing should be done if it would benefit the cause." John Adams said of his character: "Nor

were his talents or attainments inconsiderable. They were far superior to many who have been much more celebrated. He had a great deal of political sagacity and insight into men. He was by no means a contemptible scholar or orator. Compared with Washington, Lincoln, or Knox, he was learned." He received the degree of A. M. from Yale and Princeton in 1769, and that of LL. D. from Brown in 1788, and from Harvard in 1792. The illustration represents the Hancock house, which stood in Beacon street, Boston.

HANCOCK, John, jurist, b. in Jackson county, Ala., 29 Oct., 1824. After two years in the University of East Tennessee, Knoxville, he studied law in Winchester, Tenn., was admitted to the bar in 1846, and setted in Texas in 1847. In that year he held the office of state's attorney. He was appointed judge of the district court of the state in 1851, where he served until his resignation in 1855. In 1860–'1 he was a member of the legislature, but was expelled on refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the southern Confederacy. He declined to take arms during the civil war, and, in order to avoid conscription, went to Mexico in 1864, and subsequently to New York and Kentucky. After witnessing Gen. Lee's surrender, he returned to Texas, and took an active part in the restoration of order. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1866, and was a member of congress from 1872 till 1877, and again in 1881–'3, having been elected as a Democrat. During his term of service he secured the passage of acts changing the manner of issuing rations to Indians on the reservations, so that they were given every seventh day; prohibiting hunting-parties unless accompanied by U. S. troops, thus ending Indian raids from the reservations; and establishing a military telegraph around the frontiers of Texas.

HANCOCK, Winfield Scott, soldier, b. in Montgomery Square, Montgomery co., Pa., 14 Feb., 1824; d. on Governor's Island, New York harbor, 9 Feb., 1886. His grandfather, Richard Hancock, of Scottish birth, was one of the impressed American seamen of the war of 1812 who were incarcerated in Dartmoor prison in England. His father, Benjamin Franklin Hancock, was born in Philadelphia, and when quite a young man was thrown upon his own resources, having displeased his guardian by not marrying in the Society of Friends. He supported himself and wife by teaching while studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and removed to Norristown, where he practised his profession forty years, earning the reputation of a well-read, judicious, and successful lawyer. Winfield S. Hancock had the combined advantages of home instruction and a course in the Norristown academy and the public high-school. He early evinced a taste for military exercises, and at the age of sixteen entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated, 1 July, 1844. He was at once brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 6th infantry, and assigned to duty at Fort Towson, Indian territory. He received his commission as 2d lieutenant while his regiment was stationed on the frontier of Mexico, where the difficulties that resulted in the Mexican war had already begun. He was ordered to active service in the summer of 1847, joined the army of Gen. Scott in its advance upon the Mexican capital, participated in the four principal battles of the campaign, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in those of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 till 1855 he served as regimental quartermaster and adjutant, being most of the time stationed at St. Louis. On 7 Nov., 1855, he was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, and ordered to Fort Myers, Fla., where Gen. William S. Harney was in command of the military forces operating against the Seminoles. He served under this officer during the troubles in Kansas in 1857–'8, and afterward accompanied his expedition to Utah, where serious complications had arisen between the Gentiles and the Mormons. From 1859 till 1861 Capt. Hancock was chief quartermaster of the southern district of California. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he asked to be relieved from duty on the Pacific coast, and was transferred to more active service at the seat of war. In a letter to a friend at this time he said: "My politics are of a practical kind—the integrity of the country, the supremacy of the Federal government, an honorable peace, or none at all." He was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, 23 Sept., 1861, and at once bent all his energies to aid in the organization of the Army of the Potomac. During the peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan he was especially conspicuous at the battles of Williamsburg and Frazier's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and was assigned to the command of the 1st division of the 2d army corps, on the battle-field, during the second day's fight at Antietam, 17 Sept., 1862. He was soon afterward made a major-general of volunteers, and commanded the same division in the attempt to storm Marye's Heights, at the battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862. In this assault Gen. Hancock led his men through such a fire as has rarely been encountered in warfare. He commanded 5,006 men, and left 2,013 of them on the field. In the three days' fight at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, Hancock's division took a prominent part. While on the march through western Maryland in pursuit of the invading army of Gen. Lee, on 25 June, he was ordered by the president to assume command of the 2d army corps. On the 27th Gen. Hooker asked to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac; and orders from the war department reached his headquarters near Frederick, Md., assigning Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade

Mrs. Hancock

to its command. On 1 July the report reached Gen. Meade, who was fifteen miles distant, that there was fighting at Gettysburg, and that Gen. Reynolds had been killed. Gen. Meade, who knew nothing of Gettysburg, sent Gen. Hancock with orders to take immediate command of the forces and report what should be done; whether to give the enemy battle there, or fall back to another proposed line. Hancock reported that he considered Gettysburg the place to fight the coming battle, and continued in command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of 3 July he commanded on the left centre, which was the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was shot from his horse. Though dangerously wounded, he remained on the field till he saw that the enemy's assault was broken, when he despatched his aide-de-camp, Maj. W. G. Mitchell, with the following message: "Tell Gen. Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault, and that we have gained a great victory. The enemy is now flying in all directions in my front." Gen. Meade returned this reply: "Say to Gen. Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him in the name of the country and for myself for the service he has rendered to-day." In a report to Gen. Meade, after he had been carried from the field, he says that, when he left the line of battle, "not a rebel is in sight upright, and if the 5th and 6th corps are pressed up, the enemy will be destroyed." Out of fewer than 10,000 men the 2d corps lost at Gettysburg about 4,000 killed or wounded. It captured 4,500 prisoners and about thirty colors. Gen. Hancock at first received but slight credit for the part he took in this battle, his name not being mentioned in the joint resolution passed by congress, 28 Jan., 1864, which thanked Meade, Hooker, Howard, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac generally. But justice was only delayed, as, on 21 April, 1866, congress passed a resolution thanking him for his services in the campaign of 1863.

Disabled by his wound, he was not again employed on active duty until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the 2d army corps, of which he resumed command at the opening of the spring campaign of that year, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where the fighting was almost continuous from the 5th to the 26th of May. In the engagement at Spottsylvania Court-House, Gen. Hancock, on the night of the 11th, moved to a position within 1,200 yards of Gen. Lee's right centre, where it formed a sharp salient since known as "the bloody angle," and early on the morning of the 12th he gave the order to advance. His heavy column overran the Confederate pickets without firing a shot, burst through the abatis, and after a short hand-to-hand conflict inside the intrenchments, captured "nearly 4,000 prisoners, twenty pieces of artillery, with horses, caissons, and material complete, several thousand stand of small-arms, and upward of thirty colors." The fighting at this point was as fierce as any during the war, the battle raging furiously and incessantly along the whole line throughout the day and late into the night. Gen. Lee made five separate assaults to retake the works, but without success. In the subsequent operations of the army, at the crossing of the North Anna, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the assault on the lines in front of Petersburg, Gen. Hancock was active and indefatigable till 17 June, when his Gettysburg wound, breaking out afresh, became so dangerous that he was compelled to go on sick-leave, but resumed his command again in ten days. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, 12 Aug., 1864, "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and in all the operations of the army in Virginia under Lieut.-Gen. Grant." On 21 Aug. the 2d corps was brought to Petersburg by a long night march, and on the 25th occurred the only notable disaster in Hancock's career. While he was intrenched at Ream's Station on the Weldon railroad, which the corps had torn up, his lines were carried by a powerful force of the enemy, and many of his men captured. The troops forming the remnants of his corps refused to bestir themselves, and even the few veterans left seemed disheartened by the slaughter they had seen and the fatigues they had undergone. Gen. Morgan's account of the battle describes the commander, covered with dust, begrimed with powder and smoke, laying his hand upon a staff-officer's shoulder and saying: "Colonel, I do not care to die, but I pray to God I may never leave this field." In the movement against the South Side railroad, which began 26 October, Gen. Hancock took a leading part, and, although the expedition failed, his share in it was brilliant and successful. This was his last action. On 26 Nov. he was called to Washington to organize a veteran corps of 50,000 men, and continued in the discharge of that duty till 26 Feb., 1865, when he was assigned to the command of the Middle military division, and ordered to Winchester, Va., to relieve Gen. Sheridan from the command of the Army of the Shenandoah. The latter set out the next morning with a large force of cavalry on his expedition down the Shenandoah valley. Gen. Hancock now devoted himself to organizing and equipping a force as powerful as possible from the mass at his command; and his success was acknowledged in a despatch from the secretary of war. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Gen. Hancock's headquarters were transferred to Washington, and he was placed in command of the defences of the capital. On 26 July, 1866, he was appointed a major-general in the regular army, and on the 10th of the following month he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, where he conducted a successful warfare against the Indians on the plains, until relieved by Gen. Sheridan. He was transferred to the command of the 5th military district, comprising Texas and Louisiana, 26 Aug., 1867, with headquarters at New Orleans. At this time he issued his "General Order No. 40," which made it plain that his opinion as to the duties of a military commander in time of peace, and as to the rights of the southern states, were not consistent with the reconstruction policy determined upon by congress. He was therefore relieved at his own request, 28 March, 1868, and given the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters in New York city. After the accession of Gen. Grant to the presidency, he was sent, 5 March, 1869, to the Department of Dakota; but on the death of Gen. Meade, 6 Nov., 1872, he was again assigned to the Division of the Atlantic. Gen. Hancock's name was favorably mentioned in 1868 and 1872 as a candidate for presidential honors, and he was nominated the candidate of the Democratic party in the Cincinnati convention, 24 June, 1880. On the first ballot he received 171 votes, in a convention containing 738 members, and Senator Bayard, of Delaware, 153½. The remainder of the votes were scattered among twelve candidates. On the second ballot Gen. Hancock received 320 votes, Senator Thomas F. Bayard 111, and Speaker Samuel J. Randall,

of the house of representatives, advanced from 6 to 128½ votes. On the next ballot Gen. Hancock received 705 votes, and the nomination was made unanimous. The election in November resulted in the following popular vote: James A. Garfield, Republican, 4,454,416; Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 4,444,952; James B. Weaver, Greenback, 308,578; Neal Dow, Prohibition, 10,305. After the conclusion of the canvass Gen. Hancock continued in the discharge of official duty. His last notable appearance in public was at Gen. Grant s funeral, all the arrangements for which were carried out under his supervision. The esteem in which he was held as a citizen and a soldier was perhaps never greater than at the time of his death. He had outlived the political slanders to which his candidacy had given rise, and his achievements in the field during the civil war had become historic. His place as a general is doubtless foremost among those who never fought an independent campaign. He was not only brave himself, but he had the ability to inspire masses of men with courage. He was quick to perceive opportunities amid the dust and smoke of battle, and was equally quick to seize them; and although impulsive, he was at the same time tenacious. He had the bravery that goes forward rapidly, and the bravery that gives way slowly. Gen. Grant says: "Hancock stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a separate command. He commanded a corps longer than any other one, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible. He was a man of very conspicuous personal appearance. Tall, well-formed, and, at the time of which I now write, young and fresh-looking, he presented an appearance that would attract the attention of an army as he passed. His genial disposition made him friends, and his personal courage and his presence with his command in the thickest of the fight won him the confidence of troops serving under him." To a reporter in search of adverse criticism during the presidential canvass of 1880, Gen. Sherman said: "If you will sit down and write the best thing that can be put in language about Gen. Hancock as an officer and a gentleman, I will sign it without hesitation." See "Life of Gen. W. S. Hancock," by Junkin and Norton (New York, 1880); "Addresses at a Meeting of the Military Service Institution in Memory of Hancock" (1886); Francis A. Walker's "History of the Second Corps" (1887); and "In Memoriam: Military Order of the Loyal Legion" (1887).

HAND, Augustus C., jurist, b. in Stoneham, Vt., 4 Sept., 1803; d. in Elizabethtown, Essex co., N. Y., 8 March, 1878. He studied law at the Litchfield, Conn., school, and, removing to Elizabethtown, N. Y., was soon afterward appointed surrogate of Essex county. He served in congress in 1839–'41, having been chosen as a Democrat, and was a member of the state senate and chairman of its judiciary committee in 1845–'8. He was elected a justice of the state supreme court in 1848, and on this bench and that of the court of appeals he sat until his defeat for the latter office in 1855. He then resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued till his death. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1868.—His son, **Samuel,** jurist, b. in Elizabethtown, N. Y., 1 May, 1834; d. in Albany, N. Y., 21 May, 1886, was graduated at Union college in 1851, and practised law with his father in Elizabethtown till his removal in 1860 to Albany. He was corporation counsel for the city of Albany in 1863, reporter of the court of appeals in 1869–'72, and in June, 1878, he was appointed judge in the supreme court to fill out the unexpired term of William F. Allen, but returned to practice in the autumn of the same year. He declined the Democratic nomination for governor, and also the appointment of judge of the superior court in 1875, and was one of the commissioners for the reform of the municipal government. In 1885 he was president of the special water commission of Albany. Judge Hand had a large practice before the court of appeals of New York. He was senior counsel in all the elevated railroad cases, represented the state against the canal contractors, and frequently declined to be a candidate for public office during his latter years. He collected one of the most valuable libraries in the state, was president of the Young men's Christian association of Albany in 1863, and of the New York state bar association in 1865, and received the degree of LL. D. from Union in 1884. He edited "The Philobiblon of Chancellor Debury" (Albany, 1861).

HAND, Daniel Whilldin, surgeon, b. in Cape May Court-House, N. J., 18 Aug., 1834. He received an academic education, took a partial course at the University of Lewisburg, Pa., and then studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1856. In 1857 he began practice in his profession at St. Paul, Minn. In July, 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 1st Minnesota volunteers, and in the next month was commissioned brigade-surgeon with the rank of major. He accompanied the Army of the Potomac in the peninsular campaign; was slightly wounded at Fair Oaks; in August, 1862, was placed in charge of the general hospital at Newport News; and in October made medical director of U. S. forces at Suffolk, Va. While on duty near Suffolk, he was taken prisoner in May, 1863, confined in Libby prison, and after his release, in July, 1863, was made medical director of North Carolina. In February, 1865, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in the next month to colonel. He was mustered out of service in November, 1865, and resumed practice in St. Paul. Since 1872 he has been president of the Minnesota board of health, in 1883 was appointed professor of surgery in the University of Minnesota, and is one of the founders of the State medical society. He has written largely for medical journals.

HAND, Edward, soldier, b. in Clyduff, King's co., Ireland, 31 Dec., 1744; d. in Rockford, Lancaster co., Pa., 3 Sept., 1802. In 1774 he accompanied the 18th Royal Irish regiment to this country as surgeon's mate, but resigned and settled in Pennsylvania in the practice of medicine. At the beginning of the Revolution he joined Gen. William Thompson's brigade as lieutenant-colonel, and served at the siege of Boston. He was promoted colonel in 1776, engaged in the battles of Long Island and Trenton, and was appointed brigadier-gen-

eral in 1777. He succeeded Gen. John Stark in command at Albany in 1778, and soon afterward served with Gen. John Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians of the Six Nations in central New York. The command of one of the two brigades of the light-infantry corps was assigned him in August, 1780, and near the close of the war he succeeded Alexander Scammell as adjutant-general. He was a member of congress in 1784–'5, a signer of the Pennsylvania constitution of 1790, and occupied many local offices of public trust. In 1798, in anticipation of a war with France, Gen. Washington recommended Gen. Hand's appointment as adjutant-general. He was of fine and manly appearance, and distinguished in the army for his fine horsemanship. Although he was of a daring disposition, he won the affection of his troops by his amiability and gentleness.

HANDLEY, George, governor of Georgia, b. near Sheffield, England, 9 Feb., 1752; d. in Rae's Hall, Ga., 17 Sept., 1793. He arrived in Savannah in May, 1775, joined the Georgia continental battery as captain in 1776, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel. He was actively engaged in South Carolina and Georgia during the Revolution, and was captured at Augusta and sent to Charleston as a prisoner of war. He was afterward sheriff of Richmond county, often a member of the legislature, and in 1787 was inspector-general. He was elected governor of the state in 1788, and from August, 1789, till his death, was collector of the port of Brunswick. He was also a commissioner to the proposed state of Frankland about 1785.

HANDY, Alexander Hamilton, jurist, b. in Princess Anne, Somerset co., Md., 25 Dec., 1809; d. in Canton, Miss., 12 Sept., 1883. After being admitted to the bar, he removed to Mississippi in 1836, and was a judge of the high court of errors from 1853 till 1867, when he resigned. He then removed to Baltimore, Md., and practised his profession there, also holding the chair of law in the University of Maryland till 1871, when he returned to Mississippi. Judge Handy was an active advocate of secession. In 1860 he was appointed a commissioner to Maryland by the governor of Mississippi, but failed to obtain a hearing from the legislature. On 19 Dec., 1860, in a speech in Baltimore, he declared that secession was only a temporary measure, and was "not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it." Judge Handy's decisions form a large part of volumes 26–41 of the "Mississippi Reports." He published a pamphlet entitled "Secession Considered as a Right" (1862), and a "Parallel between the Reign of James the Second, of England, and that of Abraham Lincoln."

HANGER, George (Lord Coleraine), English soldier, b. in 1750; d. in London, 31 March, 1824. He was the younger son of a noble family, and was educated for the army. He served through the American Revolution, became a major in Tarleton's legion, and was wounded in an action with Maj. W. R. Davie's dragoons at Charlotte, N. C., where his corps was roughly handled. Hanger's reputation in America was that of a sensualist. He was a boon companion of George IV., and, on succeeding to his title in 1814, refused to assume it. He published a reply to Lieut. Roderick Mackenzie's "Strictures on Col. Banaster Tarleton's History of the Southern Campaigns of 1780 and 1781" (1789), and other tracts on military subjects, his own "Life, Adventures, and Opinions," with a portrait of himself hanging by the neck (London, 1801); and "Lives, Adventures, and Sharping Tricks of Eminent Gamesters" (1804).

HANNA, Robert, senator, b. in Laurens district, S. C., 6 April, 1786; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 19 Nov., 1858. He removed with his parents to Indiana, and in 1802 settled in Brookfield in that state. He was sheriff of the eastern district from 1809 till the organization of a state government, a member of the Indiana constitutional convention of 1816, and register of the land-office, general of militia, and for many years a member of the legislature. He removed to Indianapolis in 1825, was appointed to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy, serving from 5 Dec. of that year till 3 Jan., 1832, and was afterward a member of the state senate. He was killed by a railroad-train while he was walking on the track at Indianapolis.

HANNA, William Brantly, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Nov., 1835. He was graduated in 1853 from the Central high-school of Philadelphia, studied law with his father and in the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was assistant district attorney of Philadelphia for several years, and from 1867 till 1874 served in the councils of the city. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of the state, in which body he served until its adjournment. In 1874 he was elected one of the three first judges of the orphans' court of Philadelphia, which had been established under the new constitution, and in 1878 was commissioned to be the first president judge of this court. In 1884, as the candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties, he was re-elected to this office for a term of ten years by a practically unanimous vote. He is president of the corporation of the Hahnemann medical college and hospital of Philadelphia, and was for some years president of the trustees of the Baptist orphanage. In June, 1885, Bucknell university, at Lewisburg, Pa., conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L.

HANNAY, James, Canadian author, b. in Richibucto, New Brunswick, in 1842. After engaging in journalism for a time, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick in 1867. His works include "The Captivity of John Gyles" (1875); "History of Acadia" (1879); and "History of the Queen's Rangers" (1883).

HANNEGAN, Edward A., senator, b. in Ohio; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 25 Feb., 1859. He was educated in Kentucky, where he spent his boyhood, and afterward began to practise law in Covington, Ind. He was frequently a member of the legislature in 1833–'7, and was a representative in congress, having been elected as a Democrat. He was U. S. senator from Indiana in 1843–'9, and from 22 March, 1849, till 13 Jan., 1850, was minister to Prussia. Mr. Hannegan was eloquent and brilliant, but erratic. In 1852, while under the influence of liquor, he killed his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan. He afterward removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent the remainder of his life.

HANSON, John, delegate to congress, b. in Charles county, Md., in 1715; d. in Oxen Hills, Prince George co., Md., 22 Nov., 1783. He received an English education, and was a member of the Maryland house of delegates nearly every year from 1757 till 1781. He removed to Frederick county in 1773, was an active patriot, and in 1775 was treasurer of the county. About that time he was commissioned by the Maryland convention to establish a gun-lock factory at Frederick. On 9 Oct., 1776, he was one of a committee to go to the camp of the Maryland troops in New Jersey, "with power to appoint officers and to encourage the re-enlistment of the Maryland militia." He was a delegate to the Continental congress

from 1781 till his death, served one year as its president, from 5 Nov. of that year, and in that capacity gave Washington the thanks of congress for the victory at Yorktown. After 1782 feeble health compelled him to retire from public life.—His son, **Alexander Contee,** jurist, b. 22 Oct., 1749; d. in Annapolis, Md., in 1806, was high in the confidence of Washington, and resided for some time in his family, acting as his private secretary for several months. He was afterward chosen by Washington as one of his aides, but illness prevented his acceptance. He was the first judge of the general court of Maryland under the constitution of 1776, and prepared a compilation of the laws of the state. He was a delegate to the convention that ratified the National constitution in 1788, declined a U. S. judgeship, and from 1789 till his death was chancellor of the state. In 1789, at the request of the legislature, he prepared a "Digest of a Testamentary System." He wrote forcibly on most of the political questions of the day, and some of his articles have been preserved by the Maryland historical society under the name of the "Hanson Pamphlets."—Alexander Contee's son, **Alexander Contee,** senator, b. in Maryland, 27 Feb., 1786; d. in Belmont, Md., 23 April, 1819, was educated at St. John's college, Annapolis. He afterward edited the "Federal Republican" at Baltimore, bitterly denouncing the administration. On 22 June, 1812, the populace of the city, irritated by one of his articles, attacked and destroyed his printing-office. The journal, after a temporary suspension, was re-issued simultaneously in Baltimore and Georgetown, D. C., on 27 July. This led to another attack on 28 July, but the house had been garrisoned with thirty armed men, among whom were Gen. Henry Lee and Gen. James M. Lingan, and they fired on the mob, killing one and wounding others. The rioters then brought a piece of cannon to bear on the house, and the militia was called out, but an arrangement was finally made, much against Mr. Hanson's will, by which he and his friends were to be placed in jail by the authorities, while their persons and property were to be protected. Notwithstanding this, the mob broke into the jail, assisted by officials within, and after barbarously treating those that did not escape, left Mr. Hanson and others for dead in front of the building, inflicted on Gen. Lee wounds from which he never fully recovered, and killed Gen. Lingan outright. The mob now withdrew to break into the post-office, where the issue of Hanson's paper awaited mailing, and the editor was secretly removed by his friends. He afterward continued the publication of his journal at Georgetown. The leaders of the mob were afterward arrested, but were acquitted, and the attorney-general sympathized with them so far as to wish that every defender of the house had been killed. These outrages contributed to the political revolution that shortly afterward gave the state to the Federalists. Hanson was elected to congress, serving from 24 May, 1813, till 2 Jan., 1817, and then took his seat in the U. S. senate in place of Robert G. Harper, resigned, and served till his death.

HANSON, John Wesley, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 May, 1823. After attending the Lowell high-school, he entered a counting-room in that city, where he remained seven years, still continuing his studies. He was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist church in Wentworth, N. H., in 1845, held pastorates in Danvers, Mass., in 1846–'8, and Gardiner, Me., in 1850–'4, and in 1848 edited the "Massachusetts Era," the first Republican paper in Lowell. He edited the "Gospel Banner" in Augusta, Me., in 1854–'60, and was pastor in Haverhill, Mass., till 1865, serving also in 1863–'4 as chaplain of the 6th Massachusetts regiment and army correspondent of the Boston "Journal" and the New York "Tribune." He was pastor in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1866–'9, and then had charge of the "New Covenant" in Chicago, Ill., till 1884. Buchtel college, Ohio, gave him the degree of D. D. in 1876. He has published histories of Danvers, Mass. (Danvers, 1847), Norridgewock, Me. (Norridgewock, 1849), and Gardiner, Me. (Gardiner, 1852); "Bible Threatenings Explained" (Chicago, 1847); "Witnesses to the Truth," a collection of quotations from the poets (Boston, 1850; enlarged as "Cloud of Witnesses," 1883); "Aion-Aionios" (Chicago, 1876); "Bible Proofs of Universal Salvation" (1877); "Twelve Sermons on the Lord's Prayer" (1883); "The New Covenant," a translation of the New Testament" (2 vols., 1883–'5); and "Voices of the Faith" (1884).—His wife, **Eliza Rice** (Holbrook), b. in Norridgewock, Me., 11 April, 1825; d. in Blue Island, Ill., 16 Sept., 1865, married Dr. Hanson on 30 May, 1846. She published "Women Workers," a popular book.

HARADEN, Jonathan, naval officer, b. in Gloucester, Mass., in 1745; d. in Salem, Mass., 26 Nov., 1803. When the war of independence began, he joined the "Tyrannicide" as 1st lieutenant, and shortly afterward was promoted captain, and appointed to the command of the "Pickering." In a night assault in the Bay of Biscay he captured a British privateer of 60 men and 22 guns, beat off a London privateer with 42 guns and 140 men, and on another occasion came upon three armed vessels in a line, and captured one after the other, with no loss of life on his own vessel. He is said to have taken nearly 1,000 cannon from the British during the war. At the close of 1781, with all his vessels and prizes, he was captured by the royal commander, Rodney, at St. Eustatius, West Indies. The "Julius Cæsar" was his last command.

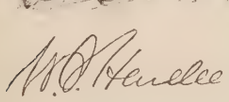
HARASZTHY, Agostin, viticulturist, b. in Hungary in 1812; d. near Leon, Nicaragua, 10 Aug., 1869. He emigrated to the United States in early manhood, lived for several years in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Texas, and in 1850 settled in California as superintendent of the San Francisco mint. He engaged largely in grape-culture in 1858, and was superintendent of the Buena Vista viticultural society's vineyard in Sonoma county. In 1864 he went abroad to investigate the culture of the grape and procure continental varieties. In 1867 he visited Nicaragua and obtained from that government the right to manufacture there distilled liquors for twenty years. While he was exploring the swamps near Leon, he fell into a stream, and was devoured by alligators. He published a "Treatise on Grape-Culture in Europe and California" (San Francisco, 1865).

HARBAUGH, Henry, clergyman, b. near Waynesborough, Pa., 28 Oct., 1817; d. in Mercersburg, Pa., 28 Dec., 1867. He taught to obtain means to enter college, and studied at Mercersburg, Pa., but was unable to finish either a classical or theological course. He was ordained in 1843, and installed as pastor of the German Reformed church at Lewisburg, Pa., and in 1850 accepted a call to the church at Lancaster, Pa., where he remained until his removal to Lebanon in 1860. In 1863 he was appointed by his synod professor of theology at the Mercersburg seminary. He occupied this chair until his death, which was occasioned by undue mental exertion. In his theological views Dr. Harbaugh was the foremost representative of the school that emphasized the efficacy of the sacra-

ments and the priestly character of the ministry. He founded the "Guardian," and was its editor for seventeen years, compiled numerous church almanacs, edited "The Child's Treasury," contributed a great number of sketches to the German Reformed church "Cyclopædia," and at the time of his death edited the "Mercersburg Review," and was one of the staff of the "Reformed Church Messenger." He also wrote quaint poems in the German Pennsylvania dialect. He published "Heaven, or the Sainted Dead" (Philadelphia, 1848); "Heavenly Recognition" (1851); "The Heavenly Home" (1853); "Union with the Church" (1853); "Birds of the Bible" (1854); "Life of Rev. Richard Schlatter" (1857); "The Fathers of the German Reformed Church" (1858); "The True Glory of Woman, and a Plea for the Lord's Portion of a Christian's Wealth" (1860); "The Golden Censer" (1860); "Hymns and Chants" (Lebanon, 1861); and "Christological Theology" (Philadelphia, 1864).

HARBY, Isaac, dramatist, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1788; d. in New York city, 14 Nov., 1828. Isaac's grandfather was a Jewish lapidary of the emperor of Morocco, who, under the displeasure of that monarch, was forced to fly from the country. His son emigrated to South Carolina, and established himself in Charleston. After studying law Isaac taught on Edisto island, and afterward edited "The Quiver," "The Investigator," and the "Southern Patriot," and was favorably known as an essayist and dramatic writer and critic. The year before his death he removed to New York, and contributed to "The Evening Post" and other newspapers. A sketch of his life and writings was published by Henry L. Pinckney and A. Moise (Charleston, 1829). He is the author of the dramas "Alexander Severus" (1807); "The Gordian Knot" (1807); "Alberti" (1819); and several orations in pamphlet-form.

HARDEE, William J., soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., about 1817; d. in Wytheville, Va., 6 Nov., 1873. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, and after serving in the Florida war, in the 2d dragoons, he was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy, 3 Dec., 1839, and sent by the secretary of war to the celebrated military school of St. Maur, France. While there he was attached to the cavalry department of the French army. He was stationed for a time on the western frontier, appointed captain of dragoons, 18 Sept., 1844, and accompanied Gen. Taylor in 1846 across the Rio Grande. His company was the first to engage the enemy at Curricitos, where he was overwhelmed by superior numbers and made prisoner. He was exchanged in time to take part in the siege of Monterey, and was promoted to major for gallantry on 25 March, 1847. At the end of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and a little later was appointed major in the 2d cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was colonel and Robert E. Lee lieutenant-colonel. About this time he



received instructions from the war department to prepare a system of tactics for the use of infantry. On the completion of this work, in 1856, he was ordered to West Point as commandant of cadets, with the local rank of lieutenant-colonel; and there he remained, with the exception of one year, during which he was absent in Europe, until the end of January, 1861. He then joined the Confederate army with the rank of colonel, and was assigned to duty at Fort Morgan, Mobile. In June, 1861, he was made brigadier-general, and sent to Arkansas under Gen. Polk. He was soon afterward transferred to Kentucky, where he gained a victory over a small National force at Mumfordsville, 17 Dec., 1861. Events were now shaping for more vigorous work in the southwest. At Shiloh, Hardee's corps, the 3d, formed the first Confederate line, and made the first attack. He was promoted to major-general, and Beauregard, in his report, praised Hardee's skill and general ability. He commanded the left wing at Perryville, 8 Oct., 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the movements at Murfreesboro. For his conduct at Perryville and throughout the campaign he was appointed lieutenant-general, ranking after Longstreet. After the fall of Vicksburg, Hardee had charge of a camp of paroled prisoners in Alabama. Later in the year he was put in command of the 2d corps under Bragg, and, after the battle of Chattanooga, was temporarily appointed his successor. In May, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston assumed the command, and Hardee resumed his subordinate position. Hardee was relieved at his own request in September, 1864, and appointed to the command of the Department of South Carolina. He finally surrendered at Durham Station, N. C., 26 April, 1865. At the close of the war Gen. Hardee retired to his plantation in Alabama. Hardee's Tactics, or the "U. S. Rifle and Light-Infantry Tactics," the work already referred to (New York, 1856), is eclectic rather than original, and is drawn mainly from French sources.

HARDENBERGH, Jacob Rutsen, clergyman, b. in Rosendale, Ulster co., N. Y., in 1738; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 30 Oct., 1790. His ancestor, Johannes, a Prussian by birth, emigrated to this country in the latter part of the 17th century. Jacob was educated at Kingston academy, studied theology under Rev. John Frelinghuysen, and was licensed by the American classis of the Reformed Dutch church in 1758, being the first minister of that church who was not obliged to go to Holland for study, examination, and licensure. Shortly before this he married the widow of his former instructor, who had died suddenly in 1757, and in 1758 succeeded him as pastor of five united congregations near Raritan, N. J., where his ministry was very successful. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1770. During two winters Washington's army was encamped within the bounds of his parish, and the commanding general was often a guest at his house. He was an ardent patriot, and an object of special enmity to his Tory neighbors. The British general offered £100 for his arrest, and he was accustomed to sleep with a loaded musket by his side. On 26 Oct., 1779, a company of the Queen's rangers, under Col. Simcoe, burned his church to the ground. Dr. Hardenbergh removed to Rosendale, N. Y., in 1781, and in 1785 was elected first president of Queen's (now Rutgers) college, which he had been instrumental in establishing in 1770, but which had not been in active operation, owing to the occupation of New Brunswick by British troops. He also acted as pastor of the Reformed church

in that town. Dr. Hardenbergh took an active part in the controversy that resulted in securing the separation of the Dutch church in this country from that in Holland.

HARDEY, Mary Aloysia, mother superior, b. in Prince George county, Md., in 1809; d. in Paris, France, 17 June, 1886. Her parents emigrated to Louisiana in 1814, and some years afterward she was placed in the Academy of Grand Coteau, conducted by sisters of the Sacred Heart. She was admitted to the order as a novice in 1816, and on the day after her reception went with her superior to found the convent of St. Michael's on the banks of the Mississippi, sixty miles from New Orleans. She finally became its superior, but during the cholera epidemic of 1832 saw nearly her whole community swept away. In May, 1841, at the request of Bishop Hughes she came to New York and opened the first school of the Sacred Heart in a small house in Houston street, which soon was filled to overflowing. She was obliged to open a larger place in Astoria; but this also soon became too small, and in 1847 Mother Hardey succeeded in purchasing the present site of the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. She established academies in Albany, Rochester, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Detroit, Halifax, and Montreal, as well as two additional day-academies in New York city. On 29 Sept., 1872, she was appointed assistant-general of the Society of the Sacred Heart, and went to live in the mother house in Paris, where she resided until her death. Mother Hardey's influence was not confined to this country. In all matters affecting the general interests of the order her voice was all-powerful; and the increase of the schools of the Sacred Heart, not only in Europe but in Australia and New Zealand, was due principally to her administrative ability and energy.

HARDIE, James, teacher, b. in Scotland about 1750; d. in New York city in 1832. He was a graduate of Marischal college, Aberdeen, and was an inmate of the family of the poet Beattie, who persuaded him to remove to New York. He was tutor in Columbia college from 1787 till 1790, but became poor and dissipated, finally obtaining a scanty support in the employ of the board of health. His published works are "Corderii Colloquia" (New York, 1805); "Epistolary Guide," for the use of schools (1817); "Freeman's Monitor" (1818); "Account of Malignant Fevers in New York" (1799 and 1805); "Viris Illustribus Urbis Romae" (1818); "Dictionary of the Wonders of Art and of Nature, especially in America" (1819); "Account of the Yellow Fever in New York" (1822); "Description of the City of New York" (1827); and "Biographical Dictionary" (1830).

HARDIE, James Allen, soldier, b. in New York city, 5 May, 1823; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 May, 1876. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, and entered the artillery service. He was an assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point in 1844–'6, and served as company officer in garrison, frontier, and Indian service till 1861. During the Mexican war he commanded a New York regiment of volunteers, with the rank of major, and in 1857 he was appointed captain in the 3d artillery. He was transferred to the 5th artillery in 1861, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp, and served on Gen. McClellan's staff during the peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and on that of Gen. Burnside in the battles around Fredericksburg. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, assistant adjutant-general in 1863, assigned to special duty in the war department, and was assistant secretary to Sec. Edwin M. Stanton while he held office. Gen. Hardie was appointed inspector-general in 1864, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier- and major-general, U. S. army, for his services during the war. In 1866 he was senior member of the commission to inspect ordnance and ordnance stores in forts and arsenals, and commissioner to audit the military claims of Kansas, Montana, Dakota, California, and Oregon. He edited numerous military reports.

HARDIN, Charles Henry, governor of Missouri, b. in Trimble county, Ky., 15 July, 1820. His father removed to Missouri in the autumn of 1820, and in 1821 settled in Columbia, Boone co. The son was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, in 1841, and began the practice of law in Fulton, Mo., in 1843. He was attorney of the 3d judicial district in 1848–'52, and has been several times a member of each branch of the legislature. In 1855 he was one of a commission to revise and codify the statute laws of the state. He voted against the secession of the state, and in 1862 retired to his farm near Mexico, Mo., where, after the war, he resumed the practice of law. In 1874 he was elected governor of Missouri. Gov. Hardin endowed Hardin female college, near Mexico, Mo., in 1873, with property valued at over $60,000. He has since been president of its board of directors, and has given much of his attention, as a public man, to the cause of education.

HARDIN, John, soldier, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 1 Oct., 1753; d. on Ohio river in April, 1792. His father removed when John was twelve years of age to an unbroken wilderness near the Pennsylvania line, where he became so skilful a marksman that he was greatly feared by the hostile Indians. He was ensign in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians in 1774, and served as a scout. At the beginning of the Revolution he joined the Continental army as lieutenant in Gen. Daniel Morgan's rifle corps, and refused a major's commission, saying that he could do his country more good in the capacity in which he was serving. He removed to Kentucky in 1786, and in the same year volunteered under Gen. Elisha Clarke on the Wabash expedition, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia. He was in every expedition against the Kentucky Indians from 1787 until his death, except that of Gen. Arthur St. Clair. In April, 1792, he was sent by Gen. James Wilkinson with overtures of peace to the Miami Indians, and while he was bearing a flag of truce near Shawneetown, his fine horse and equipments attracted the cupidity of the chiefs, who treacherously shot him to obtain these spoils. The county of Hardin, which was formed in 1792, was named in his honor. —John's son, **Martin D.,** lawyer, b. on Monongahela river, Pa., 21 June, 1780; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 8 Oct., 1823, was educated in the Transylvania academy, Ky., where he removed with his father at six years of age. He studied law, practised in Franklin county, served several terms in the legislature, and in 1812 was secretary of the state. When war was declared with Great Britain he joined the northwestern division of the army under Gen. Harrison, and was promoted major of the Kentucky regiment of volunteers. In 1816 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat to fill the unexpired term of William T. Barry, who had resigned. He was distinguished for legal knowledge and ability, and practised his profession with marked success. He published "Reports of Cases in the Kentucky Court of Appeals" (Louisville, 1810).—John's nephew, **Benjamin,** statesman, b. in West-

moreland county, Pa., in 1784; d. in Bardstown, Ky., 24 Sept., 1852. He removed to Kentucky in childhood, received a primary education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and began to practise at Bardstown. He served in the state house of representatives in 1810–'11 and 1824–'5, and in 1815 took his seat in congress, having been elected as a Whig, and served till 1817, and again from 1833 till 1837. In 1844 he was appointed secretary of state of Kentucky, held office till his resignation in 1847, and was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1849. He was distinguished as a debater, and his style was pungent and sarcastic. John Randolph, of Roanoke, described him as "a kitchen-knife, rough and homely, but keen and trenchant."—Martin D.'s son, **John J.,** lawyer, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 6 Jan., 1810; d. in Buena Vista, Mexico, 27 Feb., 1847, was educated at Transylvania university, studied law, and removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he practised his profession. For several years he was prosecuting attorney, and a member of the legislature in 1836–'42. In 1842 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and served one term. He volunteered when the Mexican war began, was appointed colonel of the 1st Illinois regiment, and was killed on the second day of the battle of Buena Vista, while leading his men in the final charge.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier, b. in East Hampton, Middlesex co., Conn., 10 Feb., 1807; d. in Monmouth, Warren co., Ill., 19 July, 1874. He was educated chiefly at Hamilton, N. Y., academy, and after practising law in Oneida county for some time removed to Illinois. In that state he continued to practise law for fifteen years, and to manage farms for twenty-five years. In 1848 he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution under which Illinois was governed from 1848 till 1870. He also served in the legislature in 1848–'9 and 1850. During the ten years preceding the civil war he was engaged in railway enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 83d Illinois infantry, and rose to the rank of colonel. For bravery at Fort Donelson he was promoted to brigadier-general, and in 1863 had command at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1864 he was elected a representative in congress, and was re-elected in 1866, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1869. Gen. Harding early entered with zeal into the construction of railroads in central Illinois, and was one of the projectors and builders of the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy. He left a fortune of about $2,000,000, no small part of which he had amassed in railroad enterprises. Several years before his death he endowed a professorship in Monmouth college.

HARDING, Benjamin F., senator, b. in Wyoming county, Pa., 4 Jan., 1823. He was educated at the public schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began practice in Illinois in 1848, and in 1849 removed to Oregon, where he was clerk of the territorial legislature in 1850–'1, and a member of that body and its speaker in 1852. He was U. S. district attorney for Oregon in 1853, and secretary of the territory in 1854–'9. After its admission to the Union he was a member of the state house of representatives in 1859–'62, being speaker during the last two years. He was then elected a U. S. senator as a Republican, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward D. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff, and served from 1 Dec., 1862, till 3 March, 1865.

HARDING, Chester, artist, b. in Conway, Mass., 1 Sept., 1792; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 April, 1866. His family removed to Caledonia, N. Y., when he was fourteen years old, and he was early thrown upon his own resources for support, and eventually became a house-painter in Pittsburg, Pa. He worked at this occupation a year, when acquaintance with a travelling portrait-painter led him to attempt art. Having succeeded in producing a crude portrait of his wife, he devoted himself enthusiastically to the profession. He painted several other portraits at Pittsburg, and then went to Paris, Ky., where he finished 100 portraits in six months at $25 each. After receiving slight instruction in Philadelphia, he established himself in St. Louis. In August, 1823, he went to London, and spent three years in studying and painting, when he returned to Boston, where he became very popular. In 1843 he went to England again, and afterward resided in Springfield, Mass., spending his winters frequently in St. Louis or in some of the southern cities. Among the distinguished persons who sat for him were James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, John Marshall, Charles Carroll, William Wirt, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Washington Allston, the Dukes of Norfolk, Hamilton, and Sussex, Samuel Rogers, and Sir Archibald Allison. His last work was a portrait of Gen. William T. Sherman. His portrait of Daniel Webster is now in the possession of the Bar association of New York, and that of John Randolph is in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, D. C. He wrote "My Egotistography," which has been printed, but not published.

HARDING, Jesper, publisher, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Nov., 1799; d. there, 21 Aug., 1865. After acquiring a knowledge of printing under Enos Bronson, the publisher, he engaged in the business on his own account at the age of eighteen. In 1829 he purchased the "Pennsylvania Inquirer," which had been established a few months before, and at about the same time he began to print Bibles, of which he subsequently became the largest publisher in the United States. The first Bible published by him—a quarto, bound in sheep—was sold for one dollar. As the first editor of the "Inquirer," Mr. Harding, during the contest between President Jackson and the directors of the Bank of the United States, attempted the difficult task of defending the latter while supporting the former; but, when the government deposits were removed from the bank, he supported the anti-Jackson faction of the party, and in 1836 advocated the election of Harrison. Finally, however, the "Inquirer" espoused the cause of the Whig party, to the fortunes of which Mr. Harding adhered until the overthrow of the party in 1852. Mr. Harding was also largely engaged in the manufacture of paper at Trenton, N. J. In 1859 he retired from the publishing business, and was succeeded in it by his son, William W. At the time of his death he held the office of collector of internal revenue, under appointment by President Lincoln.—His son, **George,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 26 Oct., 1827, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, read law with Hon. John Cadwalader, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He has since continued in active practice, devoting himself to patent cases. When arguing the telegraph case of Samuel F. B. Morse against O'Reilly in the U. S. supreme court, he operated in the court-room miniature lines of telegraph representing the entire system then existing between New York and Washington. In the "hat-body" case he operated machinery so as to make a complete hat in the court-room. He was associated with Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton in the McCormick reaper case, and in-

troduced a miniature grain-field to illustrate the process of reaping by machinery. His most successful effort was in the Tilghman glycerine case, when his argument induced the supreme court to reverse its first decision on the same patent. Since 1854 Mr. Harding has been a member of the American philosophical society.—Another son, **William White**, publisher, b. in Philadelphia, 1 Nov., 1830, after careful preliminary training, became associated with his father in 1855 in the publishing of the "Inquirer" and of Harding's edition of the Bible. Over two million copies of the Bible have been published by the Hardings. In April, 1860, William W. Harding changed the name of the newspaper to the "Philadelphia Inquirer," and its size from a folio to a quarto sheet. During the civil war he rendered important services to the government, in acknowledgment of which Sec. Stanton wrote to Mr. Harding: "From no one have I received in my official labors more disinterested and highly prized support than from yourself." From 1863 till 1878 Mr. Harding manufactured paper at the Inquirer paper-mills, Manayunk, near Philadelphia, where he introduced many new systems and inventions. At the Centennial in 1876 he was awarded a medal for paper-making, binding, and printing, he being the only exhibitor at whose establishment the paper was made, printed, and bound into the completed book.

HARDY, Arthur Sherburne, author, b. in Andover, Mass., 13 Aug., 1847. He studied for a year at Amherst, and in 1865 entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1869. Subsequently he became 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and, after a few months' service as assistant instructor of artillery tactics in the academy, he was assigned to garrison duty in Fort Jefferson, Fla. In 1870 he was honorably discharged from the U. S. army at his own request, and until 1873 held the professorship of civil engineering and applied mathematics in Iowa college, Grinnell. He then spent one year in study at the École imperiale des ponts et chaussées in Paris. On his return he was professor of civil engineering in the Chandler scientific school of Dartmouth until 1878, when he accepted the chair of mathematics in the college proper. In 1873 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Amherst, and he is a member of various scientific societies. Prof. Hardy has published "Elements of Quaternions" (Boston, 1881); "Imaginary Quantities," translated from the French of Argand, with notes (New York, 1881); and "New Methods in Topographical Surveying" (1884). Besides these, he is the author of a poem entitled "Francesca of Rimini" (Philadelphia, 1878), and of the two novels, "But yet a Woman" (Boston, 1883), and "The Wind of Destiny" (1886).

HARDY, Arthur Sturgis, Canadian statesman, b. at Mount Pleasant, Brant co., Ont., 14 Dec., 1837. He was educated at a grammar-school and at the Rockwood academy, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He then began practice at Brantford, was appointed city solicitor in 1867, and in 1875 elected a bencher of the Law society of Ontario. In 1873 he was elected to the legislature of Ontario for South Brant, re-elected for the same constituency in 1875, by acclamation, and in March, 1877, became provincial secretary and registrar of Ontario. Mr. Hardy has introduced and carried through the legislature measures consolidating and amending the jurors' act, and others relating to the liquor-license law, the jurisdiction of division courts, and joint-stock companies.

HARDY, Benjamin Franklin, physician, b. in Kennebunk, Me., 28 Jan., 1808; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 22 Nov., 1886. He was left an orphan at four years of age, was educated at Haverford college, Pa., and graduated in medicine in 1840 at the University of Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to New Bedford, Mass., and after practising there for several years accepted the appointment of court physician and physician in charge of the marine hospital at the Hawaiian islands. He arrived there in 1856, and after remaining six years removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he practised until his death. He was the founder of the San Francisco lying-in hospital and foundling asylum, incorporated in 1868, and regarded this as his life-work. He was its manager, physician, and surgeon till within two months of his death.

HARDY, Sir **Charles**, British soldier, b. about 1705; d. in Spithead, England, 18 May, 1780. He became captain in the navy, 10 Aug., 1741, governor and commander-in-chief at Newfoundland in 1744, and as rear-admiral of the white was second in command at the taking of Louisburg in 1758. He was British administrative governor of New York in 1755–'7, and vice-admiral of the white in Hawke's victory of Belle Isle in 1759. Sir Charles was governor of Greenwich hospital in 1771–'80.—His brother, **Josiah**, merchant, was governor of New Jersey in 1761–'3, but was dismissed for issuing a commission to judges during good behavior, in violation of his instructions.

HARDY, Elias, lawyer, b. in 1746; d. in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1799. He was practising as a lawyer in New York at the close of the Revolutionary war, and soon afterward settled in St. John, New Brunswick, where he was known as the "London lawyer." At the election of members for the first house of assembly, Mr. Hardy was elected for Northumberland county, and was chosen for St. John in the second house of assembly. In the celebrated slander case of 1790, in which Monson Hait was placed on trial charged with accusing Benedict Arnold with burning his warehouse in order to defraud the company that had insured the property, Mr. Hardy was counsel for the defendant, against whom the jury returned a verdict of two shillings and sixpence damages. He married a daughter of Dr. Peter Huggerford, surgeon in the New York regiment raised by Col. Beverley Robinson. Several years after her husband's death Mrs. Hardy and her family returned to New York.

HARDY, James Ward, educator, b. in Georgia, 19 Jan., 1815; d. in Alabama, 14 Aug., 1853. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1837, and in the same year was elected to the chair of natural science in that institution, also entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was for several years professor of mathematics in Grange college, Ala., and afterward its president.

HARDY, Samuel, statesman, b. in Isle of Wight county, Va., about 1758; d. in New York city in October, 1785. He was a son of Richard Hardy, and descended from George Hardy, who represented that county in the house of burgesses 1642–'52. Samuel was educated at William and Mary college in 1776–'81, began the practice of law, was in the house of delegates one or two sessions, and in June, 1781, was appointed a member of the executive council. He was a member of the Continental congress from Virginia in 1783–'5. On 6 May, 1784, he voted against the resolution in congress restricting the salary of a foreign minister of the United States to $8,000, and on 7 May opposed the motion that the salary of a U. S. secretary for foreign affairs should not exceed $3,000 per annum. In May, 1784, he nominated Jefferson as minister plenipotentiary to Europe to assist

John Adams and Benjamin Franklin in negotiating treaties of commerce; and in January, 1785, was a member of a committee that reported on letters that had been received from U. S. ministers in Europe relative to a foreign loan. He was for a time lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and a county in the northern part of that state was named in his honor. He was a friend of Alexander Hamilton, who wrote a poetical tribute to his memory.

HARE, Robert, scientist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Jan., 1781; d. there, 15 May, 1858. He was the son of an English emigrant who early established a large brewery in Philadelphia, of which the active management soon fell into the hands of the son. He followed a course of lectures on chemistry and physics in Philadelphia, and before he had attained the age of twenty was a member of the Chemical society of Philadelphia, to which he communicated in 1801 a description of his important discovery of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, which he called a "hydrostatic blow-pipe." The original paper was published with the title "Memoir on the Supply and Application of the Blow-Pipe" (Philadelphia, 1802). The elder Silliman, who was engaged with him in a series of experiments with this instrument in 1802–'3, subsequently distinguished it as the "compound blow-pipe." "This apparatus," says Silliman, "was the earliest and, perhaps, the most remarkable of his original contributions to science." He read a supplementary paper giving an "Account of the Fusion of Strontites and Volatilization of Platinum, and also a new Arrangement of Apparatus" before the American philosophical society in June, 1803. By means of this apparatus he was the first to render lime, magnesia, iridium, and platinum fusible in any considerable quantity, and the so-called Drummond and calcium lights are simply applications of the principles discovered by him. Among his other inventions is the valve-cock or gallows-screw, by means of which communication between cavities in separate pieces of apparatus is made perfectly air-tight. He devised improved forms of the voltaic pile with which the intense powers of extended series of voltaic couples were used long in advance of similar combinations in Europe. In 1816 he invented the calorimotor, a form of battery by which a large amount of heat is produced. A modified form of this apparatus, devised in 1820 and called the deflagrator, was employed in 1823 in volatilizing and fusing carbon. It was with these batteries that the first application of voltaic electricity to blasting under water was made in 1831, and the experiments were conducted under the direction of Dr. Hare. He also attained a high reputation as a chemist, and was the author of a process for denarcotizing laudanum, and also of a method for detecting minute quantities of opium in solution. In 1818 he was called to the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy in William and Mary, and during the same year was made professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1847. His course of instruction was marked by the originality of his experiments and of the apparatus that he employed, which was frequently of unusual dimensions. His valuable collection of chemical and physical apparatus was presented to the Smithsonian institution on his resignation from his professorship in 1847. In later years he became a convert to Spiritualism, and lectured in its advocacy. Dr. Hare received the honorary degree of M. D. from Yale in 1806, and from Harvard in 1816. In 1839 he was the first recipient of the Rumford premium for his oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, and his improvements in galvanic apparatus. Dr. Hare was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, of the American philosophical society (1803), and an honorary life-member of the Smithsonian institution. His contributions to scientific literature were large. In Silliman's "American Journal of Science" alone he published nearly 200 papers. Besides contributions to other scientific periodicals, he was the author of moral essays in the "Portfolio," writing frequently under the pen-name of Eldred Grayson, and of "Brief View of the Policy and Resources of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1810); "Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations" (1836); "Compendium of the Course of Chemical Instruction in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania" (1840); "Memoir on the Explosiveness of Nitre" (Washington, 1850); and "Spiritualism Scientifically Demonstrated" (New York, 1855).—His son, **John Innes Clark,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Oct., 1816, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1841. Ten years later he was elected associate judge of the district court of Philadelphia, and in 1867 became presiding judge. In 1875 he was made presiding judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, which office he still holds. He received the degree of LL. D. in 1868 from the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a trustee in 1858–'68, and in which he was for some time professor of institutes of law. In conjunction with Horace B. Wallace he published "American Leading Cases in Law" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1847); and has edited "Smith's Leading Cases in Law" (2 vols., 1852), "White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity" (3 vols., 1852); and "Hare on Contracts" (1887); also "The New English Exchequer Reports."—Robert's nephew, **George Emlen,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Sept., 1808, was graduated at Union in 1826. He was ordained deacon by Bishop White, 20 Dec., 1829, and before his ordination to the priesthood was chosen rector of St. John's church, Carlisle, Pa., where he remained several years. He was afterward rector of Trinity church, Princeton, N. J. He was assistant professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844–'5, and subsequently had charge of the academy of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, being also rector of St. Matthew's. He undertook after this the instruction of the diocesan training-school, which soon grew into the Philadelphia divinity-school. He has continued in the faculty of the latter more than twenty-five years, most of the time as professor of biblical learning, and is now professor of New Testament literature. He served many years on the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and has been often a delegate to the general convention. He was one of the American committee for the revision of the Old Testament translation. Columbia gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1843, and the University of Pennsylvania that of LL. D. in 1873.—George Em-

Robt Hare

len's son, **William Hobart,** P. E. bishop, b. in Princeton, N. J., 17 May, 1838, was educated in part at the University of Pennsylvania, but, on account of trouble with his eyes, he left before graduation. He was ordained deacon, 19 June, 1859, by Bishop Bowman, and priest, 25 May, 1862, by Bishop Alonzo Potter. During his deaconate he was assistant minister in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia. In May, 1861, he became rector of St. Paul's, Chestnut Hill, where he remained for two years. In 1863 he was in charge of St. Luke's, Philadelphia, during the absence of the rector, and in 1864 was elected rector of the Church of the Ascension in the same city. He next became secretary and general agent of the foreign committee of the board of missions, which office he filled for several years. In 1871 Dr. Hare was elected by the house of bishops missionary bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in West Africa, but declined the appointment. In October, 1872, he was elected missionary bishop of Niobrara, and was consecrated in St. Luke's, Philadelphia, 9 Jan., 1873. He received the degree of D. D. from three colleges in 1873. At the general convention of 1883 the Indian missionary jurisdiction of Niobrara was changed and extended. It now embraces the southern part of Dakota, and, by vote of the house of bishops, he was placed in charge, with the title of "Missionary Bishop of South Dakota." Bishop Hare deposed a missionary, Rev. S. D. Hinman, on charges of immorality, and, to vindicate his action, sent a communication to the board of missions. For this, Hinman sued him for libel in the New York courts, and obtained a verdict for $10,000, but after appeals the judgment was reversed.

HARGIS, Thomas F., jurist, b. in Breathitt county, Ky., 24 June, 1842. He removed with his parents to Rowan county in 1856, and received a scanty education. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as a private in the 5th Kentucky infantry. He was promoted captain in 1863, and in November, 1864, was captured in Luray valley and held a prisoner until the termination of the war. Returning home penniless at the age of twenty-three, he devoted himself to the study and mastery of the English branches, and to the law. He was licensed to practise in 1866, and in 1868 removed to Carlisle, Ky. The year following he was elected judge of Nicholas county, and he was re-elected in 1870. He was chosen to the state senate in 1871, elected judge of the criminal court in 1878, and raised to the appellate bench of Kentucky in 1879. After serving as chief justice during the vacancy caused by the death of an associate judge, he served two years longer by his own succession. Declining a re-election, he retired from the supreme bench in 1884, and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he is now (1887) engaged in practice.

HARGROVE, Robert Kennon, M. E. bishop, b. in Pickens county, Ala., 17 Sept., 1829. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1852, and was professor of pure mathematics there in 1853–'7. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in the latter year, was president of the Centenary institute in Alabama in 1865–'7, and of Tennessee female college in 1868–'73. In 1882 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the first to urge the bond-scheme that saved the publishing-house of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, originated the woman's department of church-extension for the securing of parsonages in the same church, and was a member of the commission that in 1878 established fraternal relations between the northern and southern branches of the Methodist church.

HARING, John, b. in Goshen, N. Y., 14 June, 1748; d. 14 Jan., 1810. He was a delegate from New York to the Continental congress from 1774 till 1775, and from 1785 till 1788. On 27 July, 1787, he voted in favor of a motion providing that the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France be directed to form a confederacy with the powers of Europe that were at war with Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli, for the purpose of protecting the subjects of the contracting parties in the free navigation of the Mediterranean; and on 13 Oct., 1787, opposed the motion expressing the friendly regards of congress for the king of Spain.

HARKER, Charles G., soldier, b. in Swedesborough, N. J., 2 Dec., 1837; killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, 27 June, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1858, entered the 2d infantry, and became 1st lieutenant of the 15th infantry, 14 May, 1861. He was promoted captain, 24 Oct., 1861, became lieutenant-colonel of the 65th Ohio volunteers, and colonel on 11 Nov., 1861. He was engaged in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth and the battle of Stone River, and was recommended for promotion, but did not receive it until he had still further distinguished himself at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from 20 Sept., 1863, commanded a brigade under Gen. Howard in the campaign in Georgia, and held the peak of Rocky Face Ridge, 7 May, 1864, against determined efforts of the enemy to dislodge him.

HARKER, Samuel, clergyman. He became pastor of a church at Black River, N. J., 31 Oct., 1752. He published "Predestination Consistent with General Liberty" (1761), for which he was excluded, and disqualified to preach by the synods of New York and Philadelphia. He subsequently published an "Appeal from the Synod to the Christian World" (1763).

HARKEY, Simeon Walcher, clergyman, b. in Iredell county, N. C., 3 Dec., 1811. He was graduated at the Gettysburg Lutheran seminary in 1834, and from 1850 till 1866 was professor of theology in the University of Illinois. He was president of the general synod of his church in 1857. In 1865 he served as chaplain at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill. He has been successful as an organizer and pastor of congregations, preaching both in English and German. Wittenberg college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1852. His publications in book-form are "Lutheran Sunday-School Question-Book" (1838); "Church's Best State" (1843); "Daily Prayer-Book" (1844); "Value of an Evangelical Ministry" (1853); and "Justification by Faith" (1875). Among his addresses are "True Greatness," "Andrew Jackson's Funeral," "Prisons for Women," and "Mission of Lutheran Church." He is now (1887) writing a series of articles on his personal reminiscences of Lutheranism in Illinois.

HARKINS, Mathew, R. C. bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Nov., 1845. He attended the Latin-school of his native city, and was graduated with a Franklin medal in 1862. He studied a year at the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., and on leaving was sent by Bishop Fitzpatrick to pursue a course of theology at the English college of Douay and in the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. After six years' study he was ordained, and visited Rome before returning home. After serving as curate of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Salem, Mass., he was appointed in 1876 rector of St. Malachi's church at Arling-

ton, his parish including Lexington and Belmont. Here he remained for eight years, after which he was transferred to St. James's in Boston. He took an especial interest in the Sunday-school, and gained great popularity as a preacher. He was nominated for the see of Providence in January, 1887. The diocese over which he presides is probably the largest in New England, with the exception of the archdiocese of Boston. Bishop Harkins was selected by Archbishop Williams as his theologian at the plenary council of Baltimore, where he was appointed one of the notaries.

HARKNESS, Albert, educator, b. in Mendon (now Blackstown), Mass., 6 Oct., 1822. He was graduated at Brown in 1842, at the head of his class, and served as master in the Providence high-school from 1843 till 1846, when he became senior master, and held this post until 1853. He then travelled extensively in Europe, spending about two years in the universities of Göttingen, Bonn, and Berlin. On his return in 1855 he was appointed professor of the Greek language and literature in Brown, which chair he still (1887) holds. He has received the degrees of Ph. D. from Bonn in 1854 and LL. D. from Brown in 1869. His publications are principally text-books, which are extensively used. They include "Arnold's First Latin Book" (New York, 1851); "Second Latin Book" (1853); "First Greek Book and Introductory Greek Reader" (1860; revised ed., 1885); "Latin Grammar" (1864; revised eds., 1874 and 1881); "Latin Reader" (1865); "Introductory Latin Book" (1866); "Latin Composition" (1868); editions of "Cæsar" (1870; revised ed., with a treatise on the military system of the Romans, 1886), "Cicero" (1873), and "Sallust" (1878); and "Complete Latin Course for the First Year" (1883).—His son, **Albert Granger,** b. in Providence, R. I., 19 Nov., 1857, was graduated at Brown in 1879, and studied in Berlin, Leipzig, and Bonn. Since 1883 he has been professor of Latin and German in Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y.

HARKNESS, James, clergyman, b. in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 13 March, 1803; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 4 July, 1878. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh, was ordained to the ministry in 1832, and became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Ecclefechan, Scotland. He came to the United States in 1839, and held pastorates in New York city, Fishkill, and Rochester, N. Y. In 1862 he was installed over the 3d Presbyterian church in Jersey City, where he remained until his death. He had studied medicine, had taken a medical degree, and practised among his various congregations. He adopted homœopathy in 1840. He contributed frequently to the magazines of his denomination, and published "Messiah's Throne and Kingdom" (New York, 1855).—His son, **William,** astronomer, b. in Ecclefechan, Scotland, 17 Dec., 1837, studied at Lafayette college, and was graduated in 1858 at Rochester university, where he also received the degree of LL. D. in 1874. He was graduated in medicine in 1862, was appointed aide at the U. S. naval observatory in August of that year, and also served as surgeon in the U. S. army at the second battle of Bull Run, and during the attack on Washington in July, 1864. He was commissioned professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander, in August, 1863, and stationed at the naval observatory in Washington, D. C. In 1865–'6, during a cruise on the "Monadnock," he made an extensive series of observations on terrestrial magnetism at the principal ports in South America. His results were published by the Smithsonian institution (Washington, 1872). On his return he was attached to the U. S. hydrographic office during 1867, and from 1868 till 1874 to the naval observatory. He discovered the 1474 line of the solar corona at Des Moines, Iowa, during the total eclipse of 7 Aug., 1869. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the U. S. transit-of-Venus commission, and, after designing most of the instruments to be employed, he went to Hobart Town, Tasmania, as chief of the party that observed the transit there, made a voyage around the world, and returned to Washington in 1875. He was promoted to the relative rank of captain in 1878, was made executive officer of the transit-of-Venus commission, and fitted out all of the expeditions in 1882. The machine used for measuring the astronomical photographs obtained was designed by him, and a duplicate of this machine has recently been made for the Lick observatory in California. Since the return of the transit-of-Venus parties, he has been engaged in reducing and discussing their observations. He also devised the sperometer caliper, which is the most accurate instrument known for measuring the inequalities of the pivots of astronomical instruments. Prof. Harkness is a member of various scientific societies, and has prepared a great number of papers and reports.

HARLAN, James, lawyer, b. in Mercer county, Ky., 22 June, 1800; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 18 Feb., 1863. He received a public-school education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1817 till 1822. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1823, beginning to practise in Harrodsburg. He was for four years prosecuting attorney for his circuit, and in 1834 was elected a representative in congress as a Whig, serving from 1835 till 1839. During his last session he was chairman of the committee for investigating defalcations. He was secretary of state of Kentucky in 1840–'4, a presidential elector in 1841, and a member of the legislature in 1845. In 1850 he was appointed attorney-general for Kentucky, which office he held until his death.—His son, **John Marshall,** lawyer, b. in Boyle county, Ky., 1 June, 1833, was graduated at Centre college in 1850, and at the law department of Transylvania university in 1853. In 1851 he was adjutant-general of Kentucky, and in 1858 became judge of Franklin county, Ky. He was afterward an unsuccessful Whig candidate for congress, and at the beginning of the civil war entered the Union army as colonel of the 10th Kentucky infantry. He was attorney-general of Kentucky in 1863–'7, and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of the state in 1871 and 1875. He was a member of the Louisiana commission that was appointed by President Hayes, and on 29 Nov., 1877, became associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, as successor of David Davis.—John Marshall's son, **Richard Davenport,** was graduated at Princeton in 1881, and is now (1887) in charge of the Lenox Presbyterian church on Fifth avenue, in New York city.

HARLAN, James, statesman, b. in Clarke county, Ill., 25 Aug., 1820. He was graduated at the Indiana Asbury university in 1845, held the office of superintendent of public instruction in Iowa in 1847, and was president of Iowa Wesleyan university in 1853. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1855 as a Whig, and served as chairman of the committee on public lands, but his seat was declared vacant on a technicality on 12 Jan., 1857. On the 17th of the same month he was re-elected for the term ending in 1861, and in the latter year was a delegate to the Peace convention. He was re-elected to the senate for the term ending in

1867, but resigned in 1865, having been appointed by President Lincoln secretary of the interior. He was again elected to the senate in 1866, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of that year. He was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and Indian affairs, and also served on those on foreign relations, agriculture, and the Pacific railroad. In 1869 he was appointed president of the Iowa university. After leaving the senate in 1873 he became editor of the "Washington Chronicle." From 1882 till 1885 he was presiding judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims.

HARLAN, Richard, naturalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Sept., 1796; d. in New Orleans, La., 30 Sept., 1843. Previous to his graduation at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, he made a voyage to Calcutta as surgeon of an East India ship. He practised his profession in Philadelphia, was elected in 1821 professor of comparative anatomy in the Philadelphia museum, was a member of the cholera commission in 1832, and surgeon to the Philadelphia hospital. In 1839 he visted Europe a second time, and after his return in 1843 removed to New Orleans, and became in that year vice-president of the Louisiana state medical society. He was a member of many learned societies in this country and abroad, and published "Observations on the Genus Salamandra" (Philadelphia, 1824); "Fauna Americana" (1825); "American Herpetology" (1827); "Medical and Physical Researches" (1835); and a translation of Gannal's "History of Embalming," with additions (1840).—His son, **George Cuvier,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Jan., 1835, was educated at Delaware college and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1858. He was appointed resident physician of Wills eye hospital in 1857, of St. Joseph's hospital in 1858, and of the Pennsylvania hospital in 1859. For some time during the civil war he served as medical officer on the gun-boat "Union," and for three years was surgeon of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry. He is now (1887) professor of diseases of the eye in the Philadelphia polyclinic, and has published numerous papers on his specialty. He is the author of "Diseases of the Orbit" in Wood's "Reference Hand-Book," and has revised parts of the American edition of Holmes's "System of Surgery."

HARLAND, Henry, author, b. in New York city, 1 March, 1861. He received his education in the College of the city of New York and in Harvard, but was not graduated. From 1883 till 1886 he was employed in the office of the surrogate of New York. He writes under the pen-name of Sidney Luska, and has published "As It was Written" (New York, 1885); "Mrs. Peixada" (1886); "The Yoke of the Thorah," and "A Land of Love" (1887).

HARMAND, Louis Gustave, French pilot, b. in Dieppe, France, in 1503; d. in Acapulco, New Spain, in 1549. He had served in the French navy, and in 1541 offered his services to Antonio de Mendoza, then viceroy of New Spain, who attached him to the expedition commanded by Vasquez de Coronado and Fray Marcos de Niña. On his return, Mendoza appointed him chief pilot, and in 1543 sent him to explore the coasts of California. He sailed in a small brig on 20 March, 1543, and kept always in sight of the land, making charts, and advancing three degrees farther than Hernando de Alarcon in the Gulf of California. He rectified the map of Alarcon, and brought back proof that California is not an island, as had been believed. Harmand landed several times, and collected some interesting traditions current among the natives, which he published under the title "Les indigènes de la Californie" (Paris, 1647). A copy of the original edition, probably the only one now in existence, is in the National library of Paris. It has been reprinted by Ternaux Compans, the historian of the discovery of South America, in his collection. Harmand's map of California is wonderfully exact, considering that the navigator had scarcely any instrument.

HARMAR, Josiah, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1753; d. there, 20 Aug., 1813. He was educated chiefly in Robert Proud's Quaker school. In 1776 he entered the Continental army as captain in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, was made lieutenant-colonel in the following year, and served until the close of the war. He was in Washington's army in the campaigns of 1778–'80, and in Gen. Greene's division in the south in 1781–'2. In 1783 he was made brevet-colonel of the 1st U. S. regiment. He took the ratification of the definitive treaty to France in 1784, and as Indian agent for the northwest territory was present when the treaty was made at Fort McIntosh on 20 Jan., 1785. He was made lieutenant-colonel of infantry on 12 Aug., 1784, and in 1787 was brevetted brigadier-general by resolution of congress. He became general-in-chief of the army in 1789, and in 1790 he commanded an expedition against the Miami Indians. He resigned his commission in 1792, and in the following year was appointed adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, which office he held until 1799. During this service he was active in preparing and equipping the Pennsylvania troops for Wayne's Indian campaign of 1793–'4.

HARMONY, David B., naval officer, b. in Easton, Pa., 3 Sept., 1832. He entered the navy as midshipman on 7 April, 1847, passed that grade in 1853, became lieutenant in 1855, lieutenant-commander in 1862, commander in 1866, captain in 1875, and commodore in 1885. He served on the "Iroquois" at the passage of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, and at the capture of New Orleans, and took part in many severe engagements with the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. He was executive officer of the iron-clad "Nahant" in the first attack on Fort Sumter, 7 April, 1863, and in the engagement with the ram "Atlanta" on 17 June, and in all the attacks on defences at Charleston, from 4 July till 7 September. He held a command in the Eastern gulf squadron in 1863, and commanded the "Saratoga" in the Western gulf squadron in 1864–'5, taking part in the capture of Mobile and its defences. He commanded a division of eight vessels in an expedition to Montgomery, Ala., in April, 1865, and in 1867 commanded the "Frolic" in Europe, one of the vessels of Admiral Farragut's squadron. He was honorably mentioned in the reports of Com. De Camp, Com. Palmer, and Com. Downes. He made his last cruise in 1881, was a member of the examining and retiring boards in 1883–'5, and is now (1887) serving as chief of the bureau of yards and docks, having held this office since 1885.

HARNDEN, William Frederick, expressman, b. in Reading, Mass., 23 Aug., 1813; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1845. For five years he was conductor and passenger-clerk on the Boston and Worcester railroad. Early in 1839 he originated the express system of transportation for merchandise or parcels. On 4 March of that year, after public announcement in the newspapers for several days, he made his first trip from Boston to New York as an "express-package carrier." Mr. Harnden proposed also to take the charge of freight and

attend to its delivery, for which purpose he was to make four trips a week. The project recommended itself to business men, and was particularly acceptable to the press, to which Mr. Harnden made himself useful in the voluntary transmission of news in advance of the mail. In 1840 Dexter Brigham, Jr., his New York agent, became his partner, and soon afterward went to England, where he laid the foundation of Harnden and Company's foreign business. During the same year their line was extended to Philadelphia, and later to Albany. The business grew with great rapidity, but Mr. Harnden's health failed, and he soon died. For several years the company was continued by the remaining members of the firm, but in 1854 it was consolidated with others to form the Adams express company. In 1866 a monument was erected to Mr. Harnden's memory in Mount Auburn cemetery, near Cambridge, Mass., by the "express companies of the United States."

HARNETT, Cornelius, statesman, b. probably in North Carolina, 20 April, 1723; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 20 April, 1781. He acquired property at Wilmington, N. C., and first became known in public affairs through his opposition to the stamp-act and kindred measures. He represented the borough of Wilmington in the provincial assembly in 1770–'1, and was chairman of the more important committees of that body. In 1772 Mr. Harnett, Robert Howe, and Judge Maurice Moore were named by the assembly a committee to prepare a remonstrance against the appointment, by Gov. Martin, of commissioners to run the southern boundary-line of the province. In 1773 Josiah Quincy, while travelling in the south for his health, spent a night at the residence of Mr. Harnett, whom he styled "the Samuel Adams of North Carolina." As the Revolution approached, Harnett became its master-spirit throughout the Cape Fear region. In December, 1773, he was placed on the committee of continental correspondence for the Wilmington district. In the Provincial congress of 1775 he represented his old constituents; and when a provincial council was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the abdication of Martin, he was made its president and became the actual governor of North Carolina. He was a member of the Provincial congress at Halifax, N. C., in the spring of 1776, and, as chairman of a committee to consider the usurpations of the home government, submitted a report that empowered the North Carolina delegates in the Continental congress to use their influence in favor of a declaration of independence. Soon afterward Sir Henry Clinton, with a British fleet, appeared in Cape Fear river, and honored Harnett and Robert Howe by excepting them from his offer of a general pardon to those who should return to their allegiance. When, on 22 July, the Declaration of Independence arrived at Halifax, Harnett read it to a great concourse of citizens and soldiers, who took him on their shoulders and bore him in triumph through the town. In the autumn of the same year he assisted in drafting a state constitution and bill of rights, and to his liberal spirit the citizens are indebted for the clause securing religious liberty. Under the new constitution Harnett became one of the council, and was, in 1778, elected to fill Gov. Caswell's seat in congress. His name is to be found signed to the "articles of confederation and perpetual union." When the British subsequently took possession of the Cape Fear region, Harnett was taken prisoner and died in captivity.

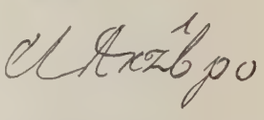
HARNEY, John Hopkins, journalist, b. in Bourbon county, Ky., 20 Feb., 1806; d. in Jefferson county, Ky., 27 Jan., 1867. Being left by the death of his parents in straitened circumstances, he was compelled to educate himself, and developed a talent for mathematics. At the age of seventeen he successfully solved a problem in surveying that had been referred to him by two rivals, which attracted so much attention that he was soon made principal of the Paris, Ky., academy. The money thus earned he devoted to the purchase of a scholarship in the University of Oxford, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1827 in belles-lettres and theology. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Indiana in 1828, and in 1833 accepted the corresponding chair at Hanover college, Ind., and began the preparation of his "Algebra." In 1839 he was made president of Louisville college. This office he retained until 1843, when the college was closed. The year following, Mr. Harney began the publication of the Louisville "Democrat," which he continued to edit until his death. He was elected trustee of the Louisville school-board in 1850, and afterward president, and established many reforms. In 1861–'2 he was elected to the legislature, and as chairman of the committee on Federal relations, when Kentucky was invaded by the Confederate army, he drafted the famous resolution, "Resolved, That Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee, troops to be withdrawn from the soil unconditionally." Mr. Harney declined a re-election and devoted himself to protesting in the "Democrat" against the arbitrary arrest and deportation of citizens, opposing the grant of "another man or another dollar" until the liberties of the citizen were assured. This led to his arrest, but Gen. Burnside, after looking into the matter, disapproved the action of his subordinates, and the journalist was released. At the close of the war Mr. Harney urged the repeal of the severe laws against self-expatriated Confederates, and succeeded in carrying a measure of full restoration; but in 1868 he opposed the nomination of such rehabilitated citizens for high office, on the ground that it would provoke further arbitrary arrests. His "Algebra" (Louisville, 1840) ranks high as a text-book for advanced pupils.—His son, **William Wallace,** journalist, b. in Bloomington, Ind., 20 June, 1831, was educated at Louisville college and at home, and graduated at the law department of Louisville university in 1855. He was principal of a ward school in the latter city in 1852–'6, and afterward became the first principal of the Louisville high-school. During the two years succeeding he occupied the chair of English and ancient languages in the State university at Lexington, Ky. He then became associate editor of the Louisville "Democrat," and in 1869 its editor-in-chief. In the latter year he removed to Florida, where he planted an orange-grove. From September, 1883, till March, 1885, he edited "The Bitter Sweet" at Kissimmee, Fla. Besides his labors as a journalist, Mr. Harney has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and has written several essays on orange-culture. His fugitive poems and his sketches of southern life are popular.

HARNEY, John Milton, poet, b. in Sussex county, Del., 9 March, 1789; d. in Bardstown, Ky., 15 Jan., 1825. He was a son of Thomas Harney, an officer in the war of the Revolution. In 1791 the family emigrated to Tennessee, and subsequently removed to Louisiana. Young Harney studied medicine and settled at Bardstown, Nelson co., Ky. While on a visit to Europe he received a naval appointment, and spent several years in Buenos Ayres. On his return to the United States

he edited a paper at Savannah, Ga., for a time, but, being seized with a violent fever in consequence of his exertions at a fire, he returned to Bardstown in broken health and died there. Before his death he had become a Roman Catholic and joined the order of Dominican monks, entering a monastery at Bardstown. With the exception of "Crystalina," a fairy-tale in six cantos, published anonymously (1816), Mr. Harney's poems were not printed until after his death, and then appeared only in magazines. The lines "To a Valued Friend," "Echo and the Lover," "The Whippoorwill," and "The Fever Dream" have been the most admired.—His brother, **William Selby,** soldier, b. near Haysboro, Davidson co., Tenn., 27 Aug., 1800, was appointed from Louisiana 2d lieutenant in the 19th U. S. infantry, 13 Feb., 1818, and promoted to be 1st lieutenant, 7 Jan., 1819. He was commisioned captain, 14 May, 1825; major and paymaster, 1 May, 1833; lieutenant-colonel, 2d dragoons, 15 Aug., 1836; colonel, 30 June, 1846; and brigadier-general, 14 June, 1858. He took part in the Black Hawk war in 1833, and also in the Florida war, distinguishing himself in action at Fort Mellon and in the defence of a trading-house at Carloosahatchie, 23 July, 1839. He commanded several expeditions into the Everglades, and in December, 1840, was brevetted colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct." He was also mentioned for his bravery at Medellin, Mexico, 25 March, 1847, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. On 3 Sept., 1855, he completely defeated the Sioux Indians at Sand Hills, on the north fork of the Platte river. In June, 1858, he was placed in command of the Department of Oregon, and on 9 July, 1859, took possession of the island of San Juan, near Vancouver, which was claimed by the English government to be included within the boundaries of British Columbia. A dispute with Great Britain and the recall of Harney followed. He was subsequently assigned to the command of the Department of the West, and in April, 1861, while on his way from St. Louis to Washington, was arrested by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry and taken to Richmond, Va. Here he met with many old acquaintances, who urged him to join the south. On meeting Gen. Lee, Harney said to him: "I am sorry to meet you in this way." Lee replied: "Gen. Harney, I had no idea of taking any part in this matter; I wanted to stay at Arlington and raise potatoes for my family; but my friends forced me into it." Gen. Harney also met Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who told him that he was opposed to the war, but that he would be execrated by his relatives, all of whom lived in Virginia, if he did not side with the south. Harney was speedily released, and departed for Washington. On his return to St. Louis he issued several proclamations warning the people of Missouri of the danger of secession, and the evil effects that would follow from a dissolution of the Union. On 21 May he entered into an agreement with Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the Missouri militia, to make no military movement so long as peace was maintained by the state authorities. He was soon afterward relieved of his command, and was placed on the retired list, 1 Aug., 1863. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general "for long and faithful service." Gen. Harney now (1887) resides in St. Louis. See "The Life and Military Services of Gen. William Selby Harney, by L. U. Reavis" (St. Louis, 1887).

HARNISCH, Albert Ernest, sculptor, b. in Philadelphia, 14 Feb., 1842. He early showed a taste for art, and while still a lad modelled his first work, a "Cupid." This was followed by "Love in Idleness," "Wandering Psyche," "Little Protector," and "Little Hunter." He then studied under Joseph A. Bailly in the Philadelphia academy of fine arts, and in 1869 went to Italy, where he still resides (1887). There he has executed several important works, among them his "Boy in the Eagle's Nest." He has also made a specialty of portrait-busts. To the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876 he sent a statue, and a "Sketch for a Monument to the Prisoner's Friend." In 1878 he executed a model for a proposed equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to be erected at Richmond, Va., which is said to be "remarkable in respect to its simplicity." He is also to be credited with the Calhoun monument at Charleston, S. C., dedicated 26 April, 1887, the Clement Barclay family group, and other works.

HARO, Alonso Nunez de (ah'ro), Mexican archbishop, b. in Villagarcia, Spain, 31 Oct., 1729; d. in Mexico, 26 May, 1800. He studied philosophy and theology with the Dominicans of Peter Martyr, at the Royal university, and at the College of San Clemente de Españoles at Bologna, where he was subsequently appointed rector and professor of sacred literature. He was nominated archbishop of Mexico by Clement XIV., and became celebrated for his eloquence. He founded numerous charitable and educational institutions, the principal of which was the College of Tepotzotlan. Here, among other professorships, he established one of the Mexican language. He endowed the college liberally, and bestowed on it an extensive and well-chosen library. He was at one time visited by his former schoolmate Father O'Brien, pastor of St. Peter's church, New York, and raised $5,920 for his church. He also gave Father O'Brien several paintings for St. Peter's, among others a "Crucifixion" by Vallejo, a Mexican painter. Archbishop Haro ordered the words "Here lies Alonso, the sinner, dust and nothingness," to be engraved on his tomb.



HARO, Gonzalo Lopez de, Spanish navigator, b. in Corciña, Spain, in 1734; d. in Acapulco, or in Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1796. He settled early in New Spain, acquired a reputation as a skilful pilot on the Pacific coast, and in 1788 was appointed by the viceroy, Flores, chief pilot of the expedition to the northwest, which left San Blas on 8 March, consisting of the frigate "Princesa" and the brig "San Carlos," under the command of Esteban Martinez. On 23 June they passed the volcano of Miranda in eruption, and after parting company with the other vessel, in a storm, Haro discovered, on 30 June, a Russian establishment formed by the crew of the "Tschernikoff," who had been shipwrecked in 1746. Bearing toward Trinity island, he met his convoy again, on 2 July, and they touched at the island of Kodiak and the Schumagin islands, and discovered, on 16 July, the Unimok volcano, landing on 3 Aug. at Ounalaska.

They sailed again on 24 Aug., and arrived in San Blas on 5 Dec., 1788. In February, 1789, Haro was sent again with the same vessels with orders to take possession of Nootka in the name of the king of Spain, and did so on 5 May. On 3 July the English brig "Argonaut" entered the port, with the intention of forming an establishment, and Haro confiscated the vessel and arrested the master, Colnet. He established a factory and trading-post there, but, not finding any inducement to winter, he sailed on 31 Oct., and entered San Blas, 6 Dec., 1789. He wrote a description of his two voyages, the manuscript of which is preserved among the archives at Mexico. The authority of Haro's observations was accepted in the treaty of April, 1828, between the United States and Russia.

HARO Y TAMARIZ, Antonio de, Mexican politician, b. in San Luis Potosi in 1810; d. in Europe about 1872. He was one of the chiefs of the conservative party, and for some time secretary of the treasury under Santa-Anna. In 1854 he declared against the dictator, and put himself at the head of a revolution in San Luis Potosi, while Vidaurri did the same in the north, and Comonfort and Alvarez in the south; but Haro did not fully accept the liberal principles of the latter, and, while proclaiming the deposition of Santa-Anna, demanded guarantees for the clergy and the army, and the convocation of a congress. After the fall of the dictator he refused to recognize the authority of the provisional president, Carrera, but declared in favor of the junta of Cuernavaca, and recognized Comonfort as president, after the resignation of Alvarez. But he soon joined the conservative opposition, and in January, 1856, was arrested and accused of a conspiracy to establish an empire either in his own favor or that of a son of Iturbide. He was taken to Vera Cruz, whence he was to be sent as an exile, but escaped, joined the clerical forces in Puebla, and was given the title of general-in-chief of the army. Puebla was soon besieged by the government troops, and, although Haro defended the city obstinately, democratic ideas began to spread in the garrison, and the soldiers opened the gates to the besiegers toward the end of March, 1856. Haro was taken prisoner, carried to Mexico, and sent into exile, where he died.

HARPER, James, founder of a firm of printers and publishers, originally consisting of JAMES, b. 13 April, 1795, d. in New York, 27 March, 1869; JOHN, b. 22 Jan., 1797, d. 22 April, 1875; JOSEPH WESLEY, b. 25 Dec., 1801, d. 14 Feb., 1870; and FLETCHER, b. 31 Jan., 1806, d. 29 May, 1877. They were the sons of Joseph Harper, a farmer at Newtown, L. I. James and John came to New York, and James was apprenticed to Paul and Thomas, while John served Jonathan Seymour, printers. Having concluded their apprenticeship, they established themselves in business, at first only printing for booksellers, but soon began to publish on their own account. The first book that the firm printed was "Seneca's Morals," in 1817, and by a strange coincidence a new edition of this work appeared on the day of the death of the last of the four brothers. The first book that they published on their own account was "Locke on the Human Understanding," in 1818. The old firm of J. and J. Harper issued about 200 works. Wesley and Fletcher Harper were apprenticed to their elder brothers, and as they became of age were admitted as partners; and the style of the firm was about 1833 changed to "Harper and Brothers." In 1853 their establishment occupied nine contiguous buildings in Cliff and Pearl streets, filled with costly machinery and books. On 10 Dec. of that year the whole was burned to the ground, in consequence of a workman engaged in repairs having thrown a burning paper into a tank of benzine, which he mistook for water. Most of their stereotype plates were stored in vaults, and were saved; but the loss in buildings, machinery, and books amounted to $1,000,000, upon which there was only $250,000 insurance. The next day they hired temporary premises, and employed the principal printers and binders in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia in reproducing their books. Before the ruins of the fire could be cleared away the plans for their new edifice were prepared. It covers about half an acre of ground, extending from Cliff street to Franklin square in Pearl street, and, including cellars, the structure is seven stories high. It is absolutely fire-proof, and constitutes probably the most complete publishing establishment in the world, all the operations in the preparation and publication of a book being carried on under a single roof, and the regular number of employés in the premises of both sexes being about 1,000. Besides the books published, they issue four illustrated periodicals: "Harper's Magazine," established in 1850, a monthly, devoted to literature and the arts; "Harper's Weekly," established in 1857, devoted to literature and topics of the day; "Harper's Bazar," established in 1867, devoted to the fashions, literature, and social life; and "Harper's Young People," a children's magazine, established in 1881. James Harper was in 1844 elected mayor of the city of New York for the succeeding year, and he was subsequently put forward for the governorship of the state; but he preferred to conduct the business of the firm rather than enter public life. In March, 1869, while driving in Fifth avenue, his horses took fright, and he was thrown from his carriage; when aid reached him he was insensible, and died two days afterward. Wesley Harper, who for many years had charge of the literary department, died after a long illness. After the death of his two brothers, John Harper withdrew from active business; and the firm was reorganized by the admission of several of the sons of the original partners. These, after receiving a careful education, several of them at Columbia college, entered the house, each serving a regular apprenticeship in some branch of the business. The firm now (1887) consists of Philip J. A. Harper, son of James, b. 21 Oct., 1824; Fletcher, Jr., b. 7 Oct., 1828; Joseph Wesley, Jr., b. 16 March, 1830; the two sons of John—John Wesley, b. 6 May, 1831, and Joseph Abner, b. 31 March, 1833; and Joseph Henry, grandson of Fletcher Harper. Fletcher, Jr.'s, wife established in 1878 a summer resort at north Long Branch, N. J., for the working-girls of New York, providing accommodations at actual cost, and since her death this charity has been continued by her daughter, Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley.

HARPER, John M., Canadian educator, b. in Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 10 Feb., 1845. After studying at the parish-school and the Glasgow established church training-college, he went to Canada and was graduated at Queen's university,

Kingston, Ontario. He subsequently received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Illinois, after finishing a three years' course in the section of metaphysical science. Before leaving his native country he had received an appointment to an academy in New Brunswick, and, after several years' residence in the maritime provinces, he became the principal of the Victoria high-school at St. John, N. B. When this school was destroyed, in the great fire at St. John, Dr. Harper became principal of the Provincial normal-school at Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, and afterward professor in the Amalgamated normal-school and Prince of Wales college, with special supervision of the training of teachers. He is now inspector of superior schools for the province of Quebec, and editor of the "Educational Record" of Quebec. Dr. Harper was instrumental in establishing a periodical in Nova Scotia devoted to the cultivation of Canadian literature, and has written much in prose and verse, including poems in the Scottish dialect. He has also prepared and published school text-books, and is the author of various lectures.

HARPER, Joseph Morrill, physician, b. in Limerick, York co., Me., 21 June, 1787; d. in Canterbury, N. H., 15 Jan., 1865. He studied medicine, and began to practise in 1810 at Canterbury, where he afterward resided. He served in the war of 1812 as assistant surgeon in the 4th infantry. He was a member of the legislature in 1826–'7, and again in 1829–'30, serving during the latter year as president of the senate, and ex-officio as governor from February until June, 1831, through the resignation of Mathew Harvey. He was then elected to congress as a Democrat, and served from 5 Dec., 1831, till 3 March, 1835. From 1842 till 1856 he was president of the Mechanics' bank of Concord, N. H. He passed the latter part of his life on a farm, having retired from the practice of his profession.

HARPER, Robert Goodloe, senator, b. near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1765; d. in Baltimore, Md., 15 Jan., 1825. He was the son of poor parents, who, during his childhood, removed to Granville, N. C. At the age of fifteen he served, under Gen. Greene, in a troop of horse, composed of the youth of the neighborhood, during the closing scenes of the southern campaign of the Revolution. He was graduated at Princeton in 1785, studied law in Charleston, S. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1786. He soon removed to the interior of the state, where he became known through a series of articles on a proposed change in the constitution. He was elected to the legislature and subsequently sent to congress, serving from 9 Feb., 1795, till 3 March, 1801, and warmly supporting the administrations of Washington and Adams. He served in the war of 1812, being promoted from the rank of colonel to that of major-general. Soon after the defeat of the Federalists he married the daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and removed to Baltimore, Md., where he attained eminence at the bar. He was employed with Joseph Hopkinson as counsel for Judge Samuel Chase, of the U. S. supreme court, in his impeachment trial. At a dinner given at Georgetown, D. C., 5 June, 1813, in honor of the recent Russian victories, he gave as a toast "Alexander the Deliverer," following it with a speech eulogizing the Russians. On the publication of the speech, Robert Walsh addressed the author a letter in which he expressed the opinion that the oration underrated the military character of Napoleon, and failed to point out the danger of Russian ascendency. To this letter Harper made an elaborate reply, Walsh responded, and the correspondence was then (1814) published in a volume. Harper was elected to the U. S. senate from Maryland to serve from 29 Jan., 1816, till 3 March, 1821, but resigned in the former year to become one of the Federalist candidates for vice-president. In 1819–'20 he visited Europe with his family, and after his return employed himself chiefly in the promotion of schemes of internal improvements. He was an active member of the American colonization society, and the town of Harper, near Cape Palmas, Africa, was named in his honor. His pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France" (1797), acquired great celebrity. He also printed "An Address on the British Treaty" (1796); "Letters on the Proceedings of Congress"; and "Letters to His Constituents" (1801). A collection of his various letters, addresses, and pamphlets was published with the title "Select Works" (Baltimore, 1814).

HARPER, William, jurist, b. in the island of Antigua, 17 Jan., 1790; d. in South Carolina, 10 Oct., 1847. His father, an English Methodist, had been sent to Antigua as a missionary by John Wesley, but came to Baltimore, Md., and afterward removed to Columbia, S. C., where William was graduated at South Carolina college in 1808. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1818 emigrated to Missouri. In 1819 he was elected chancellor, and was a member of the convention that adopted the state constitution of 1821. In 1823 he resigned, and, returning to Columbia, S. C., was made state reporter. After performing the duties of the office for two years, he was appointed U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Gaillard, and served from 28 March till 7 Dec., 1826. He then removed to Charleston, S. C., and practised his profession until 1828, when he was elected to the state house of representatives and chosen speaker. The same year he was elected chancellor, and retained the office until 1830, when he was made one of the judges of the court of appeals. On the abolition of that court in 1835 he was again chosen chancellor. In November, 1832, he was a member of the convention that passed the ordinance of nullification, and met with the same body in March, 1833, to rescind it. He is the author of an article on "Colonization" in the "Southern Review," a speech in congress on the "Panama Mission," a eulogy on Chancellor de Saussure, and several addresses in favor of nullification.

HARPER, William Rainey, Hebraist, b. in New Concord, Ohio, 26 July, 1856. He was graduated at Muskingum college, in his native town, in 1870, and was professor of Hebrew in Chicago Baptist theological seminary from 1879 till 1887, when he became professor of the Semitic languages at Yale. He has published several Hebrew text-books, including "Elements of Hebrew" (Chicago, 1882), and is the editor of "Hebraica" and the "Old Testament Student."

HARRAH, Charles Jefferson, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Jan., 1817. His education

was embraced in three days of schooling. At the age of seven he went to work on a farm, where he remained until in his fourteenth year. He then became apprenticed to the ship-carpenter's trade, in which he continued until 1843, when, on account of failing health, he sailed for Brazil. In 1852–'7 he was proprietor of a ship-yard at Rio Janeiro, and then engaged in railroad and navigation enterprises, amassing a large fortune, with which he returned to his native city in 1874. During his thirty years' residence in Brazil he held confidential relations with the imperial government. In 1865 he was sent by the emperor to the United States to purchase iron-clads and armaments, bringing with him a letter of credit for £1,000,000, which was shortly followed by another for an equal amount. In 1867 he was sent on a confidential mission to the river Platte to investigate irregularities and abuses in the commissariat department of the Brazilian army. In 1869 he was president of the first telegraph company organized in the empire. In 1870, with a few other merchants, he established at Rio Janeiro the first public school in the empire, and during the same year the emperor made him a knight of the Imperial order da Rosa, and afterward a commander of the same order.

HARRIMAN, Walter, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Warner, N. H., 8 April, 1817; d. in Concord, N. H., 25 July, 1884. He received an academical education and began teaching, but became a Universalist clergyman, and in 1841 took charge of a society at Harvard, Mass. After a few years he became pastor of a new Universalist church in his native town. In 1851, having meantime engaged in trade, he decided, against the earnest solicitation of friends, to abandon the ministry. In 1849, and again in 1850, he had already been chosen representative of his town to the general court, and in 1853 and 1854 was elected state treasurer. In August, 1855, he was appointed to a clerkship in the pension-office at Washington, but resigned the following January to take part in the political canvass of that winter, which resulted in "no choice" by the people. In the spring of 1856 he was appointed by President Pierce on a commission to classify and appraise the Indian lands of Kansas. He was again in the legislature in 1858, and in 1859 and 1860 was elected to the state senate, his Republican opponent being on each occasion his own brother. He made speeches to sustain the Know-Nothing movement in 1855–'6, canvassed Michigan for Buchanan in company with Gen. Lewis Cass, and was an earnest supporter of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. In May, 1861, Mr. Harriman became editor of the "Union Democrat," published at Manchester, N. H., in which he advocated forcible and immediate action against the seceding states. He became colonel of the 11th New Hampshire regiment, was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, 6 May, 1864, sent to Macon, Ga., and removed thence to Charleston, where he was placed, with forty-nine other northern officers, under the fire of the National batteries on Morris island. There he was for fifty-two days, until Gen. Foster, in retaliation, placed fifty Confederate officers of the same rank under fire of the guns on Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. This led to an exchange on 4 Aug., 1864. After returning home and engaging actively in the campaign of that year in favor of Lincoln and Johnson, Col. Harriman rejoined his regiment, and commanded a brigade at Petersburg. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. He was elected secretary of state of New Hampshire in 1865 and 1866, and governor in 1867 and 1868. In the last year he made a tour in the middle and western states, advocating the election of Gen. Grant. As a political speaker he had few superiors. He was naval officer at the port of Boston throughout Grant's entire administration, removed to Concord, N. H., in 1872, and in 1881 was again chosen to the legislature. Gov. Harriman published a "History of Warner, N. H." (1879), and "In the Orient," a record of a tour through Europe and the east in 1882 (Boston, 1883).

HARRINGTON, Charles, Earl of, soldier, b. in England, 17 March, 1753; d. in Brighton, England, 5 Sept., 1829. He entered the foot-guards in 1769, when he was Lord Petersham, and in February, 1776, as a captain in the 29th regiment, he arrived at Quebec, and served in all the operations of Gen. Burgoyne until the surrender at Saratoga, where he was that officer's aide, and carried his despatches to England. He succeeded to the earldom in 1779, afterward served in the West Indies, and was promoted general in 1803. He was captain, governor, and constable of Windsor castle.

HARRINGTON, Ebenezer Burke, lawyer, b. near Lyons, Wayne co., N. Y., in 1813; d. in Detroit, Mich., in 1844. He was educated in New York city, and in 1830–'31 served as reporter of the senate of that state. He began the study of the law in 1832, and compiled a digest of English and American equity cases with the aid of Oliver L. Barbour (Saratoga, 1837). In June of the latter year he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he removed from Saratoga, N. Y., to Michigan, where he was employed with E. J. Roberts in arranging and indexing the revised statutes of that state. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1839, and acted as state reporter from that year until his death. He is the author of "Harrington's Chancery Reports" (Detroit, 1841).

HARRINGTON, Joseph, Jr., clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 21 Feb., 1813; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 2 Nov., 1852. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and became principal of the academy at East Greenwich, R. I., but at the end of six months took charge of the Hawes school at South Boston, where he remained for five years. While teaching he studied theology, and in the autumn of 1839 was sent as a missionary to Chicago, Ill., by the American Unitarian association. After his ordination as an evangelist in Boston in September, 1840, Mr. Harrington returned to the west, and was the first to introduce the doctrines of his denomination in Milwaukee and other places. He held a pastorate in Hartford, Conn., from 1846 till 1852, when enfeebled health induced him to accept a call from San Francisco. He sailed from New York in July of that year, but in crossing the isthmus caught the Panama fever, which resulted fatally. After his death appeared a volume of his sermons, with a memoir by William Whiting (Boston, 1854).

HARRINGTON, Mark Walrod, astronomer, b. in Sycamore, Ill., 18 Aug., 1848. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1868, and has since lectured on astronomy in Oberlin college and in the Louisiana state university, Baton Rouge. For a year he was connected with the Chinese foreign office in Pekin, and he also spent a year in Alaska. Subsequently he became professor of astronomy in the University of Michigan, which chair he now holds, being also director of the observatory. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and is a member of other societies. In 1884 he established the "American Meteorological Journal," of which he is now (1887) chief editor.

HARRINGTON, Samuel Maxwell, jurist, b. in Dover, Del., 5 Feb., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, 28 Nov., 1865. He was graduated at Washington college, Charlestown, Md., in 1823, with the first honors of his class, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed secretary of state of Delaware in 1829, and again in 1830, and in the following year was selected to fill a vacancy on the bench of the state supreme court, and became its chief justice, holding the office until the court was united with the superior court. In the latter he sat as associate justice until 1855, when he was again made chief justice. In 1857 he succeeded to the chancellorship, the highest judicial office in the state. In 1849 he had been placed at the head of a commission to revise and codify the laws, and received a vote of thanks from the legislature. During the civil war Judge Harrington was a staunch supporter of the government, and did much to strengthen the administration of Mr. Lincoln. In 1854 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. He is the author of "Reports of the Supreme Court of Delaware" (3 vols., Dover, 1837–'44).

HARRINGTON, Timothy, clergyman, b. in Waltham, Mass., in 1715; d. in Lancaster, Worcester co., Mass., 18 Dec., 1795. He was graduated at Harvard in 1737, studied theology, and settled in 1741 as pastor of a Congregational church in Lower Ashuelot, now Swanzey, N. H., whence he was driven by the Indians in 1747. The following year he was called to the church at Lancaster, where he remained until his death. It is related of him that having been in the habit, before the Revolutionary war, of praying in his pulpit for the health of "our excellent King George," he so far forgot himself on one occasion, after the Declaration of Independence, as to lapse into the old form, but immediately added, "O Lord! I mean George Washington." He was one of the most pure and gentle-hearted among New England pastors, a scholar of remarkable attainments, and possessed of warm affections. He was accused of being a loyalist, and was undoubtedly opposed to the Whigs, being of opinion that separation would ruin the colonies. In 1777 a list of proscribed persons was posted up in town-meeting, to which his name had been added on motion of some one who disliked him. He thereupon arose, "his hairs touched with silver, and his benignant features kindling into a glow of honest indignation," and, baring his bosom before his people, exclaimed, "Strike, strike here with your daggers! I am a true friend to my country."

HARRIOT, or **HARRIOTT, Thomas,** mathematician, b. in Oxford, Eng., in 1560; d. in London, 2 July, 1621. After studying at St. Mary's hall, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1579, he became tutor to Sir Walter Raleigh, who in 1585 appointed him geographer to the second expedition to Virginia with Sir Richard Grenville. He remained there about two years. On his return he resumed his mathematical studies, and afterward received a yearly pension of £120 from Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was distinguished for his patronage of men of science. Harriot's death was caused by a cancer in the lip, occasioned, it is supposed, by his habit of holding in his mouth instruments of brass. From papers discovered in 1784, it would appear that he had either procured a telescope from Holland, or divined the construction of that instrument, and that he coincided in point of time with Galileo in discovering the spots on the sun's disk. On his return from this country he published "A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, etc." (London, 1588). It was afterward translated into Latin, French, and German, and is contained in volume iii. of Hakluyt's "Voyages." After his death his "Artis Analyticæ Praxis" was published (London, 1631). In this he discloses the important algebraical discovery that every equation may be regarded as formed by the product of as many simple equations as there are units in the number expressing its order. Besides this, Harriot made several changes in the notation of algebra.

HARRIS, Caleb Fiske, book-collector, b. in Warwick, R. I., 9 March, 1818; d. in Moosehead lake, Me., 2 Oct., 1881. He was educated at the Academy of Kingston, R. I., and at Brown university, but was not graduated. He engaged in the commission business in New York, and after 1856 in Providence, R. I., till the civil war, when he retired with a fortune. He subsequently developed a taste for the collection of the works of American poets and books bearing on early American history. Mr. Harris published an "Index to American Poetry and Plays in the Collection of C. Fiske Harris" (1874), which contained references to 4,129 separate works. Of these, 1,000 were part of a similar collection that had been begun by Albert G. Greene. William Cullen Bryant, in a letter to Mr. Harris, said: "Your work has amazed me by showing what multitudes of persons on our side of the Atlantic have wasted their time in writing verses in our language." Mr. Harris and his wife were drowned in Moosehead lake by the upsetting of a boat. His collection, which had increased to over 5,000 volumes, was bought by his cousin, Henry B. Anthony, and was bequeathed by the latter to Brown university. A complete catalogue, with notes and sketches of Albert G. Greene, Mr. Harris, and Henry B. Anthony, was made by the Rev. John G. Stockbridge (Providence, 1886).

HARRIS, Chapin A., dentist, b. in Pompey, Onondaga co., N. Y., in 1806; d. in Baltimore, Md., in 1860. He studied medicine, and settled in Ohio, but afterward removed to Baltimore, where he practised dentistry until his death. He founded Baltimore dental college (chartered in 1839), and was for some time its professor of dental surgery. He edited the "American Journal of Dental Science" from its establishment in 1839 till 1858, and was a contributor to other dental and medical journals. He is the author of "Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery" (Baltimore, 1839); "Characteristics of the Human Teeth" (Baltimore, 1841); "Diseases of the Maxillary Sinus" (Philadelphia, 1842); "Dictionary of Dental Science" (1849); and has edited "Fox's Natural History and Diseases of the Human Teeth," with additions (1846; 2d ed., Philadelphia, 1855).

HARRIS, Charles, lawyer, b. in England in 1772; d. in Georgia in March, 1827. He came to Georgia in 1788, studied law in Savannah, was admitted to the bar, and attained high distinction in his profession. He was twice elected to the judgeship of his circuit, but declined on both occasions, and on the retirement of Gov. Milledge from the U. S. senate in 1809 the place was tendered to him by both parties and was declined. Harris county, in Georgia, was named in his honor.

HARRIS, David Bullock, soldier, b. at Frederick's Hall, Louisa co., Va., 28 Sept., 1814; d. near Petersburg, Va., 10 Oct., 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, entered the 1st artillery, and, after serving a year, became assistant professor of engineering at West Point. He resigned from the army in 1835, and during several years thereafter was employed as a civil engineer on the James river and Kanawha canal and other

important works, but subsequently was a large exporter of tobacco and flour. When Virginia seceded from the Union in April, 1861, he became a captain of engineers in the state forces. He was the first to reconnoitre the line of Bull Run, and when the position at Manassas Junction was occupied in force toward the end of May, 1861, he planned and constructed the works for its defence. He was attached to the staff of Gen. Philip St. George Cocke at the battle of Bull Run, accompanied Beauregard to the west early in 1862, and there planned and constructed the works at Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, and the river-defences at Vicksburg. In October, 1862, he was transferred to Charleston, and took charge of the defensive engineering operations at that place. In 1864, as colonel of engineers, he went with Gen. Beauregard to Virginia, and was employed on the defences of Petersburg. A short time before his death he was commissioned a brigadier-general.

HARRIS, Elisha, physician, b. in Westminster, Vt., 4 March, 1824; d. in Albany, N. Y., 31 Jan., 1884. He was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons of New York in 1849, and entered on the practice of his profession in that city. In 1855 he was appointed superintendent and physician-in-chief of the quarantine hospital on Staten Island, and at that time constructed a floating hospital for the lower quarantine station. During the civil war he was instrumental in the organization of the U. S. sanitary commission in New York city, and was actively concerned in its work. On the organization of the Metropolitan board of health in 1866 he was made registrar of vital statistics, and also corresponding secretary, and in 1868 he was appointed sanitary superintendent of New York city. While holding this office he made a systematic inspection of tenement-houses, and so vigorously enforced the law providing for their ventilation and lighting that he secured, among other reforms, the putting in of nearly 40,000 windows and about 2,000 roof-ventilators during the year 1869. He also organized the first free public vaccination service, and the system of house-to-house visitation. In 1873 he was again made registrar of vital statistics, and held that office until the reorganization of this bureau in 1876. When the New York state board of health was created in 1880, Dr. Harris was appointed one of its members, and then became its secretary, which place he continued to hold until his death. The railway ambulance that has been adopted and used by the Prussian army was invented by him. Dr. Harris was connected with many medical and sanitary associations in the United States, was a delegate in 1876 to the International medical congress of the American public health association, and in 1878 was elected president of that association. He was the author of numerous articles on sanitary topics, and edited several valuable reports on these subjects.

HARRIS, George, Lord, British soldier, b. 18 March, 1746; d. at his estate of Belmont, Kent, England, 19 May, 1829. He was educated at Westminster, entered the army in 1759, became captain in 1771, came to this country with his regiment, and was engaged at Lexington and Bunker Hill. In the latter action he was severely wounded in the head, and in consequence was trepanned and went home, but returned in time to take the field previous to the landing of the army on Long Island in July, 1776. Capt. Harris was present at the affair of Flatbush, in the skirmishes on the island of New York, and in the engagement at White Plains. At Iron Hill he was shot through the leg, but, notwithstanding the severity of his wound, he mounted a horse and went in pursuit of the enemy. He was afterward present in every action up to 3 Nov., 1778, except that of Germantown. In the latter year he was appointed to a majority in his regiment, and in that rank served under Brig.-Gen. Meadows at St. Lucie. He afterward served in India, and in February, 1798, was made governor of Madras. In December, 1798, he was placed at the head of the army, and captured Seringapatam, for which service he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. He was promoted to the colonelcy of the 73d foot, 4 Feb., 1800; became lieutenant-general, 1 Jan., 1801; general, 1 Jan., 1812, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Harris, 11 Aug., 1815.

HARRIS, George Washington, humorist, b. in what is now Allegheny City, Pa., 20 March, 1814; d. near Knoxville, Tenn., 11 Dec., 1869. He was taken to Knoxville, Tenn., when four years old, was apprenticed to a jeweller, and afterward commanded a Tennessee-river steamboat. He wrote able political articles during the Harrison campaign, and in 1843 began to contribute humorous stories to the New York "Spirit of the Times," under the pen-name of "S—l." In 1858–'61 he wrote for Nashville journals the "Sut Lovengood Papers," some of which afterward appeared in book-form as "Sut Lovengood's Yarns" (New York, 1867). Capt. Harris made several inventions, which he described in the "Scientific American." He died suddenly, and it was thought by some that he was poisoned.

HARRIS, Ira, jurist, b. in Charleston, Montgomery co., N. Y., 31 May, 1802; d. in Albany, N. Y., 2 Dec., 1875. He was brought up on a farm, was graduated at Union college in 1824, studied law in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. During the succeeding seventeen years he attained a high rank in his profession. He was a member of the assembly in 1844 and 1845, having been chosen as a Whig, and in 1846 was state senator and a delegate to the Constitutional convention. In 1848 he became judge of the supreme court, and held that office for twelve years. In February, 1861, Judge Harris was elected U. S. senator from New York, as a Republican, serving from 4 July, 1861, to 3 March, 1867. In the senate Mr. Harris served on the committee on foreign relations and judiciary, and the select joint committee on the southern states. Although he supported the administration in the main, he did not fear to express his opposition to all measures, however popular at the time, that did not appear to him either wise or just. Judge Harris was for more than twenty years professor of equity, jurisprudence, and practice in the Albany law-school, and during his senatorial term delivered a course of lectures at the law-school of Columbian university, Washington, D. C. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of Union college, was one of the founders of Rochester university, of which he was the chancellor, and was president of the American Baptist missionary union and other religious bodies.—His brother, **Hamilton,** lawyer, b. in Preble, Cortland co., N. Y., 1 May, 1820, was graduated at Union college in 1841, admitted to the Albany bar in 1845, and was soon distinguished as a successful advocate. He was elected to the legislature in 1850, and was a member of the Whig joint legislative committee of six that was appointed to frame the platform, and call state conventions, of what has since become the Republican party. He was district attorney in 1853, a member of the Republican state committee in 1863, and from 1864 till 1870 its chairman. In

1868 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, also chairman of the new capitol commission from 1866 till his resignation in 1875, serving in the state senate from that date until 1879, when he refused to accept a renomination. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party for congress, but was defeated, and continued his seat in the state senate. Since 1879 he has withdrawn from public life and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. His private library, consisting of 3,500 volumes, many of which are biographical works, is one of the most carefully selected in the state of New York.

HARRIS, Isham Green, senator, b. near Tullahoma, Tenn., 10 Feb., 1818. His father, of the same name, was the owner of a sterile farm and ten or twelve negroes, and his family grew up without discipline. At fourteen years of age Isham went to Paris, Tenn., and took employment as a shop-boy. In the following year he went to school, and before he was nineteen years old removed to Tippah county, Miss., where he became a successful merchant. He studied law for two years at night, attending to his business during the day, and had accumulated about $7,000 and also established a home for his father near Paris, Tenn., when, through the failure of a bank, he was left penniless. He resumed his business at Paris with a rich partner, and in two years had repaired his losses. His nights meanwhile had been given to the study of the law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1841. His legislative district had a small Democratic majority. Two obstinate Democrats insisted on running, and the leaders in caucus nominated Harris as a ruse to effect the withdrawal of one or the other. Neither would yield. He defeated them, and his Whig competitor also. Harris was elected to congress in 1848, and served two terms. He refused a renomination in 1853, and settled in Memphis as a lawyer. In 1856 he canvassed the state as presidential elector, and the success of his ticket was largely attributed to him. He was elected governor of Tennessee in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861, after the civil war had actually begun. Until he was driven from the state by the success of the National arms, Gov. Harris exhibited ability and resource. He acted as volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and was with him when mortally wounded at Shiloh. He continued at the headquarters of the Army of the West during the remainder of the war, shared its hardships, and took part in all its important battles except Perryville. When the war began he was worth $150,000; when it closed he had nothing. He evaded capture on parole, went into exile in Mexico, where he lived eighteen months, and thence to England, where he remained a year. In 1867 he returned, and resumed the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn. In 1876 he announced himself as a candidate for the U. S. senate, and canvassed the state, challenging all comers to meet him in public discussion. He was successful, took his seat, 5 March, 1877, and was re-elected for the term ending in 1889. In the senate he has been an advocate of an honest and economical administration of the government, and an opponent of all class legislation. He was a member of the committee on claims, of the select committee on the levees of the Mississippi river, and chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, while his party was in power in the senate.

Isham G. Harris

HARRIS, Joel Chandler, author, b. in Eatonton, Ga., 8 Dec., 1848. He served an apprenticeship at the printing trade, subsequently studied law, and practised at Forsyth, Ga. He is now (1887) one of the editors of the Atlanta, Ga., "Constitution." He has contributed, in both prose and verse, to current literature, and is the author of "Uncle Remus, His Songs and his Sayings: the Folk-Lore of the Old Plantation" (New York, 1880); "Nights with Uncle Remus" (Boston, 1883); and "Mingo and Other Sketches" (1883).

HARRIS, John, Indian store-keeper, b. in Pennsylvania in 1716; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 29 July, 1791. He was the founder of Harrisburg, and for many years the principal store-keeper on the frontier; and at his house two notable "council-fires" were held with the Indians of the Six Nations and other tribes. At the first, 8 June, 1756, Gov. Morris, with his council, was present; and at the second, 1 April, 1757, the deputy of Sir William Johnson, his majesty's deputy of the affairs of the Six Nations, met the representatives of the Nations and many of their warriors. Mr. Harris had the confidence of the Indians. At a conference of Gov. Hamilton with them, 23 Aug., 1762, they asked that "the present store-keepers may be removed and honest men placed in their stead," and selected John Harris. Said the chief, who addressed the governor, "I think John Harris is the most suitable man to keep store, for he lives right in the road where our warriors pass, and he is very well known by us all in our Nation, as his father was before him." Harris's house, built in 1766, near Harrisburg, is still standing.

HARRIS, John S., senator, b. in Truxton, Cortland co., N. Y., 18 Dec., 1825. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1846, and engaged in commercial and financial enterprises until 1863, when he went to Concordia parish, La., and began the cultivation of cotton. He was elected to the Constitutional convention of the state in 1867, to the state senate in April, 1868, and became U. S. senator in July, 1868. He served from 17 July, 1868, to 3 March, 1871, having been chosen as a Republican.

HARRIS, John Thomas, lawyer, b. in Albemarle county, Va., 8 May, 1825. He received an academic education, studied law, and in 1847 began practice at Harrisonburg, Rockingham co. He was U. S. attorney in 1852–'9, a presidential elector in 1856, and was then elected a representative in congress, as a Democrat, serving in 1859–'61. He was a member of the legislature of Virginia from 1863 till 1865, and was judge of the 12th judicial circuit of Virginia from 1866 till 1869. He was then re-elected to congress, and served from 1871 till 1881. He declined a unanimous renomination in 1880, and resumed the practice of his profession

He was chairman of the State Democratic convention in 1884, and a delegate to the Chicago National Democratic convention of that year.—His brother, **William Anderson,** educator, b. in Augusta county, Va., 16 July, 1827, was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1851, and practised law for some time in Virginia. He has been president of Sparta institute, Ga., of Lagrange female college, Ga., of Martha Washington college, Va., and in 1866 became president of the Wesleyan female college, Staunton, Va., where he still remains (1887). In 1875 Randolph-Macon college, Va., conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

HARRIS, John Woods, jurist, b. in Nelson county, Va., in 1810; d. in Galveston, Tex., 1 April, 1887. On arriving at manhood he accumulated money sufficient to enable him to pursue a collegiate course and study law. He removed to Texas in 1837, and began practice in 1838. In the same year he was a member of the first congress of the republic, which met at Austin, and in 1841 proposed abolishing the Mexican laws, and engrafting the common law on the jurisprudence of the republic. In 1846 he was appointed attorney-general of the new state, and was reappointed for a second term. In 1854 he was one of a commission to revise the laws of the state. He was a Democrat of the strictest Jeffersonian school, and was opposed to secession, but accepted it, and gave his support to the cause of the Confederacy. After the war, his private fortune being large, he confined his practice chiefly to important cases in the higher courts.

HARRIS, Miriam Coles, novelist, b. in Dosoris, L. I., 7 July, 1834. Her maiden name was Coles. She was educated at St. Mary's hall, Burlington, N. J., and in New York city, and in 1864 married Sidney Harris, of that city, where she has since resided. Her first novel, "Rutledge" (New York, 1860), was published anonymously. Her other works include "The Sutherlands" (1862); "Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's" (1863); "Frank Warrington" (1871); "Richard Vandermark" (1871); "Roundhearts, and Other Stories" (1871); "A Perfect Adonis" (1880); "Missy" (1882); and "Dear Feast of Lent" (1883).

HARRIS, Peter, last of the Catawba Indians, b. in the Catawba reservation, S. C., in 1750; d. there about 1830. The Catawba Indians sustained friendly relations with the settlers, and were allies of the colonists during the Revolution, rendering good service against the British. Peter Harris was a warrior during this struggle, and his petition, dated in 1822, is preserved among the colonial records of South Carolina. He asked for an annuity in the following words: "I fought the British for your sake; the British have disappeared; you are free; yet from me have the British took nothing, nor have I gained anything by their defeat. The deer are disappearing, and I must starve. In my youth I bled in battle that you might be independent; let not my heart in my old age bleed for want of your commiseration." The legislature granted him an annuity of $60.

HARRIS, Robert, Canadian artist, b. near Carnarvon, North Wales, 17 Sept., 1849. He came to Canada, was educated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, and was for some time a land-surveyor. He was self-educated in art till about 1877, after which he studied in London and Paris. He was elected a member of the Royal Canadian academy of arts in 1879, and vice-president of the Ontario society of artists in 1880. He has exhibited pictures in the salon of Paris and the Royal academy of London. He painted, by order of the Canadian government, in 1883, the large picture, now in the parliamentary building, Ottawa, of the meeting of delegates in Quebec that resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada. Among his other pictures are "Meeting of School Trustees," exhibited in the Colonial exhibition in London in 1886, and purchased by the government of Canada for the Canadian national gallery, and numerous portraits.

HARRIS, Samuel, apostle to Virginia, b. in Hanover county, Va., 12 Jan., 1724; d. there probably in 1794. During his early manhood and in middle life he occupied many public offices, was church-warden, burgess for the county, sheriff, justice of the peace, colonel of militia, and commissary. While riding through the country in full military dress, he came upon a camp-meeting in the woods. Two itinerant Baptist clergymen were haranguing the assemblage, and, on seeing the colonel, at once directed their discourse to him. So greatly was he impressed with their arguments that he was baptized, and became an exhorter among the poor white settlers. In 1770 he was ordained, and the Baptist association to which he belonged invested him with the office of "apostle." He relinquished his large property, lived with extreme frugality, and suffered much persecution from the established church, of which he had formerly been a member. He exercised a great influence over the masses, and was distinguished as an exhorter.

HARRIS, Samuel, clergyman, b. in East Machias, Me., 14 June, 1814. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1833, and at Andover theological seminary in 1838. After teaching till 1841, and holding pastorates at Conway and Pittsfield, Mass., he was professor of systematic theology in Bangor seminary in 1855–'67, and then president of Bowdoin, and professor of mental and moral philosophy there till 1871. In that year he became professor of systematic theology at Yale, where he still (1887) remains. He received the degree of D. D. from Williams in 1855. He has published "Zaccheus; the Scriptural Plan of Beneficence" (Boston, 1844); "Christ's Prayer for the Death of his Redeemed" (1863); "Kingdom of Christ on Earth" (Andover, 1874); and "Philosophical Basis of Theism" (New York, 1883).

HARRIS, Samuel Smith, P. E. bishop, b. in Autauga county, Ala., 14 Sept., 1841. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1859, and admitted to the bar in 1860. After practising law for several years, he became a candidate for holy orders, was ordained deacon, 10 Feb., 1869, and priest on 30 June. He held pastorates at Montgomery, Ala., Columbus, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Chicago, Ill., and was a delegate to the general convention of 1874 from Georgia, and in 1877 from Illinois. In 1878 he was elected to the bishopric of Quincy, but declined. That year, with the Rev. John Fulton, he founded the "Living Church," and was its editorial manager for six months. In September, 1879, he was consecrated bishop of Michigan. He received the degree of D. D. from William and Mary in 1874, and that of LL. D. from the University of Alabama in 1879, and has published, besides occasional sermons and reviews, "Bohlen Lectures" (Ann Arbor, 1882).

HARRIS, Thaddeus Mason, clergyman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 17 July, 1768; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 3 April, 1842. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of William Harris, who accompanied Roger Williams to this country. His father was a Revolutionary patriot, who died in camp, leaving his family destitute. Thaddeus was sent to earn his living with a farmer in the town-

ship of Stirling, Mass., and received some schooling with the farmer's children. He entered the employ of Dr. Morse, a suspected Tory, who prepared him for college, and in 1787 he was graduated at Harvard. Through the influence of friends he was in this year invited to become private secretary to Gen. Washington, but was prevented by an attack of small-pox. He taught at Worcester a year, studied theology, and in 1781 was appointed librarian at Harvard. He accepted a call in 1793 from the 1st Unitarian church at Dorchester, and remained its pastor till his death. He published many sermons and addresses, among which are "Discourses in Favor of Freemasonry" (Boston, 1803); "Journal of a Tour of the Territory Northwest of the Alleghany Mountains" (1805); "A Natural History of the Bible" (1821); "Memorials of the First Church at Dorchester" (1830); and "Biographical Memoirs of James Oglethorpe" (1841).—His son, **Thaddeus William,** entomologist, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 12 Nov., 1795; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 16 Jan., 1856, was graduated at Harvard in 1815, studied medicine, and practised at Milton Hill, Mass., until 1831, when he was appointed librarian of Harvard. For several years he gave instruction in botany and natural history, and was the originator of the "Harvard students' natural history society" and of the "Massachusetts horticultural society." He was appointed in 1837 one of the commissioners for a zoölogical and botanical survey of Massachusetts, and after much research published a catalogue of the insects of that state, which enumerated 2,350 species. This, with his other extensive catalogues and his collection of insects, was purchased by the Boston society of natural history. His report on "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" (Boston, 1841; enlarged ed., 1852) was published by the legislature, and is a contribution to science of the highest practical value. Mr. Harris also took a deep interest in antiquarian research, and published more than fifty papers on this subject.—His son, **William Thaddeus,** scholar, b. in Milton, Mass., 25 Jan., 1826; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 Oct., 1854, evinced a fondness for books at an early age, and, in consequence of a physical infirmity, reading was his sole amusement. He was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and studied law, but was prevented from practising by delicate health. He edited, for the Massachusetts historical society, Hubbard's "History of New England," with new and important notes (Boston, 1848); the third volume of the "Historical and Genealogical Register" (1849); and published "Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground at Cambridge" (1845).

HARRIS, Thomas Cadwalader, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 18 Nov., 1825; d. there, 24 Jan., 1875. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1841, became lieutenant in 1855, lieutenant-commander in 1862, commander in 1866, and captain in 1872. During the civil war he commanded the "Chippewa" and the "Yantic." With the "Chippewa" he participated in several attacks on Fort Wagner, Morris island, in July, 1863, and in December, 1864, and January, 1865, attacked Fort Fisher. In 1865 he was recommended for promotion by Admiral Porter "in consideration of his cool performance of duty in these actions."

HARRIS, Thomas Lake, spiritualist, b. in Fenny Stratford, England, 15 May, 1823. He came with his father to the United States, settled in Utica, N. Y., and began to write for the press before his seventeenth year, soon acquiring some celebrity as a poet. He renounced Calvinism in early manhood, and, entering the ministry of the Universalist church, removed to New York, becoming pastor of the 4th Universalist society. Failing health compelled him to resign this charge, and in the next year he organized an "Independent Christian society," to which he ministered until the spiritualistic movement of 1850. He then joined a community at Mountain Cove, Va., and after a few months of investigation declared himself a convert to the new faith, and entered on a lecturing tour throughout the United States. On his return to New York he organized a society, and established a spiritualistic journal. He went to Great Britain in 1858, and lectured in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and Glasgow, returning with a few enthusiasts who participated in his views, and retired to a farm in Dutchess county, N. Y. As the community increased, he purchased small farms near the village of Amenia, established a national bank, engaged in milling and other business, and reorganized the society, which was henceforth known as the "Brotherhood of the New Life." He went to Europe in its interests in 1866, and the next year removed to Portland, N. Y., where he purchased large farms. No property was held in common, but members of the society were permitted to hold real estate, and cultivate it on their own account. The authority of the Scriptures and the marriage relations were held sacred, there was no written creed or form of government, and the system appeared to combine the doctrines of Plato in philosophy, Swedenborg in spiritual science, and Fourier in sociology. It numbered more than 2,000 members, some residents of the community, and other citizens of foreign nations. At one time Lady Oliphant and her son, Lawrence Oliphant, several Japanese high in official rank, and two Indian princes were residents of this community. Several years ago it was abandoned by Mr. Harris, who went to California, and his lands were purchased by Mr. Oliphant. Mr. Harris edited a spiritualistic journal for some time, entitled "The Herald of Light," and has published, among numerous poetical and prose works descriptive of his philosophy, "The Epic of the Starry Heavens" (New York, 1854); "Modern Spiritualism" (1856); "A Lyric of the Morning Land" (1854); "A Lyric of the Golden Age" (1856); "Truth and Life in Jesus" (1860); and "The Millennium Age" (1861).

HARRIS, Thomas Mealey, soldier, b. in Wood county, Va., 17 June, 1817. He studied medicine, and practised at Harrisville and Glenville, Va. In May, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 10th West Virginia infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general on 29 March, 1865, sent out the detachment that silenced the last Confederate guns at Appomattox, and was mustered out on 30 April, 1866. He applied himself after the war to scientific farming, served a term in the legislature of West Virginia in 1867, was adjutant-general of the state in 1869–'70, and was pension-agent at Wheeling in 1871–'7. He is the author of medical essays and of a tract entitled "Calvinism Vindicated."

HARRIS, Townsend, merchant, b. in Sandy Hill, Washington co., N. Y., in 1803; d. in New York city, 25 Feb., 1878. At the age of fourteen he came to New York, entered a drug-store as clerk, and by perseverance and industry rose to be partner in a large importing and jobbing house. With slight opportunities of early education, he became a man of culture, with a warm interest in popular education. He was made school-trustee of the 9th ward, and later a member and then president of the board of education. Despite long opposition, he succeeded in establishing the Free academy, now the College of the city

of New York. He was also one of the founders of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and of the Central park museum of natural history. In 1848 he planned and carried out a voyage in the South Pacific, meeting with many strange experiences among the islanders and cannibals. He was U. S. consul at Ningpo in 1854, in 1856 made a new treaty for the United States with Siam, and, on the opening of Japan by Com. Matthew C. Perry, was selected as a fit person to follow up the work that had been begun by American diplomacy. He lived nearly two years at Kakisaki, near Shimoda, and went to Yedo to press his claims. His interpreter, Mr. Heusken, was assassinated in the street in daylight, but, with imperturbable faith in the Japanese, Mr. Harris remained in Yedo when the other diplomatists had removed, and secured in 1858 the first treaty of trade and commerce, and on 1 Jan., 1859, the opening of three ports to foreign residents. He resigned his post on the change of administration, and resided in New York until his death.

HARRIS, William, educator, b. in Springfield, Mass., 29 April, 1765; d. in New York city, 18 Oct., 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786. Having studied theology, he was licensed as a Congregational minister, but, finding his health not equal to the work, he began the study of medicine in Salem, Mass. While he was thus occupied, a copy of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity" was put into his hands. Its perusal led Mr. Harris to give up independency, and, his health having been restored, he was ordained deacon in Trinity church, New York, by Bishop Provoost, 16 Oct., 1791, and priest the following Sunday by the same bishop. His first charge was St. Michael's church, Marblehead, Mass., where he also conducted the academy. He held both offices until 1802, when he accepted the rectorship of St. Mark's church, New York city. Here also, in the vicinity of his rectory, he established an excellent classical school. In 1811 he received the degree of D. D. both from Harvard and from Columbia. On Bishop Moore's resignation of the presidency of the latter institution, Dr. Harris was chosen to succeed him in 1811, and for a few years held the office in connection with his church. In 1816 he resigned the rectorship of St. Mark's, and devoted the remainder of his life to his duties as president. Although suffering from disease in his latter years, he discharged his duties with faithfulness and diligence up to the close of his life. Dr. Harris published two sermons, one delivered before the convention of Massachusetts, the other before that of New York. He also printed his "Farewell Sermon" on leaving St. Mark's church (1816).

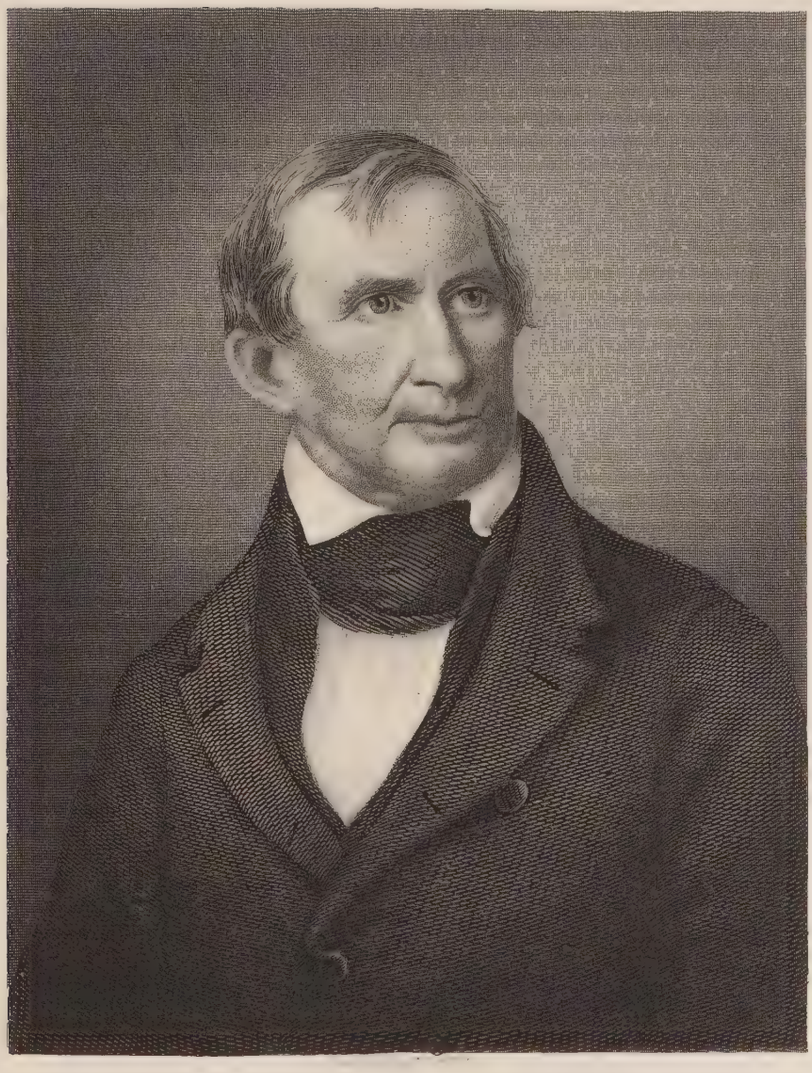
HARRIS, William Logan, M. E. bishop, b. near Mansfield, Ohio, 4 Nov., 1817. He received such primary tuition as the schools about his home afforded, and afterward pursued a course of classical and mathematical studies at the Norwalk seminary, Ohio. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1834, and in September, 1837, was admitted on trial to the Michigan conference, which then included the northwestern part of Ohio. Upon the readjustment of the conference boundaries in 1840, he became a member of the north Ohio conference, and by a later subdivision he fell into the central Ohio conference. For eight years he labored in pastoral work on several circuits and stations in the northern and central parts of Ohio. In 1845 he became an instructor in the Ohio Wesleyan university. In 1846–'7 he was stationed in Toledo, and in 1848 at Norwalk. In that year he became principal of Baldwin institute, at Berea, where he remained till in 1851 he was chosen professor of chemistry and natural history in Ohio Wesleyan university. Here he continued until 1860, when he was elected by the general conference one of the corresponding secretaries of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, which office he held by quadrennial re-elections till May, 1872, when he was elected and ordained a bishop. He was a delegate in the general conferences for 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868, and 1872, and also the secretary of that body at each of these sessions. He received the degree of D. D. in 1856 and of LL. D. in 1870. During the years 1872–'3 he circumnavigated the globe, visiting the mission-stations of his church in Japan, China, and India, and also those in the various countries of Europe. He is recognized as an expert in Methodist church law, and has published a small work on "The Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and conjointly with Judge William J. Henry, of Illinois, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law," with special reference to the government of the Methodist Episcopal church (1870).

HARRIS, William Torrey, educator, b. in South Killingly, Conn., 10 Sept., 1835. He was educated at Phillips Andover academy, and at Yale, where in 1869 he received the honorary degree of A. M. In 1868–'80 he was superintendent of public schools in St. Louis, in 1866 founded the philosophical society of St. Louis, and the next year founded and edited the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," the first of its character ever published in the United States. He was president of the National educational association in 1875, and represented the U. S. bureau of education at the International congress of educators at Brussels in 1880. Since 1884 he has been president of the Boston school-master's club, and is an active member of the Concord school of philosophy. Mr. Harris contributes constantly to magazines on art, education, and philosophy, has translated extensively from German and Italian thinkers of the advanced school, and published twelve "Annual Reports" on the St. Louis schools (St. Louis, 1869–'81); and a "Statement of American Education" (which was used at the World's expositions at Vienna and Paris); and edits "Appletons' International Educational Series."

HARRISON, Benjamin, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Berkeley, Charles City co., Va., about 1740; d. in April, 1791. The general impression that his family was descended from Harrison the regicide appears to be erroneous. As a member of the burgesses in 1764 he served on the committee that prepared the memorials to the king, lords, and commons; but in 1765, with many other prominent men, opposed the stamp act resolutions of Henry as impolitic. He was chosen in 1773 one of the committee of correspondence which united the colonies against Great Britain in 1774, was appointed one of the delegates to congress, and was four times re-elected to a seat in that body. As a member of all the Vir-

Benj. Harrison

ginia conventions to organize resistance, he acted with the party led by Pendleton in favor of "general united opposition." On 10 June, 1776, as chairman of the committee of the whole house of congress, he introduced the resolution that had been offered three days before by Richard Henry Lee, declaring the independence of the American colonies, and on 4 July he reported the Declaration of Independence, of which he was one of the signers. On his return from congress he became a member of the Virginia house of delegates under the new constitution, was chosen speaker, and filled that office until 1781, when he was twice elected governor of the commonwealth. As a delegate to the Virginia convention of 1788, he opposed the ratification of the Federal constitution, taking the ground of Patrick Henry, James Monroe, and others, that it was a national and not a Federal government, though when the instrument was adopted he gave it his hearty support. At the time of his death he was a member of the Virginia legislature. In person Benjamin Harrison was large and fleshy; in spite of his suffering from gout, his good humor was unfailing. Although without conspicuous intellectual endowments, he was a man of excellent judgment and the highest sense of honor, with a courage and cheerfulness that never faltered, and a "downright candor" and sincerity of character which conciliated the affection and respect of all who knew him. — His third and youngest son, **William Henry,** ninth president of the United States, b. in Berkeley, Charles City co., Va., 9 Feb., 1773; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 April, 1841, was educated at Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, and began the study of medicine, but before he had finished it accounts of the Indian outrages that had been committed on the western frontier raised in him a desire to enter the army for its defence. Robert Morris, who had been appointed his guardian on the death of his father in 1791, endeavored to dissuade him, but his purpose was approved by Washington, who had been his father's friend, and he was commissioned ensign in the 1st infantry on 16 Aug., 1791. He joined his regiment at Fort Washington, Ohio, was appointed lieutenant of the 1st sub-legion, to rank from June, 1792, and afterward joined the new army under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was made aide-de-camp to the commanding officer, took part, in December, 1793, in the expedition that erected Fort Recovery on the battle-field where St. Clair had been defeated two years before, and, with others, was thanked by name in general orders for his services. He participated in the engagements with the Indians that began on 30 June, 1794, and on 19 Aug., at a council of war, submitted a plan of march, which was adopted and led to the victory on the Miami on the following day. Lieut. Harrison was specially complimented by Gen. Wayne, in his despatch to the secretary of war, for gallantry in this fight, and in May, 1797, was made captain, and given command of Fort Washington. Here he was intrusted with the duty of receiving and forwarding troops, arms, and provisions to the forts in the northwest that had been evacuated by the British in obedience to the Jay treaty of 1794, and was also instructed to report to the commanding general on all movements in the south, and to prevent the passage of French agents with military stores intended for an invasion of Louisiana. While in command of this fort he formed an attachment for Anna, daughter of John Cleves Symmes. Her father refused his consent to the match, but the young couple were married in his house during his temporary absence, and Symmes soon became reconciled to his son-in-law. Peace having been made with the Indians, Capt. Harrison resigned his commission on 1 June, 1798, and was immediately appointed by President John Adams secretary of the northwest territory, under Gen. Arthur St. Clair as governor, but in October, 1799, resigned to take his seat as territorial delegate in congress. In his one year of service, though he was opposed by speculators, he secured the subdivision of the public lands into small tracts, and the passage of other measures for the welfare of the settlers. During the session, part of the northwest territory was formed into the territory of Indiana, including the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and Harrison was made its governor and superintendent of Indian affairs. Resigning his seat in congress, he entered on the duties of his office, which included the confirmation of land-grants, the defining of townships, and others that were equally important. Gov. Harrison was reappointed successively by President Jefferson and President Madison. He organized the legislature at Vincennes in 1805, and applied himself especially to improving the condition of the Indians, trying to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors among them, and to introduce inoculation for the small-pox. He frequently held councils with them, and, although his life was sometimes endangered, succeeded by his calmness and courage in averting many outbreaks. On 30 Sept., 1809, he concluded a treaty with several tribes by which they sold to the United States about 3,000,000 acres of land on Wabash and White rivers. This, and the former treaties of cession that had been made, were condemned by Tecumseh (*q. v.*) and other chiefs on the ground that the consent of all the tribes was necessary to a legal sale. The discontent was increased by the action of speculators in ejecting Indians from the lands, by agents of the British government, and by the preaching of Tecumseh's brother, the "prophet" (see ELLSKWATAWA), and it was evident that an outbreak was at hand. The governor pursued a conciliatory course, gave to needy Indians provisions from the public stores, and in July, 1810, invited Tecumseh and his brother, the prophet, to a council at Vincennes, requesting them to bring with them not more than thirty men. In response, the chief, accompanied by 400 fully armed warriors, arrived at Vincennes on 12 Aug. The council, which was held under the trees in front of the governor's house, was nearly terminated by bloodshed on the first day, but Harrison, who foresaw the importance of conciliating Tecumseh, prevented, by his coolness, a conflict that almost had been precipitated by the latter. The discussion was resumed on the next day, but with no result, the Indians insisting on the return of all the lands that had recently been acquired by treaty. On the day after the council Harrison visited Tecumseh at his camp, accompanied only by an interpreter, but without success. In the following spring depredations by the savages were frequent, and the governor sent word to Tecumseh that, unless they should cease, the Indians would be punished. The chief promised another interview, and appeared at Vincennes on 27 July, 1811, with 300 followers, but, awed probably by the presence of 750 militia, professed to be friendly. Soon afterward, Harrison, convinced of the chief's insincerity, but not approving the plan of the government to seize him as a hostage, proposed, instead, the establishment of a military post near Tippecanoe, a town that had been established by the prophet on the upper Wabash. The news that the government had given



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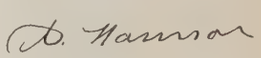
assent to this scheme was received with joy, and volunteers flocked to Vincennes. Harrison marched from that town on 26 Sept., with about 900 men, including 350 regular infantry, completed Fort Harrison, near the site of Terre Haute, Ind., on 28 Oct., and, leaving a garrison there, pressed forward toward Tippecanoe. On 6 Nov., when the army had reached a point a mile and a half distant from the town, it was met by messengers demanding a parley. A council was proposed for the next day, and Harrison at once went into camp, taking, however, every precaution against a surprise. At four o'clock on the following morning a fierce attack was made on the camp by the savages, and the fighting continued till daylight, when the Indians were driven from the field by a cavalry charge. During the battle, in which the American loss was 108 killed and wounded, the governor directed the movements of the troops. He was highly complimented by President Madison in his message of 18 Dec., 1811, and was also thanked by the legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana. On 18 June, 1812, war was declared between Great Britain and the United States. On 25 Aug., Gov. Harrison, although not a citizen of Kentucky, was commissioned major-general of the militia of that state, and given command of a detachment that was sent to re-enforce Gen. Hull, the news of whose surrender had not yet reached Kentucky. On 2 Sept., while on the march, he received a brigadier-general's commission in the regular army, but withheld his acceptance till he could learn whether or not he was to be subordinate to Gen. James Winchester, who had been appointed to the command of the northwestern army. After relieving Fort Wayne, which had been invested by the Indians, he turned over his force to Gen. Winchester, and was returning to his home in Indiana when he met an express with a letter from the secretary of war, appointing him to the chief command in the northwest. "You will exercise," said the letter, "your own discretion, and act in all cases according to your own judgment." No latitude as great as this had been given to any commander since Washington. Harrison now prepared to concentrate his force on the rapids of the Maumee, and thence to move on Malden and Detroit. Various difficulties, however, prevented him from carrying out his design immediately. Forts were erected and supplies forwarded, but, with the exception of a few minor engagements with Indians, the remainder of the year was occupied merely in preparation for the coming campaign. Winchester had been ordered by Harrison to advance to the Rapids, but the order was countermanded on receipt of information that Tecumseh, with a large force, was at the head-waters of the Wabash. Through a misunderstanding, however, Winchester continued, and on 18 Jan. captured Frenchtown (now Monroe, Mich.), but three days later met with a bloody repulse on the river Raisin from Col. Henry Proctor. Harrison hastened to his aid, but was too late. After establishing a fortified camp, which he named Fort Meigs, after the governor of Ohio, the commander visited Cincinnati to obtain supplies, and while there urged the construction of a fleet on Lake Erie. On 2 March, 1813, he was given a major-general's commission. Shortly afterward, having heard that the British were preparing to attack Fort Meigs, he hastened thither, arriving on 12 April. On 28 April it was ascertained that the enemy under Proctor was advancing in force, and on 1 May siege was laid to the fort. While a heavy fire was kept up on both sides for five days, re-enforcements under Gen. Green Clay were hurried forward and came to the relief of the Americans in two bodies, one on each side of Maumee river. Those on the opposite side from the fort put the enemy to flight, but, disregarding Harrison's signals, allowed themselves to be drawn into the woods, and were finally dispersed or captured. The other detachment fought their way to the fort, and at the same time the garrison made a sortie and spiked the enemy's guns. Three days later Proctor raised the siege. He renewed his attack in July with 5,000 men, but after a few days again withdrew. On 10 Sept. Com. Perry gained his victory on Lake Erie, and on 16 Sept. Harrison embarked his artillery and supplies for a descent on Canada. The troops followed between the 20th and 24th, and on the 27th the army landed on the enemy's territory. Proctor burned the fort and navy-yard at Malden and retreated, and Harrison followed on the next day. Proctor was overtaken on 5 Oct., and took position with his left flanked by the Thames, and a swamp covering his right, which was still further protected by Tecumseh and his Indians. He had made the mistake of forming his men in open order, which was the plan that was adopted in Indian fighting, and Harrison, taking advantage of the error, ordered Col. Richard M. Johnson to lead a cavalry charge, which broke through the British lines, and virtually ended the battle. Within five minutes almost the entire British force was captured, and Proctor escaped only by abandoning his carriage and taking to the woods. Another band of cavalry charged the Indians, who lost their leader, Tecumseh, in the beginning of the fight, and afterward made no great resistance. This battle, which, if mere numbers alone be considered, was insignificant, was most important in its results. Together with Perry's victory it gave the United States possession of the chain of lakes above Erie, and put an end to the war in uppermost Canada. Harrison's praises were sung in the president's message, in congress, and in the legislatures of the different states. Celebrations in honor of his victory were held in the principal cities of the Union, and he was one of the heroes of the hour. He now sent his troops to Niagara, and proceeded to Washington, where he was ordered by the president to Cincinnati to devise means of protection for the Indiana border. Gen. John Armstrong, who was at this time secretary of war, in planning the campaign of 1814 assigned Harrison to the 8th military district, including only western states, where he could see no active service, and on 25 April issued an order to Maj. Holmes, one of Harrison's subordinates, without consulting the latter. Harrison thereupon tendered his resignation, which, President Madison being absent, was accepted by Armstrong. This terminated Harrison's military career. In 1814, and again in 1815 he was appointed on commissions that concluded satisfactory Indian treaties, and in 1816 he was chosen to congress to fill a vacancy, serving till 1819. While he was in congress he was charged by a dissatisfied contractor with misuse of the public money while in command of the northwestern army, but was completely exonerated by an investigating committee of the house. At this time his opponents succeeded, by a vote of 13 to 11 in the senate, in striking his name from a resolution that had already passed the house, directing gold medals to be struck in honor of Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, and himself, for the victory of the Thames. The resolution was passed unanimously two years later, on 24 March, 1818, and Harrison received the medal. Among the charges that were made against him was that he would not have pursued Proctor

at all, after the latter's abandonment of Malden, had it not been for Gov. Shelby; but the latter denied this in a letter that was read before the senate, and gave Gen. Harrison the highest praise for his promptitude and vigilance. While in congress, Harrison drew up and advocated a general militia

bill, which was not successful, and also proposed a measure for the relief of soldiers, which was passed. In 1819 Gen. Harrison was chosen to the senate of Ohio, and in 1822 was a candidate for congress, but was defeated on account of his vote against the admission of Missouri to the Union with the restriction that slavery was to be prohibited there. In 1824 he was a presidential elector, voting for Henry Clay, and in the same year he was sent to the U. S. senate, where he succeeded Andrew Jackson as chairman of the committee on military affairs, introduced a bill to prevent desertions, and exerted himself to obtain pensions for old soldiers. He resigned in 1828, having been appointed by President John Quincy Adams U. S. minister to the United States of Colombia. While there he wrote a letter to Gen. Simon Bolivar urging him not to accept dictatorial powers. He was recalled at the outset of Jackson's administration, as is asserted by some, at the demand of Gen. Bolivar, and retired to his farm at North Bend, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived quietly, filling the offices of clerk of the county court and president of the county agricultural society. In 1835 Gen. Harrison was nominated for the presidency by meetings in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and other states; but the opposition to Van Buren was not united on him, and he received only 73 electoral votes to the former's 170. Four years later the National Whig convention, which was called at Harrisburg, Pa., for 4 Dec., 1839, to decide between the claims of several rival candidates, nominated him for the same office, with John Tyler, of Virginia, for vice-president. The Democrats renominated President Van Buren. The canvass that followed has been often called the "log-cabin and hard-cider campaign." The eastern end of Gen. Harrison's house at North Bend consisted of a log-cabin that had been built by one of the first settlers of Ohio, but which had long since been covered with clapboards. The republican simplicity of his home was extolled by his admirers, and a political biography of that time says that "his table, instead of being covered with exciting wines, is well supplied with the best cider." Log-cabins and hard cider, then, became the party emblems, and both were features of all the political demonstrations of the canvass, which witnessed the introduction of the enormous mass-meetings and processions that have since been common just before presidential elections. The result of the contest was the choice of Harrison, who received 234 electoral votes to Van Buren's 60. He was inaugurated at Washington on 4 March, 1841, and immediately sent to the senate his nominations for cabinet officers, which were confirmed. They were Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, secretary of state; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, secretary of the treasury; John Bell, of Tennessee, secretary of war; George E. Badger, of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; Francis Granger, of New York, postmaster-general; and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, attorney-general. The senate adjourned on 15 March, and two days afterward the president called congress together in extra session to consider financial measures. On 27 March, after several days of indisposition, he was prostrated by a chill, which was followed by bilious pneumonia, and on Sunday morning, 4 April, he died. The end came so suddenly that his wife, who had remained at North Bend on account of illness, was unable to be present at his death-bed. The event was a shock to the country, the more so that a chief magistrate had never before died in office, and especially to the Whig party, who had formed high hopes of his administration. His body was interred in the congressional cemetery at Washington; but a few years later, at the request of his family, it was removed to North Bend, where it was placed in a tomb overlooking the Ohio river. This was subsequently allowed to fall into neglect, but afterward Gen. Harrison's son, John Scott, deeded it and the surrounding land to the state of Ohio, on condition that it should be kept in repair. In 1887 the legislature of the state voted to raise money by taxation for the purpose of erecting a monument to Gen. Harrison's memory. He was the author of a "Discourse on the Aborigines of the Valley of the Ohio" (Cincinnati, 1838). His life has been written by Moses Dawson (Cincinnati, 1834); by James Hall (Philadelphia, 1836); by Richard Hildreth (1839); by Samuel J. Burr (New York, 1840); by Isaac R. Jackson; and by H. Montgomery (New York, 1853).—His wife, **Anna,** b. near Morristown, N. J., 25 July, 1775; d. near North Bend, Ohio, 25 Feb., 1864, was a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, and married Gen. Harrison 22 Nov., 1795. After her husband's death she lived at North Bend till 1855, when she went to the house of her son, John Scott Harrison, a few miles distant. Her funeral sermon was preached by Horace Bushnell, and her body lies by the side of her husband at North Bend.—Their son, **John Scott,** b. in Vincennes, Ind., 4 Oct., 1804; d. near North Bend, Ohio, 26 May, 1878, received a liberal education, and was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1857.—A daughter, **Lucy,** b. in Richmond, Va.; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 April, 1826, became the wife of David K. Este, of the latter city, and was noted for her piety and benevolence.—**Benjamin,** son of John Scott, senator, b. in North Bend, Ohio, 20 Aug., 1833, was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, in 1852, studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1854 removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he has since resided. He was elected reporter of the state supreme court in 1860, and in 1862 entered the army as a 2d lieutenant of Indiana volunteers. After a short service he organized



a company of the 70th Indiana regiment, was commissioned colonel on the completion of the regiment, and served through the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers on 23 Jan., 1865. He then returned to Indianapolis, and resumed his office of supreme court reporter, to which he had been re-elected during his absence in 1864. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, but was defeated by a small plurality. President Hayes appointed him on the Mississippi river commission in 1878, and in 1880 he was elected U. S. senator, taking his seat on 4 March, 1881.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, b. in Fayette county, Ky., 15 Feb., 1825. He was graduated at Yale in 1845, read law, engaged in farming, travelled for two years in foreign countries, and, after receiving his degree from Transylvania law-school, Lexington, Ky., settled in Chicago, where he engaged in real-estate operations. After the great fire of 1871 he served as county commissioner for three years. After returning from a second European journey, in 1874, he was elected to congress, as a Democrat, by so close a vote that his competitor, who had defeated him in the preceding election, gave notice of contest. He was re-elected, and when his second term was ended, in 1879, was chosen mayor of Chicago, in which office he was continued for four biennial terms.

HARRISON, Constance Cary, author, b. in Vaucluse, Fairfax co., Va., about 1835. She married Burton Harrison, a lawyer of Virginia, in 1867, and several years later removed with him to New York city, where she now (1887) resides. She has published "Golden Rod" (New York, 1880); "Helen Troy" (1881); "Woman's Handiwork in Modern Homes" (1881); "Old-Fashioned Fairy-Book" (1885); and "Bric-a-Brac Stories" (1886). She has written plays, chiefly adapted from the French, among them "The Russian Honeymoon," produced at Madison Square theatre in 1883.

HARRISON, Gabriel, dramatic author, b. in Philadelphia, 25 March, 1825. When he was six years old his father, a man of classical education and a bank-note engraver, removed to New York, where his house soon became a favorite resort of the literary people and artists of the city. The son's love of dramatic art was determined by witnessing Edwin Forrest at the Park theatre in 1832. He soon became a member of the American histrionic society, and in November, 1838, made his first public appearance at Wallack's national theatre, Washington, D. C., as Othello. In 1841, two years after Daguerre's discovery, Mr. Harrison produced pictures by the former's process which won the inventor's warmest praise, and which took various prize medals. They were remarkable for their tone, and of a size that had been previously untried. He became a member of the Park theatre, New York, in 1845, being a favorite support of Charles Kean in his Shakespearian revivals, and in 1851 he organized the Brooklyn dramatic academy, a private association. He was manager of the Adelphi theatre, Troy, N. Y., in 1859, and in 1863 opened the Park theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he successfully organized an English opera troupe. But his high ideal of every detail connected with the setting and production of pieces upon the stage was a source of financial disaster to him, and he finally retired from the practice of his profession. He was afterward for a time lessee and manager of the Brooklyn academy of music. In 1867, as corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn academy of design, he raised the funds to pay its debts, and brought its free-art schools to a state of great prosperity. In 1872 he was one of the chief organizers of the Faust club of Brooklyn, and to his efforts that city is largely indebted for the fine bronze bust of John Howard Payne that was placed by the club in Prospect park. Mr. Harrison has done some good work as an artist, both in landscape and portraiture, including a picture of Edwin Forrest as Coriolanus. He is now (1887), after many years of nervous prostration, a teacher of elocution and acting in Brooklyn. He has published "The Life and Writings of John Howard Payne" (Albany, 1873), and various pieces for the stage, including a dramatization of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" (privately printed, 1876), which was successfully put upon the stage in February, 1878; "Melanthia," a tragedy, written for Matilda Heron; "The Author"; "Dartmore"; "The Thirteenth Chime"; and "Magna," besides an adaptation to the English stage of Schiller's "Fiesco" and "Don Carlos." He is the author of the critical essays on Forrest's acting, in Alger's life of that actor, of whom he was a warm personal friend and admirer, and has contributed poetry to the public press. His latest work is the chapter on "The Progress of Drama, Music, and the Fine Arts in Brooklyn" in the "History of Kings County" (New York, 1884).

HARRISON, George Leib, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Oct., 1811; d. there, 9 Sept., 1885. He entered Harvard, but owing to feeble health was not able to complete his course. He subsequently read law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but never practised. He then engaged in sugar-refining, and amassed a large fortune, of which he gave liberally. He was a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal divinity-school of Philadelphia, and was several times a delegate to the general convention of his church. He was appointed a member of the board of state charities in 1869, and was for several years the president of that body. In 1874 he was president of the first general convention of the board of public charities held in New York, and afterward sent to the British government, by request, much information on the subject of public charities, for which he received the thanks of that government. By appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, he went to England to solicit the removal of the remains of William Penn to Philadelphia, but his mission was unsuccessful. On his return he published an account of it. He also wrote "Chapters on Social Science as connected with the Administration of State Charities" (Philadelphia, 1877), and compiled "Legislation on Insanity," a collection of lunacy laws (1884).

HARRISON, Gessner, educator, b. in Harrisonburg, Va., 26 June, 1807; d. near Charlottesville, Va., 7 April, 1862. In 1825 he entered the University of Virginia and received degrees from the schools of ancient languages and medicine in 1828. He was then appointed professor of ancient languages on the retirement of Prof. George Long, and served till 1848, when he established at Belmont, Va., a classical school, which had a wide

influence throughout the south. He was the author of an "Exposition of Some of the Laws of Latin Grammar" (New York, 1852), and "On Greek Prepositions" (Philadelphia, 1848).

HARRISON, Hall, clergyman, b. in Anne Arundel county, Md., 11 Nov., 1837. He was graduated at the College of St. James, Md., in 1854, and was an instructor there from that year till 1863. In 1865 he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church at Concord, N. H., and was appointed assistant master in St. Paul's school, where he remained until 1879. In that year he became rector of St. John's church, Ellicott City, Md., which charge he has since retained. He edited "Evans on the Christian Doctrine of Marriage" (New York, 1870), and published a "Memoir of Hugh Davey Evans" (Hartford, 1870), and a life of John B. Kerfoot, first bishop of Pittsburg (New York, 1886).

HARRISON, James Albert, philologist, b. in Pass Christian, Miss., 21 Aug., 1848. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1866, and went to Germany in 1871. He was professor of Latin and modern languages in Randolph-Macon college, Va., from 1871 till 1876, when he was appointed to the chair of English and modern languages in Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., which he now holds (1887). In 1883 he delivered ten lectures on Anglo-Saxon poetry at Johns Hopkins university. He received the degree of doctor of letters at the Columbia college centennial anniversary in 1887. He is chairman of the editorial committee of the Modern language association, a member of the American philological association, and the originator and editor of the "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry." His publications include "Greek Vignettes" (1875); "Spain in Profile" (1878); "History of Spain" (Boston, 1881); "Beówulf," with Robert Sharp (Boston, 1883; 2d ed., revised, 1886); "Exodus and Daniel," with Prof. Theodore W. Hunt (Boston, 1885); "Story of Greece" (New York, 1885); and a "Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," with Dr. William M. Baskervill (New York, 1886).

HARRISON, James Thomas, lawyer, b. near Pendleton, S. C., 30 Nov., 1811; d. in Columbus, Miss., 22 May, 1879. His father, Thomas, a descendant of Benjamin Harrison, served as captain of a battery in the war of 1812, after which he was comptroller-general of the state. The son was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1829, and studied law under James L. Pettigru. He removed to Macon, Miss., in 1834, and in 1836 settled permanently in Columbus. In 1861 he was a delegate to the convention of southern states in Montgomery, and served also in the Confederate congress during the entire period of its existence. On the reconstruction of Mississippi he was elected to congress, but was refused admission, and returned to his practice.

HARRISON, John Hoffman, physician, b. in Washington, D. C., 30 Aug., 1808; d. in New Orleans, 19 March, 1849. He was graduated at the University of Maryland in 1831, and was resident-surgeon of its charity hospital from 1833 till 1836. In 1845 he established the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal," which he edited four years. He published an "Essay toward a Correct Theory of the Nervous System" (Philadelphia, 1844), and contributed important articles to medical journals. Dr. Drake has noted his experiments with regard to yellow fever in his "Diseases of the Mississippi Valley" (Philadelphia, 1850–'4).

HARRISON, Joseph, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Sept., 1810; d. there, 27 March, 1874. He had received but a partial common-school education, when his strong inclination for mechanical pursuits led his father to indenture him to learn steam-engineering. He began to build locomotives in 1834, and in 1840 designed for the Reading railroad an eleven-ton engine. Two Russian engineers, Col. Melnekoff and Col. Kraft, who were in this country to investigate its railway system, saw this engine, took traces of it, and introduced it into general use in Russia, where its value led to an official inquiry for its builder. The result was that Mr. Harrison was invited to Russia, and there in 1843 he, with Andrew M. Eastwick, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, concluded a contract with the government to build the locomotives and rolling stock for the St. Petersburg and Moscow railway for $3,000,000. The Emperor Nicholas made the partners costly presents, and also gave Mr. Harrison the ribbon of the order of St. Ann, to which was attached a massive gold medal, at the time of the completion of the bridge across the Neva. After executing other extensive contracts with the Russian government, Mr. Harrison returned to Philadelphia in 1852, built a fine mansion, and collected in it many paintings and other works of art. Later he designed and patented the "Harrison Safety-Boiler," and was awarded the gold and silver Rumford medals by the American academy of arts and sciences. He wrote "The Iron-Worker and King Solomon," and published a folio containing this poëm and some fugitive pieces, his autobiography, and many incidents of life in Russia (Philadelphia, 1869). He also wrote a paper on the part taken by Philadelphians in the invention of the locomotive, an account of the Neva bridge in Russia, and a paper on steam-boilers. He was a member of the American philosophical society, and of other learned societies.

HARRISON, Napoleon Bonaparte, naval officer, b. in Virginia, 19 Feb., 1823; d. in Key West, Fla., 27 Oct., 1870. He entered the navy as midshipman on 26 Sept., 1838, served in the Pacific squadron in 1847–'8, and was in California during the Mexican war, serving as a volunteer in the expedition that rescued Gen. Kearny's command. In 1850 he was in the observatory in Washington, D. C., and in 1851–'2 was engaged in the coast survey. He was made lieutenant, 6 Jan., 1853, and appointed to the East Indian squadron. In 1862 he commanded the "Cayuga," the flag-ship of Captain Bailey, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and led the fleet in the passage of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, for which action he was commended in the official reports. He became commander on 16 July, 1862, and had charge of the "Mahaska," of the James river flotilla, during the operations of Gen. McClellan before Richmond, and his retreat to Harrison's landing. In 1862–'3 he held command of the flag-ship "Minnesota," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and subsequently was attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron, taking part in the attacks on the South Carolina coast until the fall of Charleston. From 1866 till 1868 he was stationed in the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. He was made captain on 28 April, 1868, and in 1868–'9 was commandant of cadets in the U. S. naval academy. At the time of his death he commanded the "Congress," of the North Atlantic fleet.

HARRISON, Richard, auditor of the treasury, b. in 1750; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 July, 1841. He was U. S. consul at Cadiz for five years. President Washington appointed him auditor on 29 Nov.,

1791, and he was continued as first auditor through the successive administrations till 1 Nov., 1836.

HARRISON, Robert Alexander, Canadian jurist, b. in Montreal, 4 Aug., 1833; d. in Toronto in 1878. He was educated at Upper Canada and Trinity colleges, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was appointed chief clerk of the Crown lands department in the same year, an office that he held for four years, represented West Toronto in parliament from 1867 till 1872, and became chief justice of Ontario in 1875. During his career in the legislature he promoted important legal measures, and as a lawyer was retained as counsel in many cases. He was editor of the "Upper Canada Law Journal," being at one time a contributor of poetry to the "Daily Colonist," of Toronto, and is the author of "Digest of Cases in the Queen's Bench, Upper Canada, from 1823 to 1851" (1853); "Common Law Procedure Act" (1856); "Statutes of Upper Canada" to 1856; "Sketch of the Legal Profession in Upper Canada" (1857); "Manual of Costs in County Courts" (1857); "Rules of Practice and Pleading in the Courts of Upper Canada" (1858); and "Municipal Manual of Upper Canada" (1859).

HARRISON, Robert Hanson, jurist, b. in Maryland in 1745; d. in Charles county, Md., 2 April, 1790. He was educated for the law, succeeded Joseph Reed as secretary to Gen. Washington on 6 Nov., 1775, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and remained in the military family of the commanding general till the spring of 1781. He was appointed by congress in November, 1777, a member of the board of war, but declined the office. He became chief justice of the general court of Maryland on 10 March, 1781, but declined the appointment of judge of the United States supreme court in 1789.

HARRISON, Samuel Bealy, Canadian statesman, b. in Manchester, England, 4 March, 1802; d. 23 July, 1867. He was distinguished as a lawyer, represented Kingston in the 1st parliament of United Canada from 1 July, 1841, till 23 Sept., 1844, and in the 2d parliament was member for Kent from 12 Nov., 1843, till 3 Jan., 1845. He was a member of the executive council of Canada from 10 March, 1841, till 30 Sept., 1843; during this period was provincial secretary, and from 21 Dec., 1841, till 3 Oct., 1844, was a member of the board of works. While in parliament he greatly aided Lord Sydenham in carrying out the union act. He was for many years a county and surrogate judge.

HARRISON, Sarah, Quaker preacher, b. in Delaware county, Pa., about 1748; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Dec., 1812. She was the daughter of Rowland Richards, and after her marriage to Thomas Harrison settled in Philadelphia. She first preached in the Quaker meetings during the Revolution, and was acknowledged a minister in 1781. Accompanied by Mary England she attended the yearly meeting of Friends in Virginia in 1786, and was afterward liberated by her monthly meeting to attend the meetings of Friends in the southern states. In 1787 she attended the North Carolina yearly meeting, in which the question of slavery was discussed, and a committee appointed to visit slave-holders. She returned to Philadelphia in 1788, and in 1792 visited London and Dublin and travelled on the continent of Europe, where she was held prisoner for several days by the French on suspicion of being an English spy.—Her son, **John,** manufacturer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Dec., 1773; d. there, 19 May, 1833. His early education was obtained in Philadelphia, after which he spent two years in Europe, devoting his attention to acquiring a knowledge of the processes used by chemists in manufacturing, and also in studying chemistry under Dr. Joseph Priestley. In 1793 he began in Philadelphia the manufacture of chemicals, and was the first successful maker of sulphuric acid in the United States. He had a lead chamber capable of producing 300 carboys, and in 1807 so increased his plant that an annual output of 3,500 carboys was possible. The use of glass retorts for the concentration of the acid was then prevalent, and Dr. Eric Bollman, who was familiar with the metallurgy of platinum, constructed for Mr. Harrison the first platinum stills that were used in the United States in connection with the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Subsequently the plant was again increased by the building of white-lead works, resulting in the production of various lead compounds and other chemicals. Mr. Harrison is credited with doing more to influence the establishment of chemical industries in Philadelphia than any man of his time. The business is now carried on by his grandsons. From 1821 till 1824 he held the office of recorder of deeds in Philadelphia.

HARRISON, Thomas, Canadian educator, b. in Sheffield, Sunbury co., New Brunswick, 24 Oct., 1839. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1864, and received the degree of LL. D. from that institution in 1870. He became professor of the English language and literature and of mental and moral philosophy in the University of New Brunswick in 1870, and president of the university and professor of mathematics in 1885. Prof. Harrison has been superintendent of the meteorological chief station at Fredericton, N. B., since 1874, and is the author of the reports of tri-hourly observations published in "Meteorological Observations of the Dominion of Canada."

HARROD, James, pioneer, b. in Virginia in 1746; d. near Harrodsburg, Ky., about 1825. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1774, and built the first log cabin on the present site of Harrodsburg. He was one of the most efficient of the early military leaders, a successful farmer, and an expert with the rifle. He was distinguished at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, and afterward represented Harrodsburg (which was named in his honor) in the Transylvania assembly. He was in the habit of making solitary excursions into the forest, and from one of these trips, which was undertaken at an advanced age, he never returned, nor was any trace of him ever discovered.

HARROW, William, soldier, b. in Indiana about 1820. He was engaged, as colonel of the 14th Indiana infantry, at the battle of Antietam, where more than half of his regiment were killed or wounded. He was commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and resigned on 20 April, 1865.

HARSHA, David Addison, author, b. in Argyle, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1827. He received a classical education and studied theology, but was prevented from entering the ministry by a chronic bronchial affection. Mr. Harsha is a frequent contributor to the press, and has spent most of his life in his native town, engaged in literary pursuits. Among his works are "The Heavenly Token" (New York, 1856); "The Star of Bethlehem" (Chicago, 1864); "Manual of Sacred Literature" (New York, 1866); "Lives of Charles Sumner, Doddridge, Baxter, Addison, and Bunyan" (1868); "Lives and Selected Works of Isaac Watts, George Whitefield, James Harvey, and Abraham Booth" (1869); "Devotional Thoughts of Eminent Divines" (1869); "The Golden Age of English Lit-

erature" (1872); and "The Life and Times of Virgil," now (1887) in course of preparation.

HARSTON, Charles Grenville, Canadian inventor, b. in Tamworth, Staffordshire, England, 10 Aug., 1844. He served in the Royal marines until 1876, when he retired with the rank of captain and came to Canada. He brought with him from England twenty-five young men and an Episcopal clergyman, and with them founded a settlement in Muskoka district, which he named Ilfracombe. In 1884 he removed to Toronto and assumed the management of the Standard life assurance company of Ontario. He fought during the Riel rebellion, and led the charge at Batoche on 12 May, 1885. He has invented the "Harston" rifle, which some claim is superior to the Martini-Henry. He is active as a sportsman, and secretary of the Dominion kennel club.

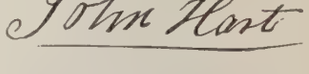
HART, Abraham, publisher, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Dec., 1810; d. in Long Branch, N. J., 22 July, 1885. He was of Dutch parentage. When a mere boy he was taken into the employ of the publishing firm of Carey, Lea and Carey. In 1829 the firm divided its business; a partnership was formed between Mr. Hart and Edward L. Carey, the junior member of the old firm, and the house of Carey and Hart became the best-known publishing house in the country. It was the first to collect the fugitive essays of Macaulay, Jeffrey, Mackintosh, Carlyle, and others and publish them in separate volumes. Mr. Carey died in 1845, and Mr. Hart continued the publishing business until 1854, when he retired with a handsome fortune. Mr. Hart was a member of the Jewish community, and took a chief part in its worthiest projects.

HART, Charles Henry, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Feb., 1847. He received a classical and scientific education, studied law in the office of Samuel H. Perkins, and was admitted to the bar, 18 Nov., 1868. Since then, although in active practice, he has devoted much time to literature. His first noticeable article, which was written before his sixteenth year, was a monograph on Margaret of Anjou. He has paid special attention to historical investigation and art matters, until he has become recognized as an authority on the latter subject. He is a member of numerous historical and scientific associations, was elected corresponding secretary of the Numismatic and antiquarian society, of Philadelphia, in 1865, and three years later became its historiographer. Much of his literary work has been done in connection with this society. Mr. Hart's separate publications include "Remarks on Tabasco, Mexico" (1865); "Historical Sketch of National Medals" (1866); "Memoir of William Hickling Prescott" (1868); "Bibliographia Lincolniana" with notes, and an introduction, which was subsequently reprinted as "Biographical Sketch of Abraham Lincoln" (Albany, 1870); "Turner, the Dream Painter" (1879); "Bibliographia Websteriana" (1883); and memoirs of William Willis (1870), George Ticknor (1871), Samuel S. Haldeman (1881), Lewis H. Morgan (1883), Lucius Q. C. Elmer (1884), and others. In May, 1870, he delivered a "Discourse on the Life and Services of Gulian C. Verplanck," which was printed. He has in preparation a "Treatise on the Doctrine of Equitable Conversion," based on the English work of Leigh and Dalzell (London, 1825).

HART, Emanuel Bernard, lawyer, b. in New York city in 1809. He was prepared for Columbia college, but entered business in his fourteenth year. After taking an active part in politics as a Democrat and serving as alderman, he was elected to congress in 1850, and in 1856 was appointed surveyor of the port of New York by President Buchanan. In 1867 he was nominated for congress, but declined. He was subsequently commissioner of emigration, member of the board of assessors, and alderman. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and became interested in railway practice. In 1880–'3 Mr. Hart was an excise commissioner, and since then he has devoted his time to law. He was at one time president of Mt. Sinai hospital.

HART, Joel T., sculptor, b. in Clark county, Ky., in 1810; d. in Florence, Italy, 1 March, 1877. He received a common-school education, and was apprenticed to a stone-cutter in Lexington, Ky., where he began to model busts in clay. In 1849 he went to Italy for study, and there, under the patronage of the Ladies' Clay association, modelled a statue of Henry Clay, which is now in Richmond, Va. His next work was a colossal bronze statue of Mr. Clay, which is now in New Orleans, and the marble statue of that statesman in the Louisville court-house. Thirty years of his life were spent in Florence, during which time he finished busts and statues of many distinguished men. His best compositions are "Charity," "Woman Triumphant," and "Penserosa." He invented an apparatus for obtaining mechanically the outline of a head from life. It consisted of a metallic shell, which surrounded the head, with a space between, perforated for a large number of pins. Each pin was pushed inward till it touched the head, and there fastened. The shell was then filled with plaster, which was cut away till the points of the pins were reached, thus forming a rough mould.

HART, John, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Hopewell township, N. J., in 1708; d. there in 1780. He was the son of Edward Hart, who commanded the New Jersey blues, a corps of volunteers that served in the French-Canadian wars. John was a farmer, without military ambition, and took no active part in the French wars. He served for several terms in the provincial legislature, and was the promoter of laws for the improvement of roads, the founding of schools, and the administration of justice. Such was the simplicity and purity of his character that he was known in the community as "Honest John Hart." In 1765, on the passage of the stamp-act, he was one of the first to recognize the tyrannical character of that measure, and assisted in the selection of delegates to the congress that was held in New York in October of that year. He served in the congress of 1774 and that of 1775, and in 1776 was elected with four others to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of the New Jersey delegation, who were unwilling to assume the responsibility imposed by Lee's resolution of independence. John Hart, the signer of the Declaration, of whom there is no authentic portrait, has frequently been confounded with John de Hart, who was one of the number that resigned. In 1777–'8 he was chairman of the New Jersey council of safety, and when that state was invaded by the British he was subjected to abuse from the soldiers and his loyalist neighbors, his stock and farm were destroyed by the Hessians, his family forced to fly, and every effort made to capture the aged patriot. He hid in the forest, never venturing to sleep twice in the same place, and suffered privation and distress, including the death of his wife, until the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in December, 1777, secured the evacuation of the



greater part of New Jersey. He then returned to his farm, and passed the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits. In person, Mr. Hart was tall and well proportioned, with very black hair and blue eyes. His disposition was affectionate and just, and he was held in high esteem in the community in which he lived.

HART, John Seely, author, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 28 Jan., 1810; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 March, 1877. His family removed to Pennsylvania, and settled at Wilkesbarre. John was graduated at Princeton in 1830, and after teaching a year in Natchez, Miss., became tutor in Princeton in 1832, and in 1834 adjunct professor of ancient languages. From 1836 till 1841 he was in charge of the Edgehill school. From 1842 till 1859 he was principal of the Philadelphia high-school, and in 1863–'71 of the New Jersey state normal school at Trenton. In 1872 he became professor of rhetoric and the English language at Princeton. In 1848 he received the degree of LL. D. from Miami university. Mr. Hart contributed largely to religious and educational literature. He edited the "Pennsylvania Common School Journal" in 1844, "Sartain's Magazine" in 1849–'51, founded the "Sunday-School Times" in 1859, and edited it until 1871, and in 1860 edited the publications of the Sunday-school union. He published "Reports of the Philadelphia High School" (Philadelphia, 1842–'59); "Class-Book of Poetry" and "Class-Book of Prose" (1844); "Essay on the Life and Writings of Edmund Spenser" (New York and London, 1847); the philological volume of the reports of the Wilkes exploring expedition (1849–'51); "In the School-Room" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric" (1870); "Manual of English Literature" (1872); "Manual of American Literature" (1873); and "Short Course in English and American Literature" (1874).

HART, or **HEART, Jonathan,** soldier, b. in Kensington, Conn., in 1748; d. on Miami river, Ohio, 4 Nov., 1791. His father, Ebenezer Hart, was one of the first settlers in Connecticut. Jonathan was graduated at Yale in 1768, went to Farmington in 1773, and engaged in business. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Continental army at the beginning of the Revolution, and served throughout the struggle as a member of the 1st Connecticut regiment, attaining the rank of captain. When peace was established he engaged in surveying, and in 1785 was appointed captain of the 1st U. S. infantry. He was stationed on the western frontier, and served in the Indian campaigns under Gen. Charles Scott and Gen. Josiah Harmar. In 1791 he was appointed major of the 2d infantry, and accompanied Gen. Arthur St. Clair's expedition against the Miami Indians. Maj. Hart commanded the regular troops in the disastrous battle of 4 Nov., 1791, near the source of Miami river, and while covering the retreat with the shattered remnant of the army, was ordered to charge with the bayonet. In performing this duty he and nearly all his command were killed. He published in the transactions of the American society (vol. iii.) "The Native Inhabitants of the Western Country," and a paper on "The Ancient Works of Art."

HART, Luther, clergyman, b. in Goshen, Litchfield co., Conn., in July, 1783; d. in Plymouth, Conn., 25 April, 1834. He was graduated at Yale in 1807, taught for a year in the academy at Litchfield, began the study of theology in 1808 under Rev. Ebenezer Potter, of Washington, Conn., and was graduated with the first class at Andover seminary. In 1809 he was licensed to preach in Massachusetts, and in 1810 was called to the Congregational church at Plymouth, Conn., where he continued until his death. Five hundred persons were admitted to the membership of this church during his ministrations. His works include "Christmas Sermons" (1818); "Sermons" (1826); and "Memoir of Amos Pettengill" (1834).

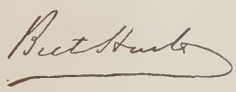
HART, Nancy, Revolutionary heroine, b. in Elbert county, Ga., about 1755; d. there about 1840. She was without education or refinement, but a zealous patriot. Although illiterate and of unprepossessing appearance, she supported the cause with many deeds of bravery, and was well known to the Tories, who stood somewhat in fear of her. On the occasion of an excursion of the British from the camp at Augusta into the interior, a party of five of the enemy came to her cabin to pillage. While they were eating and drinking at her table she contrived to conceal their arms, and when they sprang to their feet at the sound of the approaching neighbors she ordered them to surrender or pay the forfeit with their lives. One man stirred, and was shot dead. Terror of capture induced another to attempt escape, but he met with the same fate. When the neighbors arrived they found the woman posted in the doorway, two men dead on the floor, and the others kept at bay. Hart county, Ga., is named for her.

HART, Oliver, clergyman, b. in Warminster, Bucks co., Pa., 5 July, 1723; d. in Hopewell, N. J., 31 Dec., 1795. He was a Baptist minister of Charleston, S. C., from 1749 till February, 1780, and at the latter date settled at Hopewell. He was an active patriot, and was sent with William Tennant by the council of safety to reconcile some of the disaffected frontier settlers to the change in public affairs consequent upon the Revolution. He had some ability as a writer of verse, and published a "Discourse on the Death of William Tennant," "Dancing Exploded," "The Christian Temple," and "A Gospel Church Portrayed."

HART, William, artist, b. in Paisley, Scotland, 31 March, 1823. His parents removed to Albany, N. Y., when he was a child, and in 1831 he was apprenticed to a coach-maker, for whom he painted panel and other carriage decorations. His tastes soon led him to adopt the career of an artist, and in 1848 he exhibited some of his first work at the National academy of design, which met with favorable comment. He visited Scotland in 1850, spent three years in study, and on his return opened a studio in New York city. In 1855 he was elected an associate of the National academy, and in 1858 an academician. At the organization of the Brooklyn academy of design in 1865, he became its president, and continued in that office several years. He was one of the original members of the American society of water-colorists, and its president from 1870 till 1873. He has exhibited at the National academy "The September Snow" and "Autumn in the Woods of Maine" (1867); "Scene on the Peabody River," in water-colors (1868); "Twilight on the Brook" (1869); "Goshen, N. H.," in water-colors, "Twilight," and "A Brook Study" (1870); "Easter Sky at Sunset," in water-colors (1871); "The Golden Hour" (1872); "Morning in the Clouds" (1874); "Keene Valley" (1875); "Cattle Scenes" (1876); "Landscape with Jersey Cattle" (1877); "The Ford" (1878); "Scene on Napanock Creek" (1884); "A Modern Cinderella" (1885); and "After a Shower" (1886).—His brother, **James McDougal,** artist, b. in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in December, 1828, also served an apprenticeship to a

coach-maker in Albany as a decorator of carriage-panels. In 1851 he went to Düsseldorf and studied with Schirmer. He opened a studio in Albany, and worked for four years, but in 1857 removed to New York, where he was elected an associate of the National academy, and in 1859 an academician. Mr. Hart is noted for his treatment of cattle in landscape and his rendition of pastoral scenes. Among his works are "Cattle Going Home" and "Moonrise in the Adirondacks" (1871); "In the Orchard" and "A Breezy Day on the Road" (1874); "Landscape, Road and Cattle" (1875); "A Misty Morning," exhibited at the Centennial (1876); "In the Pasture" (1877); "Summer Memory of Berkshire," and "Indian Summer," both exhibited at the Paris salon (1878); "Princess Lily" (1882); "Boughs for Christmas" (1884); "At the Watering-Trough" (1885); "Three Little Maids" and "On the North Shore" (1886).

HARTE, Francis Bret, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 25 Aug., 1839. His father was a teacher in the Albany female seminary, a scholar of ripe culture, who died leaving his family with but little means. After an ordinary school education, the son went in 1854 to California with his mother. From San Francisco he walked to Sonora, and there opened a school; but this proved unsuccessful, and he turned his energies to mining. Fortune was not there, and he became a compositor in a printing-office, beginning his literary career by composing his first articles in type while working at the case. During the absence of the editor he conducted the journal for a short time, but his articles were not in sympathy with the mining population, and his editorial experiences terminated abruptly. He drifted back to San Francisco, and in 1857 became a compositor in the office of the "Golden Era." The experience of his frontier life had been impressive, and his literary talents soon put to profitable use the vivid scenes of the past three years. Clever sketches, contributed at first anonymously, attracted the attention of the editor, and Harte was invited to join the corps of writers. Soon afterward he became associated in the management of "The Californian," a literary weekly, short-lived, but of interest as containing his "Condensed Novels." In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the U. S. branch mint, having previously held several minor political appointments, and filled this office for six years, during which time he wrote for San Francisco journals "John Burns of Gettysburg," "The Pliocene Skull," "The Society upon the Stanislau," and other poems, which were widely copied and universally admired. In July, 1868, the publication of "The Overland Monthly" was begun, with Mr. Harte as its organizer and editor. The second issue contained "The Luck of Roaring Camp," a story of mining life, which marks the beginning of his higher and more artistic work. It was the first of those sketches of American border experience of which he was the pioneer writer, and in which he originated that peculiar pseudo-dialect of western mining life. The next number contained "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," a realistic story, considered by many his best production. It established his reputation, and was followed in quick succession by "Miggles," "Tennessee's Partner," and "The Idyl of Red Gulch." The "Etc." of the early issues of the magazine were by him. In September, 1870, appeared his "Plain Language from Truthful James" (popularly known as "The Heathen Chinee"), a satire against the hue and cry that the Chinese were shiftless and weak-minded. He received the appointment of professor of recent literature in the University of California in 1870, but in the spring of 1871 resigned that chair, and also his editorial appointment, and settled in New York. An effort was made to found a literary periodical under his management in Chicago, but this failed, and he became a regular contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," and lectured on "The Argonauts of '49" in various cities. In 1878 he was appointed U. S. consul to Crefeld, Germany, whence he was transferred in 1880 to Glasgow, Scotland, and continued in that office until the advent of a new administration in 1885. At present (1887) he is residing abroad, engaged in literary pursuits. His publications include "Condensed Novels" (New York, 1867; Boston, 1871); "Poems" (Boston, 1871); "Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches" (1871); "East and West Poems" (1871); "Poetical Works" (1871); "Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands" (1872); "Tales of the Argonauts and Other Stories" (1875); "Thankful Blossom" (1876); "Two Men of Sandy Bar" (1876); "Gabriel Conroy" (Hartford, 1876); "The Story of a Mine" (Boston, 1877); "Echoes of the Foot Hills" (1879); "Drift from Two Shores" (1878); "The Twins of Table Mountain" (1879); "Flip and Found at Blazing Star" (1882); "In the Carquinez Woods" (1883); "On the Frontier" (1884); "By Shore and Sedge" (1885); "Maruja, a Novel" (1885); "Snow-Bound at Eagle's" (1886); "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready" (1887); "The Crusade of the Excelsior" (1887); also his collected "Works" (5 vols., 1882).



HARTLEY, David, English politician, b. in 1729; d. in Bath, England, 19 Dec., 1813. He was the son of the famous writer on metaphysics, was educated at Oxford, and became member of parliament for Kingston-upon-Hull. He steadily opposed the war with the American colonies, and was appointed one of the plenipotentiaries to treat with Benjamin Franklin at Paris. Some of Hartley's letters on that occasion were published in Franklin's correspondence in 1817, and it has been surmised that he procured for Franklin the letters of Hutchinson and others. He was possessed of great scientific attainments, and made many useful inventions. He published "Letters on the American War" (1776), and other political pamphlets.

HARTLEY, Jonathan Scott, sculptor, b. in Albany, N. Y., 23 Sept., 1845. He was educated at the Albany academy and began his professional life as a worker in marble. Subsequently he went to England, where he passed three years, entered the Royal academy, and gained a silver medal in 1869. After residing for a year in Germany, he returned to the United States, and after another visit to Europe, when he went to Paris and Rome, he became a resident of New York. He is one of the original members of the Salmagundi sketch club, and was professor of anatomy in the schools of the Art students' league in 1878–'84, and president of the league in 1879–'80. His works include "The Young Samaritan," "King René's Daugh-

ter" (1872); "The Whirlwind" (1878); a statue of Miles Morgan, erected at Springfield, Mass., in 1882, and bas-reliefs on the monument at Saratoga that commemorates the defeat of Burgoyne.

HARTLEY, Thomas, soldier, b. in Reading, Pa., 7 Sept., 1748; d. in York, Pa., 21 Dec., 1800. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in York, Pa. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Irvine's regiment, 9 Jan., 1776, and was colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania in the same year. Col. Hartley commanded an expedition in October, 1778, against the savages who had been concerned in the Wyoming massacre, destroyed their settlement, killed many of them, and recovered part of the property that they had carried away. He was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1778, and was elected a representative in congress from Pennsylvania, serving by continuous re-elections from 4 March, 1789, to 21 Dec., 1800. He was one of the council of censors in 1783, and a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention that adopted the national constitution.

HARTMAN, William Dell, naturalist, b. in Chester county, Pa., 24 Dec., 1817. His grandfather and great-grandfather were Revolutionary soldiers. His father was George Hartman, who was an officer in the war of 1812, and afterward a major-general of Pennsylvania militia. The son was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and has since practised this profession with success. When at school he showed a fondness for the natural sciences, and at the age of fifteen was mentioned by Dr. William Darlington in his "Flora Cestrica" as "a zealous and promising young botanist." He successively made himself acquainted with all the branches of natural history, but paid special attention to conchology. He has made a large collection of shells, which is especially rich in partulæ and achatinellæ. His collection of the latter excels those in the British museum and the Jardin des Plantes, and he has published bibliographic and synonymic catalogues of it. In connection with Dr. Ezra Michener, he issued an illustrated and descriptive catalogue of the fresh-water and land shells of Chester county, Pa. (1870). He has also contributed to scientific publications, and for years has corresponded with scientists in America and Europe.

HARTRANFT, John Frederick, soldier, b. in New Hanover, Montgomery co., Pa., 16 Dec., 1830. He was educated at Marshall and Union colleges, and was graduated at the latter in 1853, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, and commanded it during the three months of its enlistment, which expired the day before the first battle of Bull Run. As his regiment had been ordered to Harrisburg to be mustered out, he asked and obtained leave to serve as a volunteer on Gen. William B. Franklin's staff in that battle. He then organized the 51st Pennsylvania regiment, was commissioned its colonel, 27 July, 1861, and with it accompanied Gen. Burnside in his expedition to North Carolina in March, 1862. He took part in all the engagements of the 9th corps, led the charge that carried the stone bridge at Antietam, and commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg. He was then ordered to Kentucky, and was engaged in the battle of Campbell's Station and the successful defence of Knoxville. He was with the 9th corps in June, 1863, as covering army to the troops besieging Vicksburg, and after the fall of that place with Gen. William T. Sherman in his advance to Jackson, Miss. He commanded a brigade in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 May, 1864, and took part in all the movements before Petersburg. He was assigned to the command of a division in August, 1864, and brevetted major-general for his services in re-capturing Fort Steadman on 25 March, 1865. He was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania in October, 1865, and on 29 Aug., 1866, the president offered him a colonelcy in the regular army, which he declined. Gen. Hartranft was re-elected auditor-general in 1868, and in 1872–'8 was governor of Pennsylvania. The militia of Pennsylvania was entirely reorganized on a military basis during his two terms as governor. The plan of municipal reform that was suggested by him in 1876 was adopted in 1885, the mayor of Philadelphia being elected under its provisions in 1887. Immediately after the close of his second term as governor he removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed postmaster of that city in June, 1879, and collector of the port in August, 1880. He is now (1887) major-general commanding the National guard of Pennsylvania, which post he has held by appointment since 1879.

HARTSHORNE, Joseph, physician, b. in Alexandria, Va., 12 Dec., 1779; d. near Wilmington, Del., 20 Aug., 1850. He was descended from Richard Hartshorne, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from England in 1669 and settled in New Jersey, and his father, William, was treasurer of the first internal improvement society in the country, of which George Washington was president. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, and after two voyages in 1806 to India as surgeon and supercargo, and a three months' residence in Batavia, Java, he began practice in Philadelphia. He was surgeon of the Pennsylvania hospital in 1815–'21, and prepared and published Boyer on "The Bones," with an appendix and notes (1806).—His son, **Edward,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, 14 May, 1818; d. 22 June, 1885, was graduated at Princeton in 1837, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1840. He began practice in Philadelphia in 1848, and was elected one of the surgeons in Will's eye hospital, and later in the Pennsylvania hospital. During the civil war he served as consulting surgeon in the U. S. army medical service; also as member and secretary of the executive committee of the U. S. sanitary commission in Philadelphia. He was for a short period editor of the "Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy," and was a frequent contributor to medical periodicals. He is the author of "Separate System" for criminals, translated into several languages in Europe; notes to Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence" (1854); and "Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery" (1856).—Another son, **Henry,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, 16 March, 1823, was graduated at Haverford college in 1839, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He was elected professor of the institutes of medicine in the Philadelphia college of medicine in 1853, and in June, 1855, he was selected as one of the consulting physicians and lecturers on clinical medicine in Philadelphia hospital. He was elected professor of the practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, became professor of hygiene in the same institution in 1866, and in 1867 was given the chair of organic science and philosophy in Haverford college. He has also held professorships in the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, Girard college, and the Woman's medical college of Pennsylvania. He

rendered important aid to the cause of the medical education of women in 1867–'75. He was the first to ascertain by experiments on himself and others, in 1848, the safety and effects of the internal use of chloroform, and also proposed and proved to his own satisfaction in 1876, though not to the satisfaction of men of science generally, a new theory of complementary color spectra. He has been one of the editors of the "Friends' Review" since 1872, and is the author of "Water *vs.* Hydropathy" (Philadelphia, 1846); a prize essay on "The Arterial Circulation" (1856); "Essentials of Practical Medicine" (1869); the divisions of anatomy, physiology, and practice of medicine in "A Conspectus of the Medical Sciences" (1869); edited, with additions, Sir Thomas Watson's "Lectures on the Practice of Medicine," and has contributed numerous papers to medical and scientific journals. He also wrote "Woman's Witchcraft, or the Curse of Coquetry," a dramatic romance, under the pen-name of "Corinne L'Estrange" (1854), and "Summer Songs," under that of "H. H. M." (1865).—Another son, **Charles,** railroad president, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Sept., 1829, was educated at Haverford college, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1847. He early embarked in railroad enterprises, and has continued active in them to the present time. In 1857 he became president of the Quakake railroad company, in 1862 of the Lehigh and Mahoning, in 1868 vice-president of the Lehigh valley, and in 1880 its president, but in 1883 resumed the vice-presidency. Besides his railroad enterprises, he is connected with many other commercial organizations, and with numerous educational and charitable interests, among which are Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges, and the Pennsylvania hospital, of each of which he is a member of the board of managers.

HARTSTENE, Henry J., naval officer, b. in North Carolina; d. in Paris, France, 31 March, 1868. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman in 1828, and became a lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1840. In 1838 he was attached to the Wilkes exploring expedition, but did not proceed farther with it than Calloa, and in 1851 he was attached to the coast survey, and afterward commanded the steamer "Illinois." In 1855 he was made a commander, and was sent to the arctic regions in search of Dr. Kane and his party, whom he rescued and brought to New York. In 1856 he was ordered to convey to England the British exploring bark "Resolute," which, after having been abandoned in the arctic ice, had been rescued by Capt. Buddington, a New London whaler, and purchased by congress as a present to the British government. He was afterward employed in taking soundings for the Atlantic telegraph-cable. At the beginning of the civil war he resigned, entered the Confederate navy, and in the summer of 1862 became insane.

HARTSUFF, George Lucas, soldier, b. in Tyre, Seneca co., N. Y., 28 May, 1830; d. in New York city, 16 May, 1874. When he was a child his parents removed to Michigan and he entered the U. S. military academy from that state, being graduated in 1852, and assigned to the 4th artillery. He served in Texas and in Florida, where he was wounded, and was then appointed instructor in artillery and infantry tactics at the U. S. military academy in 1856. He became assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, on 22 March, 1861, and major, 17 July, 1862. He served at Fort Pickens, Florida, from April till 16 July, 1861; then in West Virginia under Gen. Rosecrans, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers, 15 April, 1862, soon afterward taking charge of Abercrombie's brigade, which he commanded at Cedar Mountain and Antietam, where he was severely wounded. He was appointed major-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, served as a member of the board to revise rules and articles of war and to prepare a code for the government of the armies in the field, and on 27 April, 1863, was ordered to Kentucky, where he was assigned to command the 23d corps. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. army, 1 June, 1864, was in command of works in the siege of Petersburg in March and April, 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865. After the war he was adjutant-general of the 5th military division, comprising Louisiana and Texas, in 1867–'8, and of the division of the Missouri from 1869 till 29 June, 1871, when he was retired for disability from wounds received in battle.

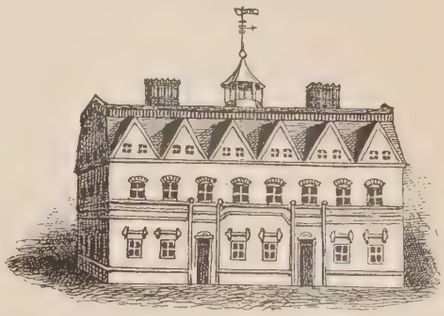
HARTT, Charles Frederick, naturalist, b. in Fredericton, N. B., 23 Aug., 1840; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 18 March, 1878. He was graduated at Acadia college, Wolfville, N. S., in 1860, but before completing his course had made extensive geological explorations in Nova Scotia. In 1860 he accompanied his father, Jarvis William Hartt, to St. John, N. B., where they established a college high-school. He at once began to study the geology of New Brunswick, and devoted special attention to the Devonian shales, in which he discovered an abundance of land plants and insects. The latter still remain the oldest known to science. His work met the notice of Louis Agassiz, by whose invitation he entered the Museum of comparative anatomy in Cambridge as a student. He received an appointment on the geological survey of New Brunswick in 1864, and discovered the first proof of primordial strata in that province. He was one of the geologists of the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865, and since then has been the chief modern investigator of South American natural history. He explored the neighborhood of the coast from Rio Janeiro to Bahia while on this expedition, making large zoölogical collections, and with the material collected prepared his "Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil" (Boston, 1870). In 1868 he was elected professor of natural history in Vassar, but later in the same year he was called to the chair of geology and physical geography in Cornell. Two years afterward, and again in 1871, he made trips of exploration to the valley of the Amazon. At the request of the Brazilian minister of agriculture he visited Rio Janeiro in August, 1874, and submitted plans for the organization of a Brazilian geological commission. He was appointed in May, 1875, chief of the geological surveys of the empire, and continued in that office till his death. His collections are displayed in the National museum, of which in 1876 he was made director, and form the most complete repository of South American geology in the world. Prof. Hartt was a member of various scientific societies, and in 1869 was elected general secretary of the American association for the advancement of science. He contributed occasional articles to scientific journals, and, besides the book mentioned above, published "Contributions to the Geology and Physical Geography of the Lower Amazons" (Buffalo, 1874).

HARTWELL, Alonzo, artist, b. in Littleton, Mass., 19 Feb., 1805; d. in Waltham, Mass., 17 Jan., 1873. In 1822 he went to Boston, and soon afterward was apprenticed to a wood-engraver, till 1826, when he engaged in the business for

himself, and continued it till 1851. In 1850 he received the silver medal of the Charlestown, Mass., mechanics' association, awarded for the best specimen of the art. After 1851 he achieved a reputation as a portrait-painter.

HARTWICK, or **HARTWIG, John Christopher,** clergyman, b. in Saxa-Gotha, Germany, 6 June, 1714; d. in Livingston Manor, N. Y., 17 July, 1796. He is said to have studied at the University of Halle, and engaged in missionary work among the Jews, at the age of twenty-five years. In 1745 he was called to this country in order to take charge of several Lutheran congregations in Dutchess and Columbia counties, N. Y., and was ordained, 24 Nov., in the German Lutheran church in London. In the spring of 1746 he arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., and, after visiting several of the Lutheran pastors in Pennsylvania, went to New York state and entered on his duties as pastor of congregations at Germantown, Livingston, Wirtemberg, and Rhinebeck. In 1748 he was present in Philadelphia at the organization of the first Lutheran synod. He was somewhat eccentric, and consequently unfortunate in his ministry; and being exceedingly restless, he moved from place to place. In 1751–'2 he was in Pennsylvania, in 1755 in New York, in 1757 at Reading, Pa., in 1761–'2 at Trappe, in 1764 in Philadelphia, then successively in Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, Maine, and in 1783 in New York, where he urged the Dutch Lutherans to remain in the city, and not follow their pastor, Hansihl, who, being a royalist during the Revolution, fled with many of his parishioners to Nova Scotia, after the evacuation of New York by the British forces. Mr. Hartwick left a large estate, which he had purchased from the Mohawk Indians—"a certain tract of land on the south side of Mohawk river, between Schoharie and Cherry valley, along a certain small creek, containing nine miles in length and four miles in breadth," located in Otsego county, and included in the present town of Hartwick. His sole purpose in this purchase was to use his property for the glory of God and the spreading of his kingdom; and he made his bequest accordingly. In his will he directed that his estate should be used for the establishment of a college and theological seminary. For a time after his death the income of the estate was used to instruct young men privately in the classics and theology; and in 1815 the contemplated institution was opened, under the name of Hartwick seminary. The present buildings are valued at $30,000, and the endowments at $35,000.

HARVARD, John, philanthropist, b. in Southwark, London, England, in November, 1607; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 24 Sept., 1638. His father, Robert Harvard, was a butcher. His mother, possessing some property, sent John to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1635. Subsequently he was ordained as a dissenting minister, and in 1637 married Ann Sadler, the daughter of a Sussex clergyman, and sailed for New England, where he was made a freeman of Massachusetts on 2 Nov. of that year. It appears on the town-records that in 1638 a tract of land was deeded to him in Charlestown, where he exercised his ministerial functions. In April, 1638, he was appointed one of a committee "to consider of some things tending toward a body of laws." At his death his property was worth about £1,500, one half of which he left for the erection of the college that bears his name. A part of this bequest is said to have been diverted from its original purpose. He also left to the college a library of 320 volumes, which indicated the taste of a scholar. The alumni erected a granite monument to his memory in the burial-ground of Charlestown, which was dedicated with an address by Edward Everett, 26 Sept., 1828. A memorial statue



of Harvard, the gift of Samuel James Bridge to the university, was unveiled, 15 Oct., 1884, with an address by Rev. George Edward Ellis (Cambridge, 1884). The illustration represents the first Harvard hall, which was burned, and was replaced by the present structure in 1766.

HARVEY, Arthur, Canadian journalist, b. in Halesworth, Suffolk, England, in 1834. He was educated in Holland and at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1856 emigrated to Canada, where subsequently he became editorially connected with the Hamilton "Spectator." He was secretary of the commission that was appointed to negotiate a new treaty with the United States, and some time afterward published "The Year-Book of Canada." Mr. Harvey suggested and rendered effective the insurance legislation of the Dominion, and in 1870 assumed the management of the Provincial insurance company at Toronto.

HARVEY, James Madison, governor of Kansas, b. in Monroe county, Va., 21 Sept., 1833. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois, and practised surveying and civil engineering until he removed to Kansas in 1859, when he became a farmer. He was captain in the 4th and 10th regiments of Kansas infantry from 1861 till 1864, a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1865–'6, and of the state senate in 1867–'8. In 1869–'71 he was governor of Kansas, and in 1874–'7 was a U. S. senator, having been chosen as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell.

HARVEY, Sir **John,** governor of Virginia. He was appointed to this office after Yeardley's death in 1627, arrived in Virginia in 1629, and met his first assembly of burgesses in 1630. He supported those who desired separate jurisdictions and grants of land, preferring the interest of individual patrons, especially Lord Baltimore, to the claims of the colony. He held a warrant to receive for himself all fines arising from any sentence in the judicial courts, and many such were accordingly imposed on the colonists. In 1635 he was suspended and impeached by the assembly. He attempted to make terms with the council, which would yield to none of his conditions, and elected John West in his place. He then went to England, his cause was investigated by the privy council, and he was restored by the king in 1636, and returned to Virginia in 1637. He assembled the council in Elizabeth City, and published the king's proclamation, pardoning many who had opposed him. He continued in office until 1639, and is said to have been one of the most rapacious, tyrannical, and unpopular of the colonial governors.

HARVEY, Sir **John,** British soldier, b. in 1778; d. in Halifax, N. S., 22 March, 1852. He entered the British army as ensign in the 80th regiment under Lord Paget, afterward the Marquis of Anglesea, whose natural son he was believed to be. After serving in Holland, France, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Egypt, he returned to England in 1807, and in 1808 became assistant quartermaster-general under Lord Chatham, at Colchester. From 1809 till 1812 he commanded a regiment, and was on the staff of the adjutant-general's department in Ireland. In 1812 he was appointed deputy adjutant-general to the army in Canada, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He led the attack at Stony Creek, where he captured the American generals Chandler and Winder. He received a medal for gallantry at Chrysler's Farm, and took part in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, where he was severely wounded. He was aide-de-camp to Wellington during his Waterloo campaign, and in 1837–'41 was governor of New Brunswick. He then became governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland, and in 1846 was made governor of Nova Scotia, holding this post until his death. He was nominated knight commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1824, and a knight commander of the order of the Bath in 1838.

HARVEY, Jonathan, congressman, b. in Merrimack county, N. H., in 1780; d. in Sutton, N. H., 23 Aug., 1859. He served seven years in the legislature, was president of the senate from 1817 till 1823, and state councillor in 1823–'5. In the latter year he took his seat as a representative to congress from New Hampshire, serving until 1831.—His brother, **Matthew,** jurist, b. in Sutton, N. H., 21 June, 1781; d. in Concord, N. H., 7 April, 1866, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1806. He studied law under John Harris, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and began to practise in Hopkinton, which town he represented in the legislature from 1814 till 1820, holding the office of speaker during the last three years of his term. He was then elected to congress as a Democrat, and served in 1821–'5. He was president of the state senate in 1825–'8, and councillor in 1828–'30. He was then elected governor of New Hampshire, and served one year. In 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson judge of the U. S. district court, which office he held until his death. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1855, and was president of the New Hampshire historical society.

HARVEY, Louis Powell, governor of Wisconsin, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 22 July, 1820; d. in Savannah, Tenn., 19 April, 1862. In 1828 he removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was educated in the Western Reserve college. He went to Kenosha, Wis., in 1840, taught there, and edited a Whig newspaper, but removed to Shopiere, Rock co., in 1850, and engaged in manufacturing. He was a member of the first State constitutional convention, and served in the state senate from 1855 till 1857. Soon afterward he was elected secretary of state, and in 1861 became governor. He was drowned while on his way to Pittsburg Landing, with supplies for the relief of wounded soldiers, after the battle of Shiloh.

HARVEY, Moses, author, b. near Armagh, Ireland, 25 March, 1820. He was graduated at Belfast college in 1840, studied theology in the Presbyterian college in that city, and was a Presbyterian minister at Maryport, Cumberland, England, in 1843. He became minister of the Free Presbyterian church at St. John, Newfoundland, in 1852, and preached there till 1878, when he retired from active duties. Henceforth he engaged in literary and scientific studies, and became popular as a lecturer. He studied the natural history, geology, and resources of the island, and published the result of his labors in British and American newspapers. In 1886 the council of the Royal geographical society of England elected him a fellow in recognition of his services to geographical science in his works on Newfoundland and Labrador. He is the author of "Thoughts on the Poetry and Literature of the Bible" (St. John, N. F., 1853); "The Testimony of Nineveh to the Veracity of the Bible" (1854); "Lectures on the Harmony of Science and Revelation" (Halifax, 1856); "Lectures on Egypt and its Monuments, as Illustrative of Scripture" (St. John, N. F., 1857); "Lectures, Literary and Biographical" (Edinburgh, 1864); "Across Newfoundland with the Governor" (St. John, N. F., 1878); "Newfoundland, the Oldest British Colony" (London and Boston, 1883); "Text-Book of Newfoundland History" (Boston, 1885); and "Where are We and Whither Tending?" (London and Boston, 1886). He is also the author of the articles on "Labrador," "Newfoundland," and "The Seal Fisheries of the World" in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

HARVEY, Peter, merchant, b. in Barnet, Vt., 10 July, 1810; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 June, 1877. His father, Alexander Harvey, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a graduate of Oxford, came to this country to purchase land and make a settlement for a Scottish emigration company. At the age of fifteen the son was apprenticed to David Russell and Co., of Plymouth, N. H., and subsequently he went to Boston, where he engaged in business under the firm of Emerson, Lamb, and Harvey. Later he became a member of Harvey, Page and Co., succeeding James Tufts and Co. He was treasurer of the Rutland railroad, and president of the Kilby bank. At the beginning of the civil war he was a member of the firm of Nourse, Mason and Co., on the dissolution of which he retired from active business. He was originally a Whig, on the dissolution of this party joined the Democratic, but afterward represented a Republican district in Gov. Bullock's council. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1868 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He is principally known for having become intimately acquainted with Daniel Webster, and was perhaps his most trusted friend. He was a founder of the Marshfield club, designed to honor Webster's memory, and author of "Reminiscences and Anecdotes of Daniel Webster" (Boston, 1878).

HARVIE, John, statesman, b. in Gargunnock, Scotland; d. in Richmond, Va., 6 Feb., 1807. He emigrated to Virginia in early manhood, and settled in Albemarle county. He was a lawyer of ability, and speedily attained a large practice, thus laying the basis of subsequent wealth. In 1774 he was appointed by the general assembly of Virginia, with Dr. Thomas Walker, the Kentucky explorer, a commissioner to treat with the western Indians, after their defeat at Point Pleasant on 10 Oct. of that year by Andrew Lavis. He represented West Augusta county in the Virginia conventions of 1775 and 1776, was elected a member of congress, 22 May, 1777, for one year, and re-elected, 29 May, 1777, to serve for one year from 11 Aug. He was later a faithful and efficient purchasing agent for the state, with the provisional rank of colonel, and "was sent by the Virginia assembly on an important mission to the American army." He was register of the land-office of Virginia, which he organized in 1780–'91, and was commissioned secretary of the commonwealth, 19 May, 1788, but how long

he served in this capacity does not appear. He was an enterprising citizen of Richmond, and erected several buildings, that have been long familiar to its citizens, among them the noted Gamble house, which was subsequently owned by the Revolutionary veteran, Maj. Robert Gamble, from which Gamble's Hill takes its name. Col. Harvie, in superintending the building of this mansion, met with his death by a fall from a ladder.

HARWOOD, John Edmund, actor, b. in England in 1771; d. in Germantown, Pa., 21 Sept., 1809. He received a liberal education, and studied law in England. In 1793 he came to this country, having joined a company of comedians that had been engaged for the theatre in Philadelphia. Later, Harwood married Miss Bache, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. He then retired from the stage, to begin business as bookseller and conductor of a circulating library, but after several years he was unsuccessful, and lost his capital. In 1803 he went to New York city, under an engagement with the manager of the Park theatre. Dunlap says he was a man of wit and refinement, and highly endowed as an actor, but indolent and careless of study. At the close of his career he became too corpulent to continue some of his best early representations. Harwood published a volume of "Poems" (New York, 1809). They display taste and scholarship, but have no especial merit. —His son, **Andrew Allen,** naval officer, b. in Settle, Bucks co., Pa., in 1802; d. in Marion, Mass., 28 Aug., 1884, was appointed midshipman, 1 Jan., 1818, and from 1819 till 1821 served in the sloop-of-war "Hornet" in the suppression of the African slave-trade. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1827, and in the following year was appointed to the receiving-ship "Philadelphia." He was detached as special messenger to bring home the ratified treaty with Naples, and from 1835 till 1837 served in the Mediterranean squadron. He was assistant inspector of ordnance in 1843–'52, member of a commission to visit dock-yards and foundries in England and France in 1844, and in 1848 was promoted to commander. In 1851 he became member of a board appointed to prepare ordnance instructions for the navy, and to make investigations and experiments. He commanded the frigate "Cumberland," of the Mediterranean squadron, from 1853 till 1855, when he was appointed captain. He was inspector of ordnance from 1858 till 1861, and in the latter year was commissioned chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. In the following year he became commodore, and was appointed commandant of the navy-yard at Washington, and of the Potomac flotilla. He was retired in 1864, but served as secretary of the light-house board, and a member of the examining board from 1864 till 1869, when he was made rear-admiral on the retired list. During the civil war he prepared a work on "Summary Courts-Martial," and published the "Law and Practice of U. S. Navy Courts-Martial" (1867).

HASBROUCK, Abraham Bruyn, lawyer, b. in Kingston, N. Y., in November, 1791; d. there, 23 Feb., 1879. He was graduated at Yale in 1810, studied law at Hudson, N. Y., and Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He practised his profession in Kingston, and in 1825–'7 served one term in congress. Columbia gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1828, and in 1840–'50 he was president of Rutgers college, contributing much to its prosperity by his lectures on constitutional law. He also planted and cared for many of the fine trees that now adorn the college grounds. Mr. Hasbrouck was vice-president of the American Bible society in 1851, and president of the Ulster county historical society in 1856. He was dignified and scholarly, of genial manners and generous hospitality.

HASCALL, Daniel, clergyman, b. in Bennington, Vt., 24 Feb., 1782; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., 28 June, 1852. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1806, and afterward studied theology while engaged in teaching in Pittsfield, Mass. He became pastor of the Baptist church in Elizabethtown, N. Y., in 1808, and in 1813 was called to Hamilton, N. Y. He received pupils in theology in 1815, and after he had established the Baptist education society of New York in 1817, his school was merged in 1820 in the Hamilton literary and theological institution (now Madison university), which was opened under his charge. In 1828 he dissolved his pastorate in order to devote his time to this institution, which he left in 1835 to give his attention to the interests of an academy in Florence, Oneida co., N. Y. He removed to West Rutland, Vt., in 1837, and in 1848 became pastor of a church in Lebanon, N. Y., but in 1849 returned to Hamilton. He published "Elements of Theology," designed for family reading and Bible-classes; a smaller work for Sunday-schools: "Cautions against False Philosophy" (1817); and a pamphlet entitled "Definition of the Greek Baptizo" (1818).

HASCALL, Milo Smith, soldier, b. in Le Roy, Genesee co., N. Y., 5 Aug., 1829. He spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, and in 1846 went to Goshen, Ind. He was appointed from Indiana to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1852, and assigned to the artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Adams, R. I., from 1852 till 1853, when he resigned. He was a contractor for the Indiana and Michigan southern railroad in 1854, and practised law in Goshen, Ind., from 1855 till 1861, serving as prosecuting attorney of Elkhart and Lagrange counties from 1856 till 1858, and school-examiner and clerk of courts from 1859 till 1861, when he enlisted as a private in an Indiana regiment. He was subsequently appointed captain and aide-de-camp on Gen. Thomas A. Morris's staff, and organized and drilled six regiments in Camp Morton. He became colonel of the 17th Indiana regiment on 21 June, which was engaged in the West Virginia campaign, and at Philippi made the first capture of a Confederate flag. In December, 1861, he was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and placed in command of a brigade consisting of the 17th Indiana, 6th Ohio, 43d Ohio, and 15th Indiana regiments, assigned to the division commanded by Gen. William Nelson. He was transferred to a brigade in Gen. Thomas J. Wood's division, serving during the capture of Nashville and in the advance on Shiloh. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 25 April, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the Tennessee campaign from October, 1862, till March, 1863. At the battle of Stone River he commanded a division, and was wounded. He was then sent to Indianapolis to return deserters from Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, was transferred to the Army of the Ohio and placed in command of the district of Indiana. He also took part in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and was active in the defence of Knoxville. He was in command of the 2d division of the 23d corps, Army of the Ohio, in the invasion of Georgia in 1864, being engaged in numerous actions on the advance to Atlanta and taking an active part in the siege of that city. He resigned his commission on 27 Oct., 1864, and became a proprietor of Salem's bank, in Goshen, Ind., in which he is now (1887) engaged.

HASELTINE, James Henry, sculptor, b. in Philadelphia, 2 Nov., 1833. He studied in Paris and Rome, but came to this country in 1861 to enlist in the U. S. army. After the close of the civil war, in which he served as major of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, he went to Europe to study art. He has lived in Rome and Paris, and now (1887) resides in Nice. His works include "Happy Youth" (1858); "America Honoring her Fallen Brave" (owned by the Union league of Philadelphia, 1865); "Love," and "Ingratitude" (1866); "New Wine" (1867); "Superstition," and "Religion" (1868); "America Victorious" (1869); "Nissia, wife of King Candaules of Lydia" (1876); "The Ball-Player" (1871); "Ida" (1875); "Kissing Cherubs" (1878); "Captivity" (1879); "Cleopatra" (1882); "The Morning Star" (1883); "Fortune" (1884); "Hero" (1885); and portraits of Henry W. Longfellow, T. Buchanan Read, and Gens. Sheridan, Hartsuff, Merritt, Forsyth, and Duryée.—His brother, **William Stanley,** artist, b. in Philadelphia, 11 Jan., 1835, was graduated at Harvard in 1854, after which he studied art in his native city under Weber. He then went to Europe and studied in Düsseldorf and in Rome, where he now (1887) resides. He was elected a member of the National academy in 1861. His early works include "Indian Rock, Nahant," "Castle Rock, Nahant," and a "Calm Sea, Mentone." Other pictures by his hand are "Bay of Naples," "Ischia," "Spezzia," "Ostia," "Pontine Marshes," and "Venice." He sent to the Centennial exhibition of 1876 "Ruins of a Roman Theatre, Sicily," and "Natural Arch at Capri."

HASKELL, Abraham, physician, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 16 Nov., 1746; d. in Ashby, Middlesex co., Mass., 13 Dec., 1834. He followed the trade of a shoemaker till he was of age, but was fitted for Harvard, studied medicine under Israel Atherton, of Lancaster, and began his practice in Lunenburg. He removed thence to Leominster in 1810, and in 1833 joined his son, who was a physician in Ashby. He became a member of the Massachusetts medical society soon after its establishment, was a successful practitioner, and labored faithfully during the spotted-fever panic in Worcester county. He wrote chiefly for his amusement, but read dissertations on "Croup," "Spotted Fever," and other subjects before the Massachusetts medical society, which were published in its "Transactions." He also printed a paper on "Ichthyosis," in the "New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery." He delivered a fourth of July oration at Fitchburg, which was published.

HASKELL, Daniel, clergyman, b. in Preston, Conn., in 1784; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1848. His early life was spent in laboring on his father's farm. He was graduated at Yale in 1802, taught in a public school in Norwich, and had for one of his scholars Lydia Huntley, afterward Mrs. Sigourney. He was assistant teacher in Bacon academy, Colchester, in 1806–'7, then studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Litchfield association of ministers. He was successively pastor at Middletown, Litchfield, St. Albans, and Burlington, Vt., holding the latter charge from 1810 till 1821, when he was appointed president of the University of Vermont. This post he held till he resigned in 1824. For several years he suffered from mental disorder and was separated from his family, but subsequently joined them in Brooklyn, where he devoted himself to literary work. The degree of LL. D. was given him by Olivet college, Mich. He published an ordination sermon (1814); a "Gazetteer of the United States," with J. Calvin Smith (New York, 1843); "Chronological View of the World" (1845); and edited McCulloch's "Geographical Dictionary" (New York, 1843–'4).

HASKELL, Daniel Noyes, journalist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 1 Jan., 1818; d. in Boston, Mass., 13 Nov., 1874. He was the son of a carriage-trimmer, and after receiving a good education engaged in business. He wrote constantly for the press, and in 1853 became editor of the "Boston Transcript," which post he held until his death. He took an active part in politics as a Whig, but was indifferent to official honors. Later he was a supporter of the liberal branch of the Whig party, and afterward became a Republican.

HASKELL, Llewellyn Solomon, merchant, b. near Gloucester, Me., 4 Jan., 1815; d. in Santa Barbara, Cal., 31 May, 1872. He was of Welsh ancestry, was educated in the Gardiner lyceum, Me., and began business as a druggist in Philadelphia about 1834. He afterward formed a partnership with Thomas B. Merrick, and removed to New York city in 1841. He had resided on the summit of Orange mountain, N. J., for several years, when he became impressed with the many advantages offered by its southeastern slope as a place of residence for business men. Having spent two years in the purchase of land there, he began in 1857 to lay out Llewellyn park, and about 1859 retired from business to give his whole time to its improvement. The park is now filled with fine residences. Mr. Haskell was a practical landscape-gardener, and many of its most beautiful features are due to him. A bronze bust of its founder has been placed near the entrance in Orange, N. J.—His son, **Llewellyn Frost,** soldier, b. 8 Oct., 1842, went to Heidelberg, Germany, to study, but returned in 1861 to join the National army. He enlisted in the 14th New York regiment, rose to the rank of captain, served on the staff of Gen. Alexander S. Asboth at Pea Ridge and on that of Gen. Henry Prince at Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded, and was the only officer on Gen. Prince's staff that was not killed or mortally wounded. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 7th colored troops in October, 1863, served in South Carolina and Virginia, and became colonel in November, 1864. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He then became associated with his father in the development of Llewellyn park, but in 1877 removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he has since engaged in business.

HASKIN, Joseph A., soldier, b. in New York in 1817; d. in Oswego, N. Y., 3 Aug., 1874. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, and entered the 1st artillery. He was on duty in Maine during the "disputed frontier" controversy, from 1840 till 1845, afterward in Florida and Louisiana, and during the Mexican war took part in all the battles under Gen. Scott, losing an arm at the storming of Chapultepec. He was subsequently in garrison and fortress duty on the frontiers and elsewhere, becoming captain in the 1st artillery in 1851, was compelled to surrender Baton Rouge arsenal to a vastly superior force of Confederates in the winter of 1861, served during the civil war in Washington, at Key West, in command of the northern defences of Washington in 1862–'4, and as chief of artillery in the Department of Washington till 1866. He was promoted to be major in 1862, lieutenant-colonel of staff the same year, lieutenant-colonel, 1st artillery, in 1866, and brevet colonel and brevet brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865. He was retired from active service in 1872.

HASLETT, John, soldier, b. in Ireland; killed in Princeton, N. J., 3 Jan., 1777. He studied first theology and subsequently medicine, and practised successfully in Kent and Sussex counties, Del. He was repeatedly in the state assembly, served during the Revolutionary war, and was in the actions of Long Island and White Plains, where he surprised a picket of Roger's rangers, taking thirty-six prisoners, a pair of colors, and sixty muskets. He was killed at the battle of Princeton, and was colonel of the Delaware regiment at the time of his death.—His son, **Joseph,** d. in July, 1823, was governor of Delaware in 1811, 1814, and 1823.

HASLETT, John, surgeon, b. in Charleston, S. C., in December, 1799; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1878. He was graduated at Harvard in 1819, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1822. He entered the U. S. navy as a surgeon in the same year and continued in service, reaching the rank of fleet-surgeon, until 1841, when he resigned. On the establishment of the Brooklyn city hospital, Dr. Haslett became its vice-president, and practically its head. On the death in 1853 of its first president, Dr. Haslett succeeded him, and continued to discharge the duties of his office until shortly before his death. Dr. Haslett was for many years a member of the board of management of the Packer collegiate institute.

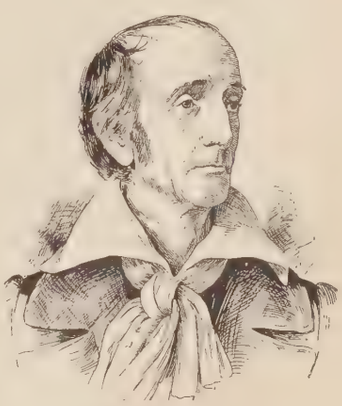
HASSARD, John Rose Greene, journalist, b. in New York city, 4 Sept., 1836. He was graduated at St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., in 1855. From 1857 till 1863 he was assistant editor of the "New American Cyclopædia." He became editor of the "Catholic World" in 1865, and in 1866 was attached to the staff of the New York "Tribune" as editorial writer. From 1867 till 1883 he also wrote the musical criticisms for that journal, and on the death of George Ripley became its literary critic. In 1878 several hundred telegraphic despatches in cipher, relating to the disputed presidential election of 1876, came into the possession of the "Tribune," and after much curious study were translated by Mr. Hassard and Col. William M. Grosvenor, of that paper. The publication of these telegrams, showing negotiations with the returning-boards of two states to purchase the electoral votes of those states for the Democratic candidate, caused much excitement, and the plot was investigated by a committee of the U. S. house of representatives. Mr. Hassard has published "Life of Archbishop Hughes" (New York, 1866); "The Ring of the Nibelung" (1877); "Life of Pius IX." (1878); "History of the United States" for schools (1878); and "A Pickwickian Pilgrimage" (Boston, 1881).

HASSARD, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Jamaica, West Indies, 21 Jan., 1806; d. in Great Barrington, Mass., 13 Jan., 1847. He came to the United States in 1812, studied in the academy at Westerly, R. I., was graduated at Yale in 1826, and engaged in literary pursuits in New Haven. He was admitted to deacon's orders by Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, in 1835, ordained priest by Bishop Griswold, and became rector of St. Thomas's church, Taunton, Mass. After a service of three years he resigned this charge, and in 1839 became rector of St. James's church, Great Barrington, where he continued until his death. He was largely instrumental in promoting the growth of the Protestant Episcopal church in New England. A volume of his sermons was published after his death, with a memoir by Henry W. Lee (Boston).

HASSAUREK, Friedrich, journalist, b. in Vienna, Austria, 9 Oct., 1832; d. in Paris, France, 3 Oct., 1885. He served in the student legion in the German revolution of 1848, and was twice wounded. He came to the United States in 1848, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in journalism, politics, and the practice of law. He was U. S. minister to Ecuador in 1861–'5, and during the latter year became editor of the Cincinnati "Volksblatt." He published "Four Years among the Spanish-Americans" (New York, 1868).

HASSELQUIST, Toovay Nelsson, clergyman, b. in Hasslared, Sweden, 2 March, 1816. His parents were peasants. The son was graduated at the College of Kristianstad in 1835, studied theology at the University of Lund, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1839. After occupying the office of assistant pastor in various parishes he left his native country in 1852, and settled in Galesburg, Ill., where he has ever since been an active laborer in aid of the educational and religious interests of his countrymen. He was called in 1863 to the presidency of the Swedish seminary at Paxton, which was removed in 1875 to Rock Island, Ill., under the title of Augustana college and theological seminary. Under the presidency of Dr. Hasselquist these have become second to none of the Lutheran institutions in the country. He was one of the founders of the Scandinavian Augustana synod and its presiding officer in 1860–'70, and has held many offices of honor and trust in his own synod and in the general council. In the interest of Swedish immigrants Dr. Hasselquist travels extensively every year through the western states, and in 1870 he returned to his native country for the same purpose. In 1855 he founded at Chicago a religio-political periodical called "Hemlandet det Gamla och det Nya," of which he still (1887) has charge, and since 1856 he has edited a religious periodical, published in Rock Island, Ill., at first under the title "Ratta Hemlandet," but several years ago changed to "Augustana och Missionaren." Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870. He has published various addresses and sermons.

HASSLER, Ferdinand Rudolph, surveyor, b. in Aernen, Switzerland, 6 Oct., 1770; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Nov., 1843. He received a scientific education in Europe, and was for some time connected with the trigonometrical survey of Switzerland. Subsequently he emigrated to the United States, and through the influence of Albert Gallatin secured an appointment at the U. S. military academy as acting professor of mathematics, which he held in 1807–'10. He was then selected to direct the U. S. coast survey, and sent on a mission to France and England, for the purpose of procuring the instruments and standards of measurement for beginning the work. He was detained in England as an alien enemy till 1815, and



F. R. Hassler.

on his return was formally appointed superintendent of the coast survey, but did not begin his field-work until 1817. During the following year the work was discontinued, and was not resumed until 1832. After this he was the active head of the survey until his death. During his administration a base-line had been measured in the vicinity of New York. The triangulation had been extended as far east as Rhode Island and south to the head of Chesapeake bay. The topography had kept pace with the triangulation, and the hydrography of New York bay, of Long Island, of Delaware bay and river, and the off-shore soundings from Montauk point to the capes of the Delaware, were substantially completed. The triangulation covered an area of 9,000 square miles, furnishing determinations of nearly 1,200 stations for the delineation of 1,600 miles of shore-line. Prof. Hassler was also for many years chief of the bureau of weights and measures. He was a member of the American philosophical society, and contributed papers to its "Transactions" pertaining to his work on the survey. Besides his annual reports of the coast survey, and as superintendent of the fabrication of standard weights and measures (Washington, 1837–'42), he published a series of mathematical works, including "Arithmetic," "Astronomy," "Geometry," "Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables," and a "Trigonometry" (New York); also a "System of the Universe" (2 vols., New York, 1828).

HASSLER, Simon, musician, b. in Bavaria, 25 July, 1832. He came to this country with his parents, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1842. His father, Henry Hassler, a musician of the Mozart school, gave him his first instruction in music, and his education was continued under Keller, Wolsieffer, and Waldteuffel. In 1852 he made his first public appearance as a violinist. At about the same time his father and brother Mark established an orchestra, of which Simon became a member, and for over twenty-five years has been the leader. He has long been active as the conductor of musical concerts, and is widely known as the leader of bands and orchestras during the summer months at various seaside resorts. He is the author of numerous musical productions, including dramas, marches, waltzes, and quadrilles. He has composed music for many of the plays of Shakespeare, and a "Festival March," which was played at the opening of the Permanent exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

HASTINGS, Hugh J., journalist, b. in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 20 Aug., 1820; d. in Monmouth Beach, N. J., 12 Sept., 1883. He came to the United States in 1831, and settled with his family in Albany, N. Y. After having been for some time engaged as a clerk, he began his career as reporter for the Albany "Atlas" in 1840. Three years afterward he established the Albany "Weekly Switch," and in 1844 the "Knickerbocker," which proved a success. Mr. Hastings took an active part in state and national politics, devoting himself to the interests of the Whig party and its successor, the Republican party. He was appointed by President Taylor collector of the port of Albany, but resigned the office under Fillmore. He assumed the editorship of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" in 1868, and in 1875 became its proprietor. He was a warm supporter of Gen. Grant, criticised Mr. Hayes's administration, and on President Arthur's accession rendered him all the aid in his power. His death was mainly the result of his being thrown from his carriage while driving along Broadway, Long Branch.

HASTINGS, Russell, soldier, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 30 May, 1835. While he was a boy his parents removed to Ohio, and settled in Willoughby, Lake co., where he was educated in the common schools. Early in the civil war he enlisted as a private, and was soon promoted to be a lieutenant in the 23d Ohio regiment. During Sheridan's campaigns he acted as adjutant-general, was severely wounded at the battle of Opequan, and was subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 28th Ohio regiment, after a charge in which he had displayed great courage. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. Gen. Hastings was elected a member of the Ohio legislature in 1865, and while there was appointed U. S. marshal for the northern district of Ohio. Owing to failing health, he resigned in 1874.

HASTINGS, Serranus Clinton, jurist, b. in the state of New York, 14 Nov., 1814. He was educated at the Gouverneur academy, St. Lawrence county, and was principal of the Norwich academy for one year. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Iowa. He was a member of the Iowa legislature for several years, president of the council during one session, and one of the first Iowa representatives to congress, serving from 29 Dec., 1846, to 3 March, 1847. In 1848 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state, and served one year. He then removed to California, and was elected chief justice of that state by the unanimous vote of the legislature. After serving two years he was elected by the people attorney-general of the state, and in 1878 founded and endowed Hastings college of the law in the University of California. He also paid into the state treasury of California $100,000 in gold, on condition that the sum should be used for the legal education of students in every vocation of life. Judge Hastings also gave about $6,000 in property, and otherwise contributed to the foundation of St. Catherine academy in Benicia, Cal. He gave and procured funds to classify, print, and publish two volumes of the botany of the Pacific coast. For several years preceding 1887 he was professor of comparative jurisprudence in the Hastings college of law.

HASTINGS, Thomas, musician, b. in Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., 15 Oct., 1784; d. in New York city, 15 May, 1872. In 1796 he removed with his parents to a farm in Clinton, N. Y. He attended the district-school, and began to study music with a sixpenny gamut-book of four small pages. When about eighteen he became leader of the village choir. His brother presented him at this time with an elaborate treatise on music, which he mastered without aid, and in 1806 he was invited to take charge of a singing-school. He soon achieved reputation in training church-choirs, and his services were much in demand. He went in 1817 to Troy, subsequently to Albany, and afterward took editorial charge of a religious newspaper in Utica entitled the "Western Recorder," which gave large space to church-music. He held this post for nine years, during which time he lectured repeatedly in Albany, New York, Philadelphia, and Princeton, N. J. In 1832 he went to New York, where he remained till his death. He endeavored to improve the character of the church-music in the churches of New York. For many years he was choir-director in Dr. Mason's church in Bleecker street, and devoted his time to preparing collections of sacred music, the composition of tunes and hymns, and the editing of musical periodicals. He was a constant contributor to the religious press, and in 1835–'7 issued the "Musical

Magazine." The University of the city of New York gave him the degree of doctor of music in 1858. His publications number nearly fifty separate volumes, and include "The Musical Reader" (Utica, 1818); "Dissertation on Musical Taste" (Albany, 1822; 2d ed., rewritten, New York, 1853); "Spiritual Songs" (New York, 1831); "The Mother's Nursery Songs" (1834); "Anthems, Motets, and Set Pieces" (1836); "The Manhattan Collection" (1837); "Elements of Vocal Music" (1839); "Sacred Songs" (1842); "Indian Melodies Harmonized" (1845); "Devotional Hymns and Poems" (1850); "The Presbyterian Psalmodist" (Philadelphia, 1852); "The History of Forty Choirs" (New York, 1853); "Selah" (1856); "Hastings's Church Music" (1860); and "Introits" (1865).—His son, **Thomas Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Utica, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1827, was graduated at Hamilton in 1848, and at the Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1851. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Mendham, N. J., in 1852–'6, and in New York city in 1856–'82. He then became professor of sacred rhetoric in Union theological seminary, which post he now holds (1887). He received the degree of D. D. from the University of the city of New York in 1865. He edited "Church Melodies" with his father in 1857.

HASWELL, Charles Haynes, civil engineer, b. in New York city, 22 May, 1809. He was educated at the high-school of Jamaica, L. I., and in a classical school in New York city. From his boyhood he showed great interest in mechanics, and he entered in 1825 the steam-engine factory of James P. Allaire, where he remained for several years. In 1836 he was appointed chief engineer in the U. S. navy, and was then the only one of that grade. He was a member of the board that designed the steam frigates "Missouri" and "Mississippi." An engineer corps having been organized in 1839, he was promoted to the rank of engineer-in-chief in 1844, and held that office until 1850, when, in consequence of failing health, he left the service. Subsequently he travelled in Europe, and on his return settled in New York, and resumed the practice of his profession. He designed and constructed the first practicable steam launch in 1837, and was the first to put zinc into a marine steam boiler or the hold of an iron steam vessel in order that the galvanic action of the salt water and copper might be exhausted on the zinc, in preference to the iron. As engineer of the state quarantine commission he designed and directed the completion of Hoffman island and its buildings in the lower bay of New York, and while in the employ of the New York department of public charities and corrections designed and built the crib bulkhead at Hart's island. He was a trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge in 1877–'8, and, in addition to membership in all of the principal engineering societies in the United States, he is a member of the institutes of civil engineers and of naval architects in Great Britain. Mr. Haswell has published "Mechanic's and Engineer's Pocket-Book" (New York, 1844; 51st ed., 1887); "Mechanic's Tables" (1856); "Mensuration and Practical Geometry" (1858); "Book-keeping" (1871); and has in manuscript (1887) a "History of the Steam Boiler and its Appendages" and "Reminiscences of New York from 1816 to 1835."

Chas. H. Haswell

HATCH, Edward, soldier, b. in Bangor, Me., 22 Dec., 1832. In April, 1861, he was a member of the District of Columbia volunteers who were enlisted to defend the national capital, and subsequently had charge of the camp of instruction at Davenport, Iowa. He was commissioned captain in the 2d Iowa cavalry, 12 Aug., 1861, major, 5 Sept., and lieutenant-colonel, 11 Dec., the same year. He commanded his regiment at New Madrid, Island No. 10, the battle of Corinth, the raid on Booneville, and the battle of Iuka. He was promoted colonel, 13 June, 1862, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in Gen. Grant's Mississippi campaign. He was afterward placed at the head of the cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee, and was present at the various engagements in which it took part. He was disabled by wounds in December, 1863, and on 27 April, 1864, was made brigadier-general. Under Gen. A. J. Smith, and still in command of a cavalry division, he was engaged in the battles of Franklin (for bravery in which he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular service) and Nashville, and in the pursuit of Hood's Confederate army. For gallantry at Nashville he was, in 1864, brevetted major-general of volunteers, and three years later promoted to the same rank by brevet in the U. S. army. On 15 Jan., 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and on 6 July following he was promoted colonel of the 9th U. S. cavalry, which commission he still holds. Since the war he has seen service in Colorado, Indian and Wyoming territories, and Nebraska.

HATCH, Frederick Winslow, physician, b. in Charlottesville, Va., 2 March, 1822; d. in Sacramento, Cal., 10 Oct., 1885. He was graduated at Union college in 1841, and in medicine at the University of New York in 1843. He removed to Kenosha, Wis., in 1846, and in 1851 to Sacramento, Cal., where he was professor of materia medica, and afterward of the principles and practice of medicine, in the University of California. Dr. Hatch was a trustee, and from 1868 until his death president, of the Medical association of California, permanent secretary of the State board of health, and in 1862–'6 president of the board of health of Sacramento. He wrote numerous papers on the climate of California, and the medical springs of that state.

HATCH, Israel Thompson, congressman, b. in Owasco, Cayuga co., N. Y., in 1808; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 24 Sept., 1875. He was graduated at Union in 1829, settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and practised law. In 1830 he was assistant secretary of state, was in the state senate in 1852 and in 1856, was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1857 till 1859, when he was appointed postmaster at Buffalo. During his congressional service he was appointed by President Buchanan to report on the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada that was ratified in 1854 for a period of ten years. Mr. Hatch was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1867–'8, and for many years previous to his death was engaged in banking and other enterprises in Buffalo.

HATCH, John Porter, soldier, b. in Oswego, N. Y., 9 Jan., 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, and assigned to the 3d infantry. Subsequently he was transferred

to the mounted rifles, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 18 April, 1847. He saw service during the military occupation of Texas in 1845–'6, and took part in all the principal battles of the Mexican war, being brevetted 1st lieutenant, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and captain on 13 Sept., for gallantry at Chapultepec. After the conclusion of the Mexican war, he was chiefly engaged in frontier duty and on various expeditions against the Indians until 1861, when he was acting as chief of commissariat in the Department of New Mexico, after receiving a captain's commission on 13 Oct., 1860. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and in December following was placed in command of a brigade of cavalry at Annapolis, Md., under Gen. King. He distinguished himself by several daring reconnoissances about Gordonsville, the Rapidan, and the Rappahannock, and afterward commanded the cavalry of the 5th army corps, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Groveton, and Manassas, Va., where he was wounded and made brevet major for "gallant and meritorious services." He was again severely wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., 14 Sept., 1862, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Disabled by his injuries and unable to report for duty until 18 Feb., 1863, he was then employed on courts-martial, assigned to command the draft rendezvous at Philadelphia, and given charge of the cavalry depot at St. Louis until 27 Oct., 1863, when he was made major of the 4th cavalry. During the remainder of the war he was assigned to various commands in the Department of the South, being in charge of John's Island and Honey Hill, S. C., during the attacks on those places. He was also under Gen. Sherman's orders, co-operating with him while the latter was moving up the coast, and participating in several skirmishes. From 26 Feb. to 26 Aug., 1865, he was in command of the Charleston district, Department of South Carolina. On 13 March of the latter year he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general for his services during the civil war, and major-general of volunteers for the same cause. From the close of the war until 1881 he was on duty principally in Texas, the Indian territory, Montana, and Washington territory, and was promoted colonel, 2d cavalry, 26 June, 1881. Col. Hatch remained in command of his regiment until 9 Jan., 1886, when he was retired by operation of law.

HATFIELD, Edwin Francis, clergyman, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 9 Jan., 1807; d. in Summit, N. J., 22 Sept., 1883. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1829, studied theology at Andover seminary, and was ordained on 14 May, 1832. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in St. Louis, Mo., and New York city, until failing health compelled his resignation in 1863. He then became special agent of the Union theological seminary, and raised a large sum for its endowment. From 1846 till 1870 he was stated clerk of the new-school Presbyterian church; at the union of the new and old school churches, in 1870, he was re-elected to this office, and continued in it till he became moderator of the general assembly in 1883. He received the degree of D. D. from Marietta college in 1850. He left his library of more than 6,000 volumes to Union theological seminary. He published "Universalism as it Is" (New York, 1841); "Memoir of Elihu W. Baldwin" (1843); "St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope" (1852); "History of Elizabeth, N. J." (1868); "The Church Hymn-Book, with Tunes" (1872); "The New York Observer Year-Book" (3 vols., 1871–'3); "Chapel Hymn-Book" (1873); and a posthumous work, edited by his son, J. B. Taylor Hatfield, "Poets of the Church" (1884).

HATHAWAY, Benjamin, poet, b. in Cayuga county, N. Y., 30 Sept., 1822. He was the eldest of eight children, and was taken from school and put to work at the age of eleven on account of family reverses. Although shut out from libraries and deprived for many years of all literary association, he made the most of his meagre opportunities for culture. His taste for poetry found congenial themes in the woods, fields, and flowers. Many of the poems afterward collected in his "Art Life" were first written with chalk upon barrel-heads during his employment as a cooper. They were composed amid the noise and clatter of the shops, and in the evening, often after nine o'clock, as he usually worked until that hour, they were transcribed upon paper. An early developed fondness for trees and plants and their cultivation led Mr. Hathaway to add to his other enterprises the business of nurseryman, which he followed in connection with the farm for over thirty years. It was late in life before he could devote much time to his favorite studies so as to plan or prosecute any large or consecutive work. For ten years, however, intellectual pursuits occupied much of his attention. He spent several winters at the University library, Ann Arbor, Mich., in researches for his "League of the Iroquois" (Chicago, 1880), and several more in Chicago, engaged upon that work and upon a collection of miscellaneous poems entitled "Art Life" (1876).

HATHEWAY, Samuel Gilbert, pioneer, b. in Freetown, Mass., in 1780; d. in Solon, Cortland co., N. Y., 2 May, 1867. He was descended from the navigator, Sir Humphrey Gilbert. By the death of his father he became dependent on his own exertions at the age of nine years, worked on several farms, went to sea, and, having saved a small sum of money, set out before he was twenty years of age for western New York, then a wilderness, and purchased three hundred acres of uncleared land in Cortland county. His wisdom, frugality, and industry enabled him in time to accumulate a comfortable property. He was elected justice of the peace in 1810, which office he held forty-three years, represented Cortland in the legislature in 1814 and 1818, was state senator in 1822, and in 1832 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving in 1833–'5. In 1852 he was a presidential elector. He was greatly interested in military matters, and rose through various grades till he was commissioned major-general of militia in 1823. His personal popularity enabled him to hold in his control almost every executive appointment in his district. He was the friend of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. At the age of eighty Mr. Hatheway attended the national Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C. See a memoir of his life by Henry S. Randall (Cortland, N. Y., 1867).—His son, **Samuel Gilbert,** soldier, b. in Freetown, Mass., 18 Jan., 1810; died in Solon, N. Y., 16 April, 1864, was graduated at Union college in 1831, studied law, and in 1833 removed to Elmira, N. Y., and began practice. He served in the legislature in 1842–'3, declined a renomination in 1844, and resumed practice. He was a defeated candidate for congress in 1856 and in 1862, and the next year entered the army as colonel of the 14th New York regiment. He afterward commanded Abercrombie's division, as acting brigadier-general, but in 1863, the exposures of camp-life having produced disease of the heart, he was compelled to resign, and died a few months afterward.

HATHORNE, William, colonial official, b. in Wiltshire, England, in 1608; d. in Salem, Mass., in 1681. In 1630 he emigrated to this country and settled in Dorchester, from which place he removed to Salem in 1636, and in 1645 was, with Gov. Thomas Dudley and Gen. Daniel Denison, an agent to treat with D'Aulnay, the French agent at St. Croix. He was deputy from Salem to the general court for several years, was its first speaker in 1644, and held that office six years. He served in King Philip's war, and the following war with the Indians, was one of the board of assistants in 1662–'79, and commanded a regiment of militia. He was zealous in the cause of liberty, and was one of the five principal citizens whom Charles II. in 1666 ordered to be sent to England to answer to the charge of refusing to submit to the authority of the royal commissioners.—His son, **John,** jurist, b. in Salem, Mass., in August, 1641; d. in Boston, 10 May, 1717, was a representative in the state assembly in 1683, assistant or councillor in 1684–1712, excepting during Sir Edmund Andros's administration, and was active in the witchcraft prosecutions. He served in the Indian and eastern wars as colonel, and was commander of the forces in the expedition of 1696.

HATTON, Frank, journalist, b. in Cambridge, Ohio, 28 April, 1846. His father, Richard, removed to Cadiz, Ohio, where he published the "Republican." At the age of eleven the son entered the office of this paper, where he became foreman, and then local editor. When the civil war began he enlisted in the 98th Ohio infantry, and in 1864 was commissioned 1st lieutenant. His service was with the Army of the Cumberland. After the war he went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, edited the "Journal" there in 1869–'74, and then removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he purchased a controlling interest in the "Hawkeye." He was postmaster in Burlington for a few years prior to 1881. In that year President Arthur appointed him assistant postmaster-general, and he served from October, 1881, till October, 1884, when the retirement of Judge Gresham from the office of postmaster-general, led to Mr. Hatton's promotion to fill the vacancy. He served until the close of President Arthur's administration, and was the youngest cabinet officer that ever served the government, Alexander Hamilton alone excepted. From October, 1882, till the summer of 1884 Mr. Hatton was connected with the "National Republican" in Washington. In July of the latter year he removed to Chicago, and assisted in reorganizing the "Mail," of which he is now (1887) the editor-in-chief.

HATTON, Robert, soldier, b. in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1827; killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., 31 May, 1862. He was educated at Harvard, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was a member of the Tennessee house of representatives in 1856, and in 1858 was elected to congress from that state, serving one term. He then entered the Confederate army, was appointed brigadier-general, 23 May, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the 5th brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of Virginia.

HATTON, Thomas, b. in England; d. in Maryland in 1655. He was descended from Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's lord chancellor. He came from London to Maryland in 1648, and was appointed secretary of the province, and privy councillor, shortly after his arrival. He is said to have brought with him the draught of the toleration act from Lord Baltimore, but he was absent, on the day of its passage, from the assembly of 1649. During the brief absence of Gov. Stone from the province, in the same year, Thomas Green was appointed governor, with Hatton as substitute. Hatton refused to sit in the Puritan assembly of 1654, and was killed at the battle of the Severn in 1655, in defending the government of Lord Baltimore.

HATUEY (ah'-tway), Haytian cacique, d. in 1512. After the conquest of Hayti by the Spaniards, he passed with many of his subjects to the eastern part of Cuba, where he established himself and ruled over the natives. Fearing for Cuba the same fate that had befallen his native country, he made preparations to resist the Spaniards, should they appear in his new dominion. Accordingly, when in 1512 Diego Velasquez de Cuellar undertook the conquest of Cuba, Hatuey opposed the invaders, but was routed and took refuge in the woods. During two months he carried on a guerilla warfare, until he was captured and condemned to be burned. While they were leading the cacique to the stake, a priest tried to describe to him the happiness and blessings he would enjoy in heaven. "Do white men go there too?" asked the Indian chief. "Yes, provided they are good," was the answer. "Then," replied Hatuey, "I do not wish to go where I shall meet with such people."

HAUCK, Minnie, singer, b. in New York city, 16 Nov., 1852. Her father was a German, her mother an American, and she removed with them to New Orleans in 1855. She first appeared in public at a concert in that city in 1865, and at fifteen years of age she returned to New York and became leading soprano in Christ church choir. She appeared in New York early in 1868 as Amina in "La Sonnambula." After a successful tour in this country she sang at Covent Garden, London, 26 Oct., 1868. In 1869 she was engaged at the Grand Opera, Vienna, and she sang also in Moscow, Berlin, Paris, and Brussels for several years. The chief episode in her artistic career was her creation of Carmen in Bizet's opera at Brussels, 2 Jan., 1878. In 1881 she married Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, the traveller.

HAUGHERY, Margaret, philanthropist, b. in Baltimore, Md., early in this century; d. in New Orleans, La., in 1882. Her maiden name was Gaffney. She came to New Orleans with her husband about 1836, and after his death became a domestic at the orphan asylum. When the Sisters opened a second institution she took charge of their large dairy. But she soon associated herself with all their labors, and it was principally due to her efforts that the asylum reached a sound financial condition. As soon as the institution was out of debt she established a dairy, and entered into business on her own account. In 1866 she opened a bakery in the heart of New Orleans. She made money rapidly, but still drove about with her bread-cart, as she had done with her milk-wagon, and was known as "Margaret, the orphans' friend." All that she made was spent on the orphans. After her death her statue was erected in New Orleans. It was unveiled on 9 July, 1884.

HAUN, Henry P., jurist, b. in Scott county, Ky., 18 Jan., 1815; d. in Maysville, Cal., 6 May, 1860. He was well educated, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839. He removed to Iowa in 1845, and was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of that state in 1846. In 1849 he removed to Yuba county, Cal., and in 1851 was elected county judge. He was afterward Democratic candidate for governor of the state, and was then appointed a U. S. senator in place of David C. Broderick, serving from 5 Dec., 1859, till 5 March, 1860.

HAUPT, Herman, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, 26 March, 1817. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, and entered the 2d infantry, but resigned on 30 Sept. following, and was assistant engineer on the public works of Pennsylvania until 1839. He was appointed in 1844 professor of civil engineering and mathematics in Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, and filled that chair until 1847, when he became principal engineer of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, of which he was made superintendent in 1849. From 1856 till June, 1861, he was chief engineer of the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts. During the civil war he was aide to Gen. Irwin McDowell, with the rank of colonel, and chief of the bureau of U. S. military railways, in charge of construction and operation. In September, 1862, he declined the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1875 he acted as general manager of the Piedmont air-line railway from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga. Since 1875 he has been chief engineer of the Tide-water pipe line company, and he has demonstrated the feasibility of transporting oil in pipes for long distances. He was also for several years general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad. Col. Haupt invented a drilling-engine, which took the highest prize of the Royal polytechnic society of Great Britain. He is the author of "Hints on Bridge-Building" (1840); "General Theory of Bridge-Construction" (New York, 1852); "Plan for Improvement of the Ohio River" (1855); and "Military Bridges" (New York, 1864). — His son, **Lewis Muhlenberg,** engineer, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 21 March, 1844, was educated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1867. He was lieutenant of engineers in the lake surveys in 1868, and in 1869 engineer officer of the 5th military district, Texas. He resigned in August of that year, and was appointed engineer of Fairmount park, Philadelphia. In April, 1872, he became assistant examiner in the U. S. patent-office, and in September of that year he was chosen assistant professor of civil and mechanical engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, and soon thereafter professor of civil engineering, which chair he still (1887) fills. Prof. Haupt, in April, 1886, patented an automatic system for improving rivers and harbors, and of maintaining channels by an adjustable deflecting shield, suspended by buoys, floats, or barges. He is editor of the "American Engineering Register," and has published "Engineering Specifications and Contracts" (Philadelphia, 1878); "Working Drawings, and How to Make and Use Them" (Philadelphia, 1881); and "The Topographer—his Methods and Instruments" (Philadelphia, 1884).

HAUPT, Paul, educator, b. in Gorlitz, Germany, 25 Nov., 1858. He was educated at the Gorlitz gymnasium, at the University of Berlin, and that of Leipsic, where he was graduated in 1878. He was private tutor at the University of Göttingen in 1880, professor of Assyriology there in 1883, and became professor of the Semitic languages in Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., in the latter year. He introduced the principle of the neo-grammarians into Semitic philology, and discovered the Sumerian dialect in 1880. He is an associate editor of "Hebräer," and author of "Die sumerischen Familiengesetze" (Leipsic, 1879); "Der keilinschriftliche Sintfluthbericht" (1881); "Akkadische und sumerische Keilschrifttexte" (1881–'2); "Die akkadische Sprache" (Berlin, 1883); and "Das babylonische Nimrodepos" (Leipsic, 1884).

HAVELAND, Laura Smith, philanthropist, b. in Ketley, Leeds co., Canada, 20 Dec., 1808. At the age of thirteen she was received as a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and later was married to Charles Haveland, Jr. A few years afterward she united with the Wesleyan Methodist church. She has founded the River Raisin institute for manual labor at Adrian, Mich., and in 1869 established the Michigan orphan asylum. During the civil war she was unwearied in her efforts to aid the suffering in camps and hospitals.

HAVEMEYER, William Frederick (haiv'-my-er), manufacturer, b. in New York city, 12 Feb., 1804; d. there, 30 Nov., 1874. His parents were German, and immigrated to this country in the latter part of the last century. The son received an excellent education in the best schools of the city, and was graduated at Columbia in 1823. He entered the sugar-refinery of his father, acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and in 1828 succeeded to it, having his cousin as a partner. In 1842 he nominally retired from business with a handsome fortune, but retained an interest as silent partner for some years. From an early age he took a warm interest in politics and public affairs. He was a Democrat of the most uncompromising kind. His admiration and support of President Jackson were followed by friendly relations with President Van Buren, and correspondence passed between the two men in which Mr. Havemeyer vehemently urged the latter to be firm in spite of all popular outcry, and to imitate the example of the hero of New Orleans. While still a young man he became a director of the Merchants' exchange bank, and predicted the collapse of the U. S. bank years before that event occurred, and at a time when the utterance of such a prophecy was considered proof positive that his mind was diseased. In 1851 he was chosen president of the Bank of North America, and held the office for ten years, tiding that institution over the crisis of 1857. In 1844 he was a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket. In 1845 he was elected mayor of New York by a large majority, and re-elected in 1848. His administration was notable for the scrupulous care that he bestowed on all the business details of his office, the rigid way in which he scrutinized warrants to which his signature was required, and his earnest efforts for honesty and economy in public expenditure. In 1846 Mayor Havemeyer, together with Robert B. Minturn and Gulian C. Verplanck, strove to abolish the abuses practised on immigrants, and as a result of their efforts the board of emigration commissioners was established, of which Mr. Havemeyer was the first president. The present police system of the city was also founded during his mayoralty, night-watchmen before that time having been the only guardians of the peace. In 1859 he was again a candidate for mayor, but was defeated by Fernando Wood. During the war he was thoroughly loyal to the government, and urged the abolition of slavery as a war measure. Though immersed in business, to which he had returned, he found time during the few years after the war to protest most earnestly against the corruption and frauds that were rife in the city. When the reform movement began in earnest in 1871, Mr. Havemeyer was elected vice-president of the committee of seventy, and proved one of the most active members of that body. He assisted in organizing reform associations in all the assembly districts of the city, and his long political experience made him especially valuable in the canvass that resulted in the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He was chosen chairman of the

memorable mass reform meeting held at Cooper institute, 4 Sept., 1871, and his speech on that occasion was one of the most fearless and outspoken of any in its denunciation of the official thieves. The meeting was composed of business and professional men who usually took no part in politics. In the autumn of 1872 he was nominated for mayor as representing the reform movement, and elected by a small majority. He assumed office, 1 Jan., 1873, and at his death had a month more to serve. His third term was not successful. The greater part of his time was spent in unseemly wrangles with the aldermen and other city officers; several of his appointments were injudicious, and an application was made to the governor for his removal from office, a step which the executive declined to take. Still, there was no doubt of his integrity.—His son, **Henry,** b. in New York city, 25 July, 1838; d. near Babylon, L. I., 2 June, 1886, was the fourth of six sons. He became a member of the family sugar-refining firm, which controlled more than half the entire sugar interest of the country. He was also engaged in the tobacco commerce. Although only forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, Mr. Havemeyer had long been a prominent Democrat and intimately associated with Samuel J. Tilden, and was appointed with him as a New York commissioner to the Centennial exhibition. He was at one time president of the Long Island railway, and built the iron pier at Rockaway. He was exceedingly popular, and often gave eccentric banquets at Oak island, off the Long Island coast, which he had purchased for that special purpose. Most of the latter years of his life were spent abroad.

HAVEN, Alice Bradley, author, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 13 Sept., 1828; d. in Mamaroneck, N. Y., 23 Aug., 1863. Her maiden name was Emily Bradley, and while attending school she sent, under the pen-name of "Alice G. Lee," many sketches to the Philadelphia "Saturday Gazette." In 1846 she married its editor, Joseph C. Neal, and at his request assumed and retained the name of Alice, and wrote under the pen-name of "Cousin Alice." On her husband's death in 1847 she took editorial charge of the "Gazette," and conducted it for several years, contributing at the same time poems, sketches, and tales to other magazines. In 1853 she married Samuel L. Haven. Her books include "The Gossips of Rivertown, with Sketches in Prose and Verse" (1850); "Helen Morton"; "Pictures from the Bible"; "No Such Word as Fail"; "Patient Waiting no Loss"; "Contentment Better than Wealth"; "All's not Gold that Glitters"; "Out of Debt, Out of Danger"; "The Coopers"; and "The Good Report: Lessons for Lent" (New York, 1867). Parts of her private diary were published under the title of "Cousin Alice: a Memoir of Alice B. Haven" (New York, 1865).

Alice B. Haven

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, M. E. bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Nov., 1820; d. in Salem, Oregon, in August, 1881. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1842, and afterward had charge of a private academy at Sudbury, Mass., at the same time pursuing a course of theological and general study. He became principal of Amenia seminary, N. Y., in 1846, and in 1848 entered the Methodist ministry in the New York conference. Five years later he accepted the professorship of Latin in Michigan university, which he exchanged the next year for the chair of English language, literature, and history. He resigned in 1856, and returned to Boston, where he was editor of "Zion's Herald" for seven years, during which period he served two terms in the state senate, and a part of the time was an overseer of Harvard university. In 1863 he was called to the presidency of Michigan university, which place he occupied for six years. He then became president of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., and in 1872 was chosen secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, which place he resigned in 1874 to become chancellor of Syracuse university, N. Y. In May, 1880, he was elected and ordained a bishop. Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility of talent. As a preacher he was able and earnest—didactic and hortatory rather than oratorical; he was judicious and successful as an administrator, but wearied among the details of preceptoral duties. His religious convictions were positive and controlling in all his life, and while ardently devoted to his own denomination, he was also broadly and generously catholic toward all other Christian bodies. He was given the degree of D. D. by Union college in 1854, and a few years later that of LL.D. by Ohio Wesleyan university. He served five times in the general conference, and in 1879 visited Great Britain as delegate of the Methodist Episcopal church to the parent Wesleyan body. He wrote largely for the periodical press, and also published "American Progress"; "The Young Man Advised," made up from discourses delivered in the chapel of Michigan university (New York, 1855); "Pillars of Truth," a work on the evidences of Christianity (1866); and a treatise on "Rhetoric."

HAVEN, Gilbert, M. E. bishop, b. in Malden, Mass., 19 Sept., 1821; d. there, 30 Jan., 1880. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in his nineteenth year, became a student in Wesleyan university, and was graduated in 1846. Soon afterward he was employed as a teacher in Amenia seminary, N. Y., and while there was licensed to preach. Two years later he was chosen principal of the institution as successor to his kinsman, Rev. E. O. Haven. In 1851 he became a member of the New England conference, and entered upon the regular work of the ministry, and for the next nine years served as pastor of churches in Massachusetts. At the beginning of the civil war he was for part of the year 1861 chaplain of one of the Massachusetts regiments, but the state of his health soon compelled him to resign. In 1862 he travelled in western Europe, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece. After his return, having partially recovered his health, he resumed his ministerial work in Boston, and in 1867 was chosen to the editorship of "Zion's Herald," a weekly paper. In May, 1872, at the general conference held in Brooklyn, he was elected and ordained bishop. He had his official residence at Atlanta, Ga., but travelled through all parts of the country in the discharge of his duties. He visited Mexico in 1873 and 1876, and Liberia in 1877, superintending and setting in order the missions in those countries. He was also actively interested in the educational work of his church, especially among the freedmen of the south, and Clark university, at Atlanta, was largely indebted for its prosperity to his wise counsels and

liberal gifts. Bishop Haven was an able writer, a zealous reformer, an earnest preacher, and an indefatigable laborer. He was a delegate in the general conference of 1868, and in that of 1872. He steadfastly declined all honorary collegiate degrees. Besides his abundant writings in newspapers, magazines, and reviews, he published "The Pilgrim's Wallet, or Sketches of Travel in England, France, and Germany"; "National Sermons"; "Life of Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher" (New York, 1871); and "Our Next-Door Neighbor, or a Winter in Mexico" (1875).

HAVEN, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Dennis, Mass., 4 Jan., 1816; d. in Chicago, Ill., 23 May, 1874. His parents removed to Amherst, Mass., and he was graduated at the college in 1835. For two years he taught in the New York deaf and dumb institution, studying at the same time in Union theological seminary. He was graduated at the Andover seminary in 1839, and ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Ashland, Mass., where he remained until 1846. He then accepted a call to the Harvard church, Brookline, Mass., and held this charge until 1850, editing at the same time "The Congregationalist." He was professor of mental and moral philosophy in Amherst from 1850 till 1858, and of systematic theology in the Chicago theological seminary from 1858 till 1870, when he resigned on account of failing health. He then visited Germany, Palestine, and Egypt, after which he devoted himself to preaching and lecturing upon ancient and modern philosophy and the English classics. In 1873 he became acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in the Chicago university, which office he held until his death. He was a close student, remarkable for the extent and thoroughness of his scholarship. He received the degree of D. D. from Marietta in 1859 and Amherst in 1862, and that of LL. D. from Kenyon in the latter year. He published "Mental Philosophy" (Boston, 1857); "Moral Philosophy" (1859); "Studies in Philosophy and Theology" (Andover, 1869); and a work on "Systematic Divinity," which was completed a few weeks before his death (Boston, 1875).

HAVEN, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Framingham, Mass., 15 Aug., 1727; d. 3 March, 1806. He was a descendant of Richard Haven, who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1636. Samuel was graduated at Harvard in 1749, and after studying theology with Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, of Westborough, was ordained in 1752 pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Portsmouth, N. H., which charge he held until 1806. He received the degree of D. D. from Edinburgh in 1770, and from Dartmouth in 1773. Among his printed sermons are on the "Death of George II." (1761); on the "Restoration of Peace" (1763); "The Dudleian Lecture" (Cambridge, 1798); and a "Discourse" on the ordination of his colleague, Rev. Timothy Alden (1800).—His grandson, **Nathaniel Appleton,** lawyer and author, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 14 Jan., 1790; d. there, 3 June, 1826, was graduated at Harvard in 1807, studied law, and settled in Portsmouth. From 1821 till 1825 he edited the "Portsmouth Journal." He delivered an oration at Plymouth, 4 July, 1814, a Phi Beta Kappa oration at Dartmouth in 1816, and one at Plymouth at the second centennial celebration of the landing of the first settlers. He also wrote several poems and contributed to the "North American Review." A volume of his writings was published, with a memoir, by George Ticknor (1827).—Another grandson, **Samuel Forster,** archæologist, b. in Dedham, Mass., 28 May, 1806; d. in Worcester, Mass., 5 Sept., 1881, was graduated at Amherst in 1826. He studied law at the Harvard law-school, and practised his profession in Dedham and in Lowell. For many years he served as librarian of the American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass., in whose "proceedings" he published many reports and papers from 1850 till 1881. He was the author of several addresses, including a "Centennial Address," delivered at Dedham, 21 Sept., 1836; "Records of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay to the Embarkation of Winthrop and his Associates for New England" (1850); "Remarks on the Popham Celebration" (1865); and "History of Grants under the Great Council for New England" (1869). He published "Archæology of the United States," printed by the Smithsonian institution (Washington, 1855), and a new edition of Thomas's "History of Printing in America" (Albany, 1874).

HAVEN, Solomon George, lawyer, b. in Chenango county, N. Y., 27 Nov., 1810; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 24 Dec., 1861. His early life was spent in working on his father's farm. He obtained a good common-school education, studied the classics under a private tutor, and began a course in medicine. This was soon abandoned for the law, and at the age of eighteen years he entered the office of Gov. John Young, of Geneseo, teaching during the winter months to gain the necessary funds. In 1835 Mr. Haven removed to Buffalo, and completed his studies in the office of Fillmore and Hall. In May of the same year he was admitted to practice, and in January, 1836, became a partner with his preceptors in the firm of Fillmore, Hall and Haven. This relation existed several years, and until each member of the firm had attained national reputation. Mr. Haven filled the offices of commissioner of deeds, district attorney of Erie county, and mayor of Buffalo. He was chosen to congress as a Whig, and served three terms, in 1851–'7, exerting extended influence at an important and critical period of the history of the country.

HAVENS, James, clergyman, b. in Mason county, Ky., 25 Dec., 1763; d. in Indiana in November, 1864. He was licensed to preach in 1781, and in 1820 joined the itinerant ministry in the Ohio conference. He was one of the founders of Methodism in the northwest, especially in Indiana, where the last forty years of his life were spent.

HAVESTAD, Bernhard, German missionary, b. in Cologne in 1715; d. in Münster in 1778. He became a member of the Jesuit order, and in 1748 was ordered as a missionary to Chili. He remained twenty years in the missions of Concepcion, and explored the country in parts that were until then entirely unknown, pushing as far as lat. 49° S., and visiting the unsubdued tribes of Araucanians, Guaycurus, Huilliches, and Pehuenches. As he spoke fluently the Chilidugu, a dialect used by the traders with the Indian tribes, he had an opportunity to gather valuable information about the customs, statistics, and natural history of the aborigines. When the expulsion of the Jesuits was decreed on 29 June, 1768, Havestad was arrested and returned to Germany, where he published "Chilidugu, sive res Chilenses" (2 vols., Münster, 1777). This work is now very rare.

HAVILAND, John, architect, b. near Taunton, England, 15 Dec., 1792; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 March, 1852. After studying his profession with James Elmes, he went to Russia in 1815 to enter the Imperial corps of engineers, but came to the United States in the following year. He settled in Philadelphia, where he became associated with Hugh Bridgport in the management of an architectural drawing-school. Among the buildings that

he planned are the hall of justice, New York; the U. S. naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; the deaf and dumb asylum, Philadelphia; the state insane asylum, Harrisburg; the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and the eastern penitentiary in that city. The latter increased his reputation greatly as a designer of prison-buildings, and he afterward planned the state penitentiaries of New Jersey, Missouri, and Rhode Island. He introduced the plan of building the cells in lines radiating from a common centre. He published, with Hugh Bridgport, "Builders' Assistant, for the Use of Carpenters and Others" (3 vols., Baltimore, 1818).

HAVILAND, Thomas Heath, Canadian statesman, b. in Charlottetown, 13 Nov., 1822. He was educated at Brussels, Belgium, studied law, and was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1846. He was a member of the executive council of the island from April, 1859, till November, 1862, for a short period in 1865, in 1866–'7, and from September, 1870, till April, 1872, having been colonial secretary during those periods, except in 1865, when he was solicitor-general. After 1865 he either held office or led the opposition in the provincial parliament, until he was called to the senate, 18 Oct., 1873. He has represented Georgetown in the provincial assembly since 1846, was a delegate to the Quebec union conference in 1864, and to Ottawa in May, 1873, to arrange the final terms upon which the island was admitted into the Dominion. On 14 July, 1879, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island, which office he retained until 1 Aug., 1884.

HAVILAND, William, British soldier, b. in Ireland in 1718; d. 16 Sept., 1784. He was aide to Gen. Blakeney in the rebellion of 1745, and in 1757 was lieutenant-colonel of the 27th regiment under Loudon in this country. He served under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758, under Amherst in 1759–'60, and as brigadier-general commanded the expedition that reduced Isle Aux Noix, St. Johns, and Chambly, entering Montreal with Amherst in September, 1760. Owing to his mechanical genius, he was enabled to invent means for passing the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and contributed greatly to the success of the English army. He was senior brigadier-general and second in command at the reduction of Martinique in February, 1762, and commanded the 4th brigade at the siege of Havana. He was appointed lieutenant-general in 1772, and general, 19 Feb., 1783.

HAWES, Joel, clergyman, b. in Medway, Mass., 22 Dec., 1789; d. in Gilead, Conn., 5 June, 1867. He was of humble parentage, and had few opportunities for early education. He was graduated at Brown in 1813, studied theology at Andover, and on 4 March, 1818, was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Hartford, Conn., of which he was sole pastor until 1860, senior pastor until 1864, and pastor emeritus until his death. In 1844 he visited Europe and the east, spending several months in Asia Minor and Turkey, where his daughter was a missionary. He was a frequent contributor to the religious press and periodicals, and published "Lectures to Young Men," which had a large circulation in the United States and Great Britain (Hartford, 1828); "Tribute to the Memory of the Pilgrims" (1830); "Memoir of Normand Smith" (1839); "Character Everything to the Young" (1843); "The Religion of the East" (1845); "Looking-Glass for the Ladies, or the Formation and Excellence of Female Character" (1845); "Washington and Jay" (1850); and "An Offering to Home Missionaries," discourses on home missions, which he published at his own expense for distribution to the missionaries of the American home missionary society (1865.)

HAWES, Richard, lawyer, b. in Caroline county, Va., 6 Feb., 1797; d. in Bourbon county, Ky., 25 May, 1877. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1810. After being educated at Transylvania university he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began his practice in Winchester, Ky. He was a member of the legislature in 1828, 1829, and 1836, and in the latter year he was elected to congress as a Whig, serving until 1841. He subsequently became an ardent Democrat, advocated the southern cause during the civil war, and left Kentucky with Breckinridge and others in 1861. On the death of George W. Johnson, at Shiloh, he was elected to succeed him in the nominal office of "provisional" or Confederate governor of Kentucky. When Bragg entered the state, Hawes went with him to Frankfort, and was installed governor, 4 Oct., 1862, but was compelled to retire immediately, in consequence of the advance of a division of Buell's army. After the close of the war he returned to Paris, Ky., and in 1866 was appointed county judge, which office he held until his death.

HAWES, William Post, author, b. in New York city, 4 Feb., 1803; d. in 1842. He was graduated at Columbia in 1821, studied law with John Anthon, and practised with success in his native city. He was the author of many essays, and also wrote upon political topics. A collection of his writings was published shortly after his death, entitled "Sporting Scenes and Sundry Sketches, being the Miscellaneous Writings of J. Cypress, Jr.," edited, with a memoir, by Henry William Herbert (1842).

HAWKINS, Benjamin Waterhouse, educator, b. in London, England, 8 Feb., 1807. He was educated at St. Aloysius college, and also studied art under the sculptor William Behnes. After 1827 he devoted himself to the study of natural history, and in 1852 included the subject of geology. During 1842–'7 he was engaged in making studies from living animals in Knowsley park for the Earl of Derby. Mr. Hawkins was assistant superintendent of the World's fair in London in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed by the Crystal palace company to restore the external forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size, and then devoted three and a half years to the construction of the thirty-three life-size models which were placed in the Crystal palace park, many of which were of colossal proportions. In the interior of his model of the Iguanodon he carried out, on 30 Dec., 1853, his idea of giving a dinner to about twenty literary and scientific gentlemen, including Sir Richard Owen and Prof. Edward Forbes. He came to New York in 1868, and lectured on popular science in the hall of the Cooper union. Later he was engaged to make models of extinct animals for the Central park museum, and for a time was occupied in making studies for Princeton college. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean society in 1847, of the Geological society in 1854, and a member of the Society of arts in 1846. He has published "Popular Comparative Anatomy" (London, 1840); "Elements of Form" (1842); "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame" (1860); "Atlas of Elementary Anatomy, with Prof. Thomas H. Huxley" (1865); "Artistic Anatomy of Cattle and Sheep" (3d ed., 1873); and "Artistic Anatomy of the Horse" (5th ed., 1874).

HAWKINS, Dexter Arnold, lawyer, b. in Camden, Me., 23 June, 1825; d. in New York city, 24 July, 1886. He was graduated at Bowdoin in

1848, and for the next four years was lecturer on public instruction before the teachers' institutes of Maine. In 1849 he was principal of Topsham academy. After studying law at Harvard, and at the École des droits at Paris, France, he travelled for two years, examining European methods of instruction, under a commission from the governor of Maine. He began the practice of law in 1854 in New York city, where he lived during the remainder of his life, and was a frequent speaker and writer in favor of free education, protection, hard money, bi-metallism, and political and municipal reform. The national bureau of education was established largely through his efforts. His reports on "Sectarian Appropriations of Public Moneys and Property," and on the "Duty of the State to protect the Free Common Schools by Organic Law" (1869 and 1871), caused the repeal of obnoxious statutes in New York and the adoption of a constitutional amendment forbidding such legislation. In 1875 he delivered an address before the Lowell institute on "The Educational Problem in the Cotton States." His report on the "Extravagance of the Tammany Ring" (1871) led to the exposure of its fraudulent accounts and to its downfall. His pamphlet on the "Donations of Public Property to Private Corporations, and the Illegal Exemption of the Same from Taxation" (New York, 1873), brought about an amendment to the constitution of New York prohibiting such donations. Among his other publications are "Traditions of Overlook Mountain" (1873); "The Roman Catholic Church in New York City and the Public Land and Public Money" (1880); "Free-Trade and Protection" (1883); "The Redemption of the Trade Dollar" (1886); and "The Silver Problem," an address that was delivered at the request of the committee on coinage, etc., of the house of representatives (1886).—His cousin, **Rush Christopher,** soldier, b. in Pomfret, Vt., 14 Sept., 1831, left home at an early age and enlisted in the 2d U. S. dragoons, but after a brief term of service in Mexico was discharged for disability contracted in the field. He settled in New York in 1851, studied law, and in 1856 began the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 9th regiment of New York volunteers and the Hawkins zouaves, of which he was elected colonel. He commanded a successful expedition against Winston, N. C., on 16 Feb., and on 19 April his brigade took part in the action at South Mills, where he was wounded. He served with his regiment in Virginia and elsewhere, and with it was mustered out of the service on 30 May, 1863. Since the war he has been active in movements for political reform. His collection of books from the first 15th century presses was the most comprehensive in the country, and was sold at auction in New York in 1887. Col. Hawkins has contributed to periodical literature and has published "The First Books and Printers of the 15th Century" (New York, 1884).

HAWKINS, Ernest, author, b. in England about 1802. He was graduated at Oxford in 1824, took priest's orders in 1830, and in 1845 became prebend of St. Paul's, London, and secretary to the Society for the propagation of the gospel. Since 1865 he has been a canon of Westminster Abbey. He has published "Notices of the Church of England's Missions to the North American Colonies Previous to the Independence of the United States" (London, 1845). This is a volume of great historical interest, composed of the manuscript letters, reports, etc., of the missionaries in New York, New England, and Canada, to the Society for the propagation of the gospel. Among his other works are "Annals of the Colonial Church" (1847), and "Annals of the Diocese of Quebec" (1849).

HAWKINS, Sir **John,** navigator, b. in Plymouth, England, in 1520; d. at sea, 21 Nov., 1595. His father, William, began the African slave-trade in which England was engaged for nearly three hundred years. John was knighted by Queen Elizabeth for his success in the same enterprise. In January, 1565, he crossed with a cargo of captives from Guinea to the West Indies, arrived at the island of Dominica, and traded along the Spanish coasts and Florida until about the first of June, when he returned to England. Hawkins is the first Englishman who gives any detailed account of Florida. The struggling French colony of Landonniere was then in the second year of its existence. He showed them great kindness, and left them a vessel in which to return to France. In his narrative regarding Florida he mentions the abundance of tobacco, sorrel, maize, and grapes, and ascribes the failure of the French colony to their lack of thrift, as "in such a climate and soil, with marvellous store of deer, and divers other beasts, all men may live." On his return he was presented with a coat of arms, on which was graven the figure of a savage, bound and captive, and to intimate that the African slave-trade was the true crusade of the reign of Elizabeth, the pilgrims' scallop-shell in gold, between two palmers' staves. In 1567 he embarked on a third voyage with his kinsman, Francis Drake. They captured several hundred negroes in Guinea, crossed again to Dominica, and, when the Spaniards refused to trade with them, stormed the town of Rio de la Hacha, and, notwithstanding the prohibition of the government, exchanged negroes with the planters for jewels and produce. They then crossed the Gulf of Mexico toward Florida, were forced to put into San Juan de Ulua for supplies, and the next day engaged in a naval action with the Spanish, in which Hawkins lost his whole fleet except two small ships. Returning to England, he became treasurer of the navy, and in 1588 was vice-admiral of the squadron that was sent against the Spanish armada. In 1595 Drake prevailed upon Elizabeth to send him with Hawkins on another expedition to Spanish America. They sailed from Plymouth with the intention of seizing Nombre de Dios, but the commanders quarrelled and separated. Porto Rico successfully resisted the English, and Hawkins died at sea, overcome by his reverses. He was an able seaman, but rude, cunning, and avaricious. He founded a hospital at Chatham for seamen. Hawkins published "A True Declaration of the Troublesome Voyage of Mr. John Hawkins to the Partes of Guynea and the West Indies, 1567–'8" (London, 1569).

HAWKINS, John Henry Willis, reformer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 23 Oct., 1799; d. in Parkersburg, Pa., 26 Aug., 1858. He was a confirmed drunkard, when the efforts of his little daughter

induced him to reform in 1840. From this time until his death he lectured with success in the temperance cause in every state in the Union except California, also contributing constantly to the temperance press.—His son, **William George,** clergyman, b. in Baltimore, 22 Oct., 1823, was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1848, studied at the Protestant Episcopal seminary in Alexandria, Va., in 1848–'51, and has since held rectorships in Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and Nebraska. He edited the "National Freedman" in 1863–'6, has been engaged in domestic missions, and in 1874 became chaplain of the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, N. Y., and in 1885 rector of the English and classical school at Beatrice, Gage co., Neb. He has published "Life of J. H. W. Hawkins," his father (Boston, 1859); "Lumsford Lane" (1863); "History of the New York National Freedman's Association" (New York, 1868); and has in press (1887) "Young America in the Northwest."

HAWKINS, John P., soldier, b. in Indiana about 1830. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1852, assigned to the infantry, and promoted 1st lieutenant, 12 Oct., 1857. At the beginning of the civil war he was brigade quartermaster in the defences of Washington, D. C. He was appointed commissary of subsistence with the staff rank of captain, 3 Aug., 1861, and filled several posts as chief and assistant commissary of subsistence in southwest Missouri and west Tennessee, until 13 April, 1863, when he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and from 17 Aug. of that year till 7 Feb., 1864, was in command of a brigade of colored troops in northeastern Louisiana. He was then promoted to the command of a division, and stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., from March, 1864, till February, 1865. He afterward took part in the Mobile campaign, and for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of that city was brevetted major. For his services in the war he was successively given the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general in the U. S. army, and also major-general of volunteers. On 23 June, 1874, he was made major and commissary of subsistence, and in 1887 was in charge of the subsistence department at Omaha, Neb.

HAWKINS, Philemon, statesman, b. in Gloucester county, Va., 28 Sept., 1717; d. in Warren county, N. C., in 1801. He served in a cavalry troop at the battle of Alamance, 16 May, 1771, as aide to Gov. Tryon, in the same year was a member of the general assembly, and represented Bute and Granville counties for thirteen years. He raised the first volunteer company in Bute county for the Revolutionary army, and was elected its colonel in 1776. Col. Hawkins was a member of the convention that ratified the National constitution, was the last surviving signer of the constitution of North Carolina, and was frequently a member of the executive council.—His son, **Benjamin,** statesman, b. in Warren county, N. C., 15 Aug., 1754; d. in Hawkinsville, Ga., 6 June, 1816, was a student in the senior class at Princeton when the Revolution began, and his proficiency in modern languages, especially French, caused Gen. Washington to appoint him interpreter between the American and French officers of his staff. Hawkins served at the battle of Monmouth, and probably in other engagements, and in 1780 was commissioned to procure ammunition and arms at home and abroad. He went to the West Indies and obtained and shipped supplies in vessels that belonged to a merchant of New Berne, John Wright Stanley. He was elected by the legislature to congress in 1782, in 1785 was appointed to treat with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, and concluded the treaties of Josephinton and Hopewell. He was re-elected to congress in 1786, and in 1789 became one of the two first U. S. senators from North Carolina. At the expiration of his term in 1797 he was appointed agent for "superintending all Indians south of the Ohio." Although he possessed a large fortune, he removed to the Creek wilderness, established a settlement, built cabins and mills, and manufactured implements. He tendered his resignation to each successive president from Washington to Madison, but it was always refused. The city of Hawkinsville, Ga., the headquarters of his station, was named in his honor. His manuscripts are in the possession of the Georgia historical society, and two of them, on "Topography" and "Indian Character," have been privately printed.—Benjamin's nephew, **William,** statesman, b. in Warren county, N. C., in 1770; d. in Sparta, Ga., 17 May, 1819, was elected member of the assembly, and its speaker in 1805. In 1810 he became governor, and took an active part in the war of 1812.—Philemon's grandson, **Micajah Thomas,** congressman, b. in Warren county, N. C., in 1790; d. there, 22 Dec., 1858, was educated at the University of North Carolina, served in the legislature in 1819, and was a member of the senate in 1823–'8. From 1831 till 1841 he was a member of congress, having been elected as a Democrat, and for many years was major-general of North Carolina militia.

HAWKS, Francis Lister, clergyman, b. in New Berne, N. C., 10 June, 1798; d. in New York city, 26 Sept., 1866. His early training was received chiefly from his mother, and, as he was naturally of an impetuous spirit, this discipline was all-important. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815, with the highest honors of his class. He then entered upon the study of law, under Judge Gaston, in New Berne, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession with great success in his native town and in Hillsboro, Orange co. He was appointed reporter of the supreme court of the state, and also elected to the legislature. At this early period he manifested rare oratorical powers and frequently drew crowds to hear him. But, although meeting with entire success in the practice of law, his heart was not really in the work. He resolved to become a candidate for orders in the Episcopal church, studied theology under the Rev. William Mercer Green (afterward bishop), completed his course in New Berne, and was ordered deacon in 1827, by Bishop Ravenscroft, and ordained priest by the same bishop. About 1823 Mr. Hawks married Miss Kirby, of New Haven, Conn., who died four years afterward, leaving two children. This domestic relation and its results brought about an intimacy with the Rev. Dr. Harry Croswell, rector of Trinity church, New Haven, and, at the latter's solicitation, Mr. Hawks became Dr. Croswell's assistant, 25 April, 1829. He

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soon grew popular as a preacher, and exercised a wide influence for good. His stay in New Haven, however, was short, and in the summer of the same year he accepted an assistant ministership in St. James's, Philadelphia, of which Bishop White was rector. The next year he was elected professor of divinity in Washington (now Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., and in March, 1831, became rector of St. Stephen's church, New York city. In December of the same year he was elected rector of St. Thomas's, New York. In this office he remained until 1843, and was soon the most eloquent pulpit orator in the Episcopal church. The house of bishops, at the general convention of 1835, nominated Dr. Hawks missionary bishop in Louisiana, and in the territories of Arkansas and Florida. The nomination was concurred in by the house of deputies, but Dr. Hawks declined the appointment. At the same convention he was appointed historiographer of the church and conservator of documents. He spent several months in England in 1836, and, from the libraries and public records there, obtained no less than eighteen large folio volumes of manuscripts relating to the Church of England in America. He entered at once upon his work as historiographer and prepared in due season two volumes. These having been severely criticised, Dr. Hawks was so vexed that he resolved to abandon the work. Although abundant materials were at hand for church history in New York and other states, the historiographer published nothing further. In 1837, in conjunction with Rev. Dr. Caleb S. Henry, he founded the "New York Review," a quarterly, and contributed freely to its pages. The "Review" did good service during its six years of existence. In 1839 he established St. Thomas's hall, a school for boys, at Flushing, L. I. For a time it was successful; but financial embarrassments came upon it, and Dr. Hawks, through its failure, became involved in debt. This was in 1843, and led to his resigning the rectorship of St. Thomas's, and removing to Holly Springs, Miss., where one of his daughters resided. He was elected bishop by the convention of that diocese, but at the general convention of 1844 opposition was made to his confirmation on the ground of pecuniary troubles connected with his unfortunate enterprise. Dr. Hawks made his most eloquent address in vindication of his conduct, fully clearing himself in relation to charges of dishonorable transactions. The house voted to this effect, and referred the whole question back to the diocese of Mississippi. Although the diocese unanimously expressed its entire confidence in Dr. Hawks, he nevertheless deemed it best to decline the bishopric. In 1844 he went to New Orleans as rector of Christ church in that city, which office he occupied five years. While there the University of Louisiana was founded, and he was elected its first president. He was again urged to return to New York, which he did in 1849, becoming rector of Calvary church in that city. Wealthy friends relieved him of all outstanding obligations in connection with St. Thomas's hall (to the amount of $30,000), and his position became one of increased usefulness. In 1852 he was elected bishop of Rhode Island, but declined. In 1859 he was invited to occupy the chair of history in the University of North Carolina, but declined that also. He received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. from the same institution at the beginning of the civil war. Dr. Hawks, whose sympathies naturally were with the south, resigned his rectorship of Calvary and removed, in 1862, to Baltimore, where he became rector of Christ church. In 1865, however, he returned to New York, where a new congregation was gathered and a building begun in 25th street for the chapel of the Holy Saviour. The corner-stone was laid 4 Sept., 1866, and this was Dr. Hawks's last public act. His health being completely broken, he sank rapidly into the grave. He was a great as well as good man, a faithful minister, an orator of high rank, and a deserving author. His chief publications were "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of North Carolina" (4 vols., Raleigh, 1823–'8); "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States of America"—vol. i., "On the Early Church in Virginia" (New York, 1836); vol. ii., "On the Church in Maryland" (1839); "Commentary on the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1841); "Auricular Confession in the Protestant Episcopal Church" (1850); and "History of North Carolina" (vol. i., 1857). Dr. Hawks also translated Rivero and Tschudi's "Antiquities of Peru" (1854), and edited several valuable historical works, among them the "State Papers of Gen. Alexander Hamilton" (1842); Perry's "Expedition to the China Seas and Japan" (1852–'4); Appletons' "Cyclopædia of Biography" (1856); and the "Romance of Biography" (12 vols.). In conjunction with Rev. William S. (now Bishop) Perry, he brought out volumes i. and ii. of the "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1863–'4). See a memorial volume, with a sketch of his life, by Rev. N. L. Richardson (1868).

—His brother, **Cicero Stephens**, P. E. bishop, b. in New Berne, N. C., 26 May, 1812; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 19 April, 1868, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1830. He studied law, but abandoned it for theology, which he studied under Bishop Freeman, and was ordered deacon, 8 Dec., 1834, and ordained priest, 24 July, 1836, by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk. While in deacon's orders he was in charge of the church in Ulster, and, on being made priest, became rector of Trinity, Saugerties, N. Y. In 1837 he accepted the rectorship of Trinity church, Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained for six years. In 1843 he removed to Missouri and became rector of Christ church, St. Louis. He was appointed bishop of Missouri by the house of bishops, with the concurrence of the house of deputies, in 1844, and was consecrated, 20 Oct., 1844. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 in St. Louis he was untiring in his ministrations to the suffering. In recognition of his services at this time he was given a purse of $3,000 by Christ church, and a residence in Paul street by the citizens of St. Louis. He contributed to various journals, edited the "Boys' and Girls' Library," and the "Library for my Young Countrymen," and published "Friday Christian; or the First Born of Pitcairn Island."

HAWLEY, Bostwick, clergyman, b. in Camillus, N. Y., 8 April, 1814. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1838, taught in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1838–'42, joined the Oneida conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1839, and has held numerous pastorates in New York state. In 1872–'81 he was superintendent of public schools in Bennington, Vt. Wesleyan university, of which he has been a trustee since 1871, conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1863. He has published, besides various sermons and school reports, "Close Communion" (New York, 1863); "Manual of Methodism" (1868); "Nature, Design, and General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (Philadelphia, 1870); "Working and Speaking for Christ" (New York, 1873); "Ministerial Education" (1875);

"Dancing as an Amusement" (1877); "Beauties of the Rev. George Herbert" (1877); "A Plea for the Intemperate" (1879); "Culture and Christianity" (1880); "Prominent Doctrines and Peculiar Usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church Stated and Defended" (1879); "The Gospel and Scepticism" (1880); "The Shield of Faith" (Cincinnati, 1880); and "The Lenten Season (1882).

HAWLEY, Charles, author, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 19 Aug., 1819; d. in Auburn, N. Y., 26 Nov., 1885. He was graduated at Williams in 1840, and after reading law one year studied at the Union theological seminary, New York city, where he was graduated in 1844. He was then licensed to preach, and was pastor of Presbyterian churches in New Rochelle, Lyons, and Auburn, N. Y., where he remained from 1858 until his death. In 1867 he was sent on a special mission to Denmark by the U. S. government. He was president of the Cayuga county historical association from its foundation till his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton in 1861, and published "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn" (Auburn, 1876); "Early Chapters of Cayuga History" (1879); "Sanitary Reforms" (1880); "Early Chapters of Seneca History" (1881); and "Memorial Discourses" (1884). His "Mohewok History" is now in press (1887).

HAWLEY, Gideon, missionary, b. in Bridgeport, Conn., 11 Nov., 1727; d. in Marshpee, Mass., 3 Oct., 1807. He was graduated at Yale in 1749, and in 1752, under the supervision of Jonathan Edwards, at Stockbridge, Mass., taught the Mohawk, Oneida, and Tuscarora Indians. In 1753 the commissioners of Indian affairs sent him to establish a mission in the Iroquois country, on the Susquehanna river. He remained there teaching and preaching until 1756, when the French war obliged him to return to civilization. He then went to Boston and joined the army as chaplain of Col. Richard Gridley's regiment, and attempted after this campaign to return to the Iroquois mission, but the enterprise proved too hazardous. In 1757 the commissioners of the Society for propagating the gospel appointed him pastor of the Indian tribes at Marshpee, Mass. He was installed, 10 April, 1758, and passed the residue of his life, nearly half a century, in missionary work there.

HAWLEY, Gideon, scholar, b. in Huntington, Conn., 26 Sept., 1785; d. in Albany, N. Y., 16 July, 1870. He was graduated at Union college in 1809, and admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1813. In 1814 he was appointed secretary of the regents of the University of New York, and performed the duties of that office, without a salary, for twenty-seven years. From the organization of the Smithsonian institution, in 1846, until his death, he was one of its four regents-at-large. Mr. Hawley was a scholar of fine attainments, and familiar with the literature of many countries. He printed for private distribution "Essays in Truth and Knowledge" (Albany, 1850), which are characterized by metaphysical discrimination and acuteness.

HAWLEY, Joseph, statesman, b. in Northampton, Mass., 8 Oct., 1723; d. in Hampshire county, Mass., 10 March, 1788. He was graduated at Yale in 1742, and studied theology, but abandoned it for law, and practised many years in Hampshire county. He was frequently a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and served on most of its important committees. He was a member of the committee of correspondence in 1790, chairman of the Massachusetts committee to the Provincial congress of October, 1774, and served in that body in 1775. When his health failed in 1776, he retired from public life. Throughout his official career he was one of the ablest and most eloquent advocates of American liberty.

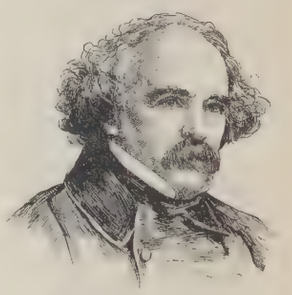
HAWLEY, Joseph Roswell, statesman, b. in Stewartsville, N. C., 31 Oct., 1826. He is of English-Scotch ancestry. His father, Rev. Francis Hawley (descended from Samuel, who settled in Stratford, Conn., in 1639), was b. in Farmington, Conn. He went south early and engaged in business, but afterward entered the Baptist ministry. He married Mary McLeod, a native of North Carolina, of Scotch parentage, and the family went to Connecticut in 1837, where the father was an active anti-slavery man. The son prepared for college at the Hartford grammar-school and the seminary in Cazenovia, N. Y., whither the family removed about 1842. He was graduated at Hamilton in 1847, with a high reputation as a speaker and debater. He taught in the winters, studied law at Cazenovia and Hartford, and began practice in 1850. He immediately became chairman of the Free-soil state committee, wrote for the Free-soil press, and spoke in every canvass. He stoutly opposed the Know-Nothings, and devoted his energies to the union of all opponents of slavery. The first meeting for the organization of the Republican party in Connecticut was held in his office, at his call, 4 Feb., 1856. Among those present were Gideon Welles and John M. Niles. Mr. Hawley gave three months to speaking in the Frémont canvass of 1856. In February, 1857, he abandoned law practice, and became editor of the Hartford "Evening Press," the new distinctively Republican paper. His partner was William Faxon, afterward assistant secretary of the navy. He responded to the first call for troops in 1861 by drawing up a form of enlistment, and, assisted by Drake, afterward colonel of the 10th regiment, raising rifle company A, 1st Connecticut volunteers, which was organized and accepted in twenty-four hours, Hawley having personally engaged rifles at Sharp's factory. He became the captain, and is said to have been the first volunteer in the state. He received special praise for good conduct at Bull Run from Gen. Erastus D. Keyes, brigade commander. He directly united with Col. Alfred H. Terry in raising the 7th Connecticut volunteers, a three years' regiment, of which he was lieutenant-colonel. It went south in the Port Royal expedition, and on the capture of the forts was the first sent ashore as a garrison. It was engaged four months in the siege of Fort Pulaski, and upon the surrender was selected as the garrison. Hawley succeeded Terry, and commanded the regiment in the battles of James Island and Pocotaligo, and in Brannan's expedition to Florida. He went with his regiment to Florida, in January, 1863, and commanded the post of Fernandina, whence in April he undertook an unsuccessful expedition against Charleston. He also commanded a brigade on Morris Island in the siege of Charleston and the capture of Fort Wagner. In February, 1864, he had a brigade under Gen. Truman Seymour in

Joseph R. Hawley

the battle of Olustee, Fla., where the whole National force lost 38 per cent. His regiment was one of the few that were armed with the Spencer breech-loading rifle. This weapon, which he procured in the autumn of 1863, proved very effective in the hands of his men. He went to Virginia in April, 1864, having a brigade in Terry's division, 10th corps, Army of the James, and was in the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Deep Run, Derbytown Road, and various affairs near Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom. He commanded a division in the fight on the Newmarket road, and engaged in the siege of Petersburg. In September, 1864, he was made a brigadier-general, having been repeatedly recommended by his immediate superiors. In November, 1864, he commanded a picked brigade sent to New York city to keep the peace during the week of the presidential election. He succeeded to Terry's division when Terry was sent to Fort Fisher in January, 1865, afterward rejoining him as chief of staff, 10th corps, and on the capture of Wilmington was detached by Gen. Schofield to establish a base of supplies there for Sherman's army, and command southeastern North Carolina. In June he rejoined Terry as chief of staff for the Department of Virginia. In October he went home, was brevetted major-general, and was mustered out, 15 Jan., 1866. In April, 1866, he was elected governor of Connecticut, but he was defeated in 1867, and then, having united the "Press" and the "Courant," he resumed editorial life, and more vigorously than ever entered the political contests following the war. He was always in demand as a speaker throughout the country. He was president of the National Republican convention in 1868, secretary of the committee on resolutions in 1872, and chairman of that committee in 1876. He earnestly opposed paper money theories. In November, 1872, he was elected to fill a vacancy in congress caused by the death of Julius L. Strong. He was re-elected to the 43d congress, defeated for the 44th and 45th, and re-elected to the 46th (1879–'81). He was elected senator in January, 1881, by the unanimous vote of his party, and re-elected in like manner in January, 1887, for the term ending 4 March, 1893. In the house he served on the committees on claims, banking and currency, military affairs, and appropriations; in the senate, on the committees on coast defences, railroads, printing, and military affairs. He is chairman of the committee on civil service, and vigorously promoted the enactment of civil-service-reform legislation. He was also chairman of a select committee on ordnance and war-ships, and submitted a long and valuable report, the result of careful investigation into steel production and heavy gun-making in England and the United States. In the National convention of 1884 the Connecticut delegation unanimously voted for him for president in every ballot. He was president of the U. S. centennial commission from its organization in 1872 until the close of its labors in 1877, gave two years exclusively to the work, was ex-officio member of its committees, and appointed all save the executive. He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1875, and from Yale in 1886. Of the former institution he is a trustee. Ecclesiastically he is a Congregationalist. Gen. Hawley is an ardent Republican, one of the most acceptable extemporary orators in the republic, a believer in universal suffrage, the American people and the "American way," is a "hard-money" man, would adjust the tariff so as to benefit native industries, urges the reconstruction of our naval and coast defences, demands a free ballot and a fair count everywhere, opposes the tendency to federal centralization, and is a strict constructionist of the constitution in favor of the rights and dignity of the individual states.

HAWLEY, William Merrill, lawyer, b. in Delaware county, N. Y., 23 Aug., 1802; d. in Hornellsville, N. Y., 9 Feb., 1869. His father, one of the earliest settlers in western New York, was a farmer, and unable to give his children a classical education. William went to the common school, and at the age of twenty-one removed to Almond, Alleghany co., where he cleared a piece of land for tillage. In the spring of 1824 he was elected constable, and began the study of law to assist him in this office. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, removed to Hornellsville the next year, and practised his profession until his appointment in 1846 as first judge of Steuben county. He served in the state senate, was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 22 May, 1848, which met in Baltimore, and was identified with the "Free-soil radical delegation," which culminated in the National convention of 9 Aug., 1848, held in Buffalo, N. Y., in which Martin Van Buren was nominated for the presidency. Judge Hawley was one of the committee appointed to introduce the resolutions the essential elements of which were afterward adopted by the Republican party. After his retirement from the state senate he did not again enter public life, but, devoting himself to his profession, acquired a large fortune, and practised until a short time before his death.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel, author, b. in Salem, Mass., 4 July, 1804; d. in Plymouth, N. H., 18 May, 1864. The family name was spelled Hathorne until the author inserted the *w*. In 1630 his ancestor, William, at the age of twenty-three, came from Wiltshire, England, with John Winthrop in the "Arbella," and settled in Dorchester, Mass. In 1636 he went to Salem, which gave him large grants of land to induce him to remove, holding such a citizen to be "a public benefit." He was a strict Separatist, a man of strong character and great energy, and in the little village, which was the grimmest of all the Puritan communities, William Hathorne was as stern and almost as conspicuous a figure as John Endicott. His descendant says that "he had all the Puritanic traits, both good and evil"; and it is easy to fancy the fine, strong roots of the author's genius stretching backward and feeding upon that rank soil of early Puritanism, and transmuting its dark and acrid juices into the weird and exquisite blossoming of the tales and romances. William died in 1681. His son, John, like his father, was a persecutor of Quakers, and he was the chief judge in the witch trials at Salem, in which his treatment of the victims was harsh and cruel. John died in 1717. His son, Joseph, was a quiet farmer, and after him came what Hawthorne calls "a dreary and unprosperous condition of the race." The



Nath'l Hawthorne
Salem December 19th 1861.

men followed the sea. Joseph's son, Daniel, commanded a privateer, and Daniel's son, Nathaniel (father of the author), was captain of a trading-vessel. He married Elizabeth Clark Manning, and died in Surinam in 1808. Nathaniel, the second of three children, was their only son. He was born in a plain wooden house near the wharves, in which his mother wholly secluded herself after her husband's death. From the earliest days, Salem had been one of the most sombre of the old New England towns; "its long and lazy street," Hawthorne says, "lounging wearisomely along the whole extent of the peninsula, with Gallows hill and New Guinea at one end and a view of the almshouse at the other." In the beginning of the century it was an important port for the India trade. But in Hawthorne's youth it began to decline with the other New England sea-ports, and in 1850 he said of the pavement around the custom-house, that it "has grass enough growing in its chinks to show that it has not, of late days, been worn by any multitudinous resort of business." Hawthorne was "a pleasant child," his sister said, "quite handsome, with golden curls." But the austere family tradition, the melancholy temperament of his taciturn father, the secluded widowhood of his mother, the decaying old seaport of witch-haunted memories in which he lived, impressed profoundly the imagination of the solitary boy, whose "native propensities," as he said of himself, "were toward fairy-land." At the age of seven he was placed by his uncle Manning at the school of Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer, and, being severely injured while playing foot-ball, he was confined to the house for two years, where Dr. Worcester still taught him, and where he acquired the habit of reading. His books were the English classics. He pored over Spenser and "Pilgrim's Progress," Froissart's "Chronicles" and Clarendon's history, and he was fascinated by the "Newgate Calendar." In 1818 his mother removed with her family to Raymond, on Sebago lake, in Maine, to a house owned by her brother, where Hawthorne remained for a year. It was a wild country, with scattered clearings, and "nine tenths of it primeval woods." Here he lived in perfect freedom, he says, "like a bird of the air." But here, also, roaming the woods alone or skating or "camping out," his habit of solitude was confirmed. In 1819 he was back again in Salem, fitting for college, and quite sure that the happiest days of his life were gone. Like other boys about entering college, he speculated upon his future vocation, and says in a letter that he would not be a minister, nor a doctor, nor a lawyer, and that there was nothing left but to be an author. There is an apocryphal diary of those days, which was published in the Portland "Transcript" in 1871 and 1873 by the person who professed to own it, but which Hawthorne's son, Julian, dismisses very curtly as of no importance. In August, 1820, Hawthorne issued in Salem the first number of a little weekly paper called the "Spectator," which was discontinued in the middle of September. In 1821 he entered Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me., "a plain country college," then only twenty-five years old. Henry W. Longfellow, John S. C. Abbott, George B. Cheever, and Horatio Bridge were his classmates, and Franklin Pierce, afterward president, was in the class before him. Bridge and Pierce were his intimate friends, and in the dedication of the "Snow Image" Hawthorne pleasantly lays upon Bridge the responsibility of his literary career.

The year that he entered college was the year in which a distinctive American literature began to appear. Bryant published in that year his first volume of poems, Cooper his "Spy," Dana the "Idle Man," and Percival his first volume of poems, which Edward Everett hailed as the harbinger of a golden day. Halleck's and Drake's "Croakers" were already familiar, and the next year Miss Sedgwick's "New England Tale" was published. There is no evidence that Hawthorne was aware of this literary avatar and promise; there is no trace of any influence from it upon his own works. In college he was distinguished only for his themes. He wrote indifferent verse, and read Scott's novels, and Godwin's, which he "liked next to Scott," and, without the fear of the stern old Puritan Hathornes before his eyes, and to the alarm of the college authorities, he sometimes played cards and showed the natural tastes of vigorous youth. He was graduated in 1825, returned to Salem, and became an absolute recluse, imprisoned, as he said, "in a lonely chamber," where, however, he felt afterward that his mind and character were formed, and in which he said "fame was won." He read and wrote by day and night, seldom going out except at twilight for long, lonely walks along the sea-shore and through the dusky streets of the town. For twelve years this was his life, and, although constantly writing and publishing, he was, in his own words, "the obscurest man of letters in America." In 1826 he published, anonymously and at his own expense, a novel entitled "Fanshawe." It made no impression, but it has traces of his characteristic power and his admirable literary style. Only a few hundred copies were sold, and he endeavored successfully to suppress it. But it is included in the latest editions of his works. The failure probably affected him deeply, for he had the generous thirst for fame which belongs to genius. He was not, however, wholly disheartened, and a little later he completed a series of "Seven Tales of My Native Land," some relating to witchcraft and some to piracy and the sea. He found a publisher with difficulty, and there were such delays in publishing that Hawthorne withdrew the manuscript and burned it. But, however sobered by sharp experience, his good genius would not suffer him to abandon her. Of this time he said to a friend afterward: "I passed the day in writing stories, and the night in burning them." The solitude and seclusion of his life were due not only to his temperament and to disappointment by his literary failures, but to the social ostracism of Democrats in the little town, which was a stronghold of Federalism and the very seat of the Essex junto, the aulic council of the Federal party. Hawthorne's father had been a Democrat, and the son, with no taste for politics, naturally accepted the paternal party connection, and had no disposition to dispute any penalty attaching to it. In 1830 he travelled with an uncle in the valley of the Connecticut. The next year he was in New Hampshire, and about this time he wandered as far as Ticonderoga and Niagara. But the excursions were brief. He was soon again in his solitary room, and, no longer attempting the publication of a book, he was content to send short stories and sketches and essays to the Salem "Gazette" and the "New England Magazine." He sent some manuscripts, including several of the "Twice-told Tales," to Samuel G. Goodrich, the editor of the Boston "Token and Atlantic Souvenir," who wrote to him in January, 1830, that he would try to induce a publisher to undertake the work, and offered him $35 for the first publication of the "Gentle

Boy" in the "Token." Hawthorne assented to the publication of any of the tales, and in May, 1831, Mr. Goodrich published four of them. Although these tales and sketches, in the "Token" and elsewhere, were received without general acclamation, there were some sagacious readers who perceived the rare and subtle genius of the author, and among these were three accomplished young women of Salem, Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody and her sisters, who heard, to their surprise and pleasure, that the writer was the son of their neighbor, the widow Hathorne. The acquaintance of the families followed, and the second sister, Sophia, a woman of singular accomplishment, of the most poetic nature and charming character, afterward became Mrs. Hawthorne.

Meanwhile, in 1836, Mr. Goodrich, who evidently recognized the promise of the young author, engaged him at a salary of $500, of which he received but little, to edit the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge," a work that belonged to the Bewick publishing company, of which Goodrich was manager. Hawthorne also compiled for the company a "Universal History," from which sprang the famous works of Peter Parley, and for which he received $100. His gains were very small, although his modest and abundant labors were gradually winning appreciation. In 1835 the notices in the London "Athenæum" of his tales published in the "Token" were so encouraging that he began to think of issuing them in a volume. His faithful friend Bridge warmly urged the publication, and assumed the pecuniary risk, and early in 1837 the first series of "Twice-told Tales" was published by the American stationers' company in Boston. Hawthorne sent a copy to Longfellow, whose "Outre Mer" had charmed him, regretting that they had not been more intimate in college, and Longfellow reviewed the book with enthusiasm in the "North American Review." Hawthorne afterward suggested to Longfellow the story of "Evangeline," and greeted the poem as the best of the poet's works. Longfellow was very sensible of Hawthorne's generosity, and the warm friendship of the two authors and neighbors was never disturbed. Six or seven hundred copies of "Twice-told Tales" were sold, and the book was favorably noticed, though the quality of the author's genius was not perceived. It was generally treated as a mere pleasant talent. But those tales reveal a power of imagination, a spiritual insight and knowledge of the obscurer motives of human nature, and they are told with a felicity and repose of manner that have not been surpassed in our literature. They have often, indeed, a sombre tone, a fateful sense of gloom, which is half weird, sometimes almost uncanny, but of which the fascination is irresistible. Their publication marked a distinct epoch in American literature. In 1837 Hawthorne visited his friend Bridge in Maine, and in 1838 he began to write for the "Democratic Review," which was edited by John L. O'Sullivan. He was now engaged to Miss Peabody, and began to think of a provision for marriage, and in January, 1839, George Bancroft, the historian, who was collector of customs at Boston, appointed him a weigher and gauger, with a salary of $1,200.

Two years later, when the Whigs came in, he was dismissed from his place. His literary work was suspended during his official term, and he is generally supposed to have been weary of its routine. But he said that he enjoyed the society of sailors, who knew him and treated him only as a government officer, and not as an author. It released him from self-consciousness. In 1841 the first part of "Grandfather's Chair" was published in Boston and New York. It is a series of admirable sketches for children of New England history which always pleased his imagination. In April of this year, also, he joined the company of Boston scholars and educated men and women who began at Brook Farm, an estate of two hundred acres in West Roxbury, the experiment of an Arcadia, in which every member should do his share of the necessary manual labor and so secure to all the desirable mental leisure. But with the "transcendental movement" from which the enterprise sprang Hawthorne had little sympathy, and he was really out of the current of characteristic life at the farm. The association was one of the expressions of the remarkable intellectual and moral renaissance of that period in New England of which Ralph Waldo Emerson is the most striking representative, and which has deeply influenced the national life. But to Hawthorne, as his "American Note-Book" shows, the sylvan poem was very prosaic. "I went to live in Arcady," he said to a friend, "and found myself up to the chin in a barn-yard." There was indeed no stouter manual worker than he. He toiled sometimes for sixteen hours a day, and he invested $1,000, his savings from the custom-house, in the enterprise at Brook Farm, hoping to be married and to find a home there. His modesty and sincerity, and an indefinable manliness of nature, fascinated his associates. But the very genius of the place was social, and he always carried solitude with him. Like his "Miles Coverdale," he was a spectator, not a participant. Indeed, in all places and under all circumstances his native propensity toward fairyland was so strong that actual life seemed to be spectral to him. Naturally, Brook Farm was essentially uncongenial, yet his "Blithedale Romance" is the only permanent memorial in any form of art of that romantic, earnest, and humane endeavor for a higher form of human society.

Hawthorne was married in July, 1842, and went immediately to the old manse in Concord, Mass., on Concord river and close by the site of the old bridge, of which Emerson's lines, engraved upon the monument, tell the story:

"Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The old manse is one of the most historic houses in the country. It is a gambrel-roofed structure of wood, erected in 1765. From the window of the little study at the back of the house, on the second floor, the Rev. William Emerson had seen the Revolutionary battle of which his narrative is the earliest and most authentic. In the same room his grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, wrote "Nature," and Hawthorne many of the tales that were first published in the "Democratic Review," and were then collected in the "Mosses from an Old Manse." In this home Hawthorne devoted himself wholly to literature and happiness. "For, now being happy," he says in the delightful introduction to the "Mosses," "I felt as if there were no question to be put." The contrast with his late life, either in the custom-house or at Brook Farm, was refreshing to him. The manse was separated from the country road by a straight avenue of black ash-trees, and as he entered it with his bride, "the wheel-track leading to the door, as well as the whole breadth of the avenue, was almost overgrown with grass," as befitted the path to Hawthorne's door. He resumed his old solitary habits, and was seen by his neighbors only upon his daily walks to the village post-office, about a mile away.

Again he was a bird of the night, and after dusk he unmoored his boat at the foot of the garden and paddled alone about the winding stream, in a glimmering realm that seemed this native fairy-land. Sometimes he took a whole holiday with the poet Ellery Channing, almost the only neighbor whom he saw, and sometimes also Emerson or Henry Thoreau came to the manse. But their visits were few, for Hawthorne's reserve was invincible to both of them. Margaret Fuller, whose sister Ellery Channing had married, also came; but the sympathy of the visitor and the host was not complete. There is no doubt of the happiness of these days, in which Hawthorne's eldest child was born and "Rappaccini's Daughter" was written. His income was drawn mainly from payments for the stories in the "Democratic Review"—payment indeed which was not large and not always prompt. But housekeeping at the manse was very simple and frugal, and in the occasional absences of his wife, Hawthorne often remained entirely alone or with some friend as a guest, and then housekeeping became a picnic, and they cooked the dinner and washed the dishes together with an ease and glee that were natural to Brook-Farmers. Among the mosses gathered in 1843 were the "Celestial Railroad," "The Procession of Life," "Fire Worship," "Buds and Bird Voices," and "Roger Malvin's Burial," all of which appeared in the "Democratic Review." "Rappaccini's Daughter"

was published in the "Review" in 1844, and in 1845 the second series of "Twice-told Tales" was issued in Boston. This series begins with the four "Legends of the Province House," tales especially characteristic of Hawthorne's genius, and they instantly added another romantic glamour to the famous Revolutionary town of Boston. In the same year Hawthorne edited the "African Journal" of his friend Bridge, of the navy, for publication as a book, and the "Papers of an Old Dartmoor Prisoner" for the "Democratic Review." The accompanying illustration represents the old manse occupied by the Hawthornes.

He was now forty years old, and was recognized as one of the most original of American authors. He had made his way noiselessly by sheer force of genius. There had been no sudden and brilliant "sensation," but the public had become gradually aware of the presence of a new literary force, the full scope and character of which were not as yet apprehended. He was still compelled, as he wrote in 1844, "to work hard for small gains." But the publishers were on the scent. In October, 1845, he was urged by Wiley and Putnam, of New York, to give them a volume of tales for their "Library of American Books," and also a history of witchcraft, which had been suggested to him as a promising subject. This work, however, he did not attempt. But in 1846 Wiley and Putnam published, in two volumes, as the seventeenth number of their pretty paper-covered series, "Mosses from an Old Manse." Besides the tales already mentioned as written in 1843, there were included in the volumes "The Birthmark," "Young Goodman Brown," "The New Adam and Eve," "The Christmas Banquet," "Drowne's Wooden Image," "The Artist of the Beautiful," and other tales no less striking and imaginative. They are of the same general character as the "Twice-told Tales," but they have the air of larger experience, although Hawthorne's work is of singularly uniform excellence. His genius was early matured, and his sinewy, simple, lucid style was never youthful in the sense of crudity, rhetorical excess, or restlessness. But his imagination was richer and his insight deeper. In a letter to Longfellow in 1837, after the publication of the "Twice-told Tales," he says that he lies under the disadvantage of lack of material from the narrow conditions of his life and want of experience. But the custom-house, Brook Farm, Concord, and marriage had brought him out of the old Salem routine, and he was in the ripeness of his power when the "Mosses" were published. In comparison with his larger works, they now seem like the rosy blossoms in his apple-orchard in May, compared with the rounded fruit on the trees in October—"another, yet the same."

Hawthorne's income, however, was now so diminished—for he had lost his venture at Brook Farm, and the "Democratic Review" had failed, largely in debt to him—that he left the old manse, after occupying it for nearly four years, and, returning to Salem, was appointed surveyor in the custom-house in 1846. Here he remained for three years, of which he has told the story in the introduction to "The Scarlet Letter." In this introduction he speaks of himself and others with a freedom that might seem to be remarkable in a man so shy. But happily, in writing, his genius had full play without the constraint arising from a sense of the personal presence of others. This introduction is a delightful fragment of autobiography, but the candor with which he spoke of Salem and of his official associates was warmly resented. It was evidently thought to be a little parricidal in a son of Salem to speak so plainly of the town and the townspeople. But Hawthorne replied that he owed nothing to a town that had permitted its son—and he might have said one of its most illustrious children—"to be deliberately lied down," which he felt to have been his fate at the time of his official removal. The three years of his Salem surveyorship have no record in the "American Note-Books." But during this time he wrote the first draft of "The Scarlet Letter," a longer tale than any of the earlier works, which proved to be so sombre that he thought it wiser to publish with it some sketches afterward issued with the "Snow Image." But his friend, James T. Fields, the publisher, on reading the manuscript, was so profoundly impressed by it that Hawthorne took heart, completed the work, and in the spring of 1850 the romance was published. The first edition of 5,000 copies was sold in two weeks. But great as was the publisher's admiration of the work, he distrusted its popular success, and the type was distributed. It was, however, immediately reset and stereotyped. The book was at once reprinted in England, and its reception in both countries was enthusiastic. The author had made the "ten-strike" of which, in speaking of the enthusiasm of his wife and his publisher, he had humorously written to his friend Bridge, and from being the obscurest of American authors he had sud-

denly become one of the most renowned. In the preface to the "Marble Faun" he said afterward that "no author without a trial can conceive the difficulty of writing a romance about a country where there is no shadow, no antiquity, no mystery, no picturesque and gloomy wrong, nor anything but a commonplace prosperity in broad and simple daylight." But his early works were a series of sketches of just such romances, and "The Scarlet Letter" was a romance drawn from the shadow and mystery and bareness of the earliest civilized life of that country, a tale which made its gloom marvellously picturesque and pathetic, and proved that American genius could find no more prolific subjects for imaginative treatment in literature than those that the annals of its own country could furnish. "The Scarlet Letter" interprets with profound perception and sympathetic delicacy and skill the old New England spirit and character and life which have powerfully influenced the development of American civilization. As a study of the solitary human soul involved in sin and struggling with its own weakness and sophistry, seeking in the darkness of concealment the succor that could be found only in the full light of penitence, the romance is a remarkable addition to imaginative literature, and distinctively characteristic of Hawthorne's genius.

In the summer of 1850, after the publication of "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne removed to Lenox, in Berkshire co., Mass., and occupied, as he said, "the ugliest little old red farm-house you ever saw," on the bank of the pretty lake known as "The Stockbridge Bowl," with a southward vista of high hills. He was now one of the most famous authors of his time, but he secluded himself here as elsewhere, and almost his only companion was Herman Melville, the author of "Typee," who lived at Pittsfield. In the old red farm-house Hawthorne wrote "The House of the Seven Gables," which was published early in 1851, and which he preferred to "The Scarlet Letter," thinking it more characteristic of his mind and more proper and natural for him to write. It is certainly equally characteristic with "The Scarlet Letter," for it is another presentation of what Melville called the "tragic phase of humanity," which Hawthorne instinctively treated with extraordinary subtlety and power. The canvas of "The House of the Seven Gables" is larger than that of "The Scarlet Letter." There are more figures, and they are more finely elaborated, and there is a cheerful play of humor and sunshine. Phœbe, Hepzibah, Judge Pyncheon, and Clifford are masterly delineations, like portraits of Titian and Rembrandt and Raphael which do not fade with time. The popular success of "The House of the Seven Gables" was even greater than that of its predecessor. The sunshine of prosperity seemed to quicken the fertility of the author's genius, and in the summer of 1851 he wrote "The Wonder Book," a charming retelling for children of some of the classical myths, and in the same year the "Snow Image and Other Twice-told Tales" was made ready, but it was not published until 1852. In the autumn of 1851 the roving author, like a Bedouin poet, struck his tent again, and removed to West Newton, near Boston, where he wrote "The Blithedale Romance." This tale was suggested by the life at Brook Farm, its motives, and some of its characters. But, as Hawthorne said, it must not be read "as if it had anything to do with Brook Farm, which, essentially, it has not, but merely for its own story and character." It is, as Mr. Lathrop says, the story of a man dominated by a theory, and, by blind abandonment to it, ruining himself and those who trust him. But upon this simple motive the author plays with his familiar and marvellous skill. The sweet and shadowy Priscilla, the superb Zenobia, the intensely self-concentrated and powerful Hollingsworth, old Moodie, and the placid, solitary observer, Miles Coverdale, are drawn at once with airy delicacy and incisive force. The final scene of the romance was suggested by a melancholy incident in Concord, which deeply affected Hawthorne's imagination, the suicide by drowning of a farmer's daughter, an interesting girl whose mind had grown morbid in the melancholy consciousness of the hopeless difference between the circumstances of her life and her educated tastes and refined accomplishments. Her body was found at night, and raised by the light of torches, Hawthorne giving his strong arm to the painful service. The success of "The Blithedale Romance" was not less than that of the other tales.

In the summer of 1852 Hawthorne removed to Concord, where he had bought a house which he called "The Wayside," and which he said Henry Thoreau told him was once occupied by a man who thought he should never die. This fancy was the motive of "Septimius Felton." In August, 1852, he published a campaign life of Franklin Pierce, his old college friend, a candidate for the presidency. Hawthorne was very loth to undertake it; but Pierce pressed him, and he could not refuse. Although a Democrat, Hawthorne took no active part in politics, and the political situation of the country merely irritated him. He had no sympathy with the anti-slavery controversy, and he could not affect a sympathy that he did not feel. The controversy, however, was so earnest and radical, absorbing every other public interest, dissolving and reorganizing political parties, that Hawthorne's position deeply pained many of his friends. But he looked upon the contest with an air of remote indifference, which was characteristic and sincere, but none the less strange and inexplicable to ardent combatants. His friend Pierce was elected. During the subsequent winter Hawthorne wrote the "Tanglewood Tales," a second series of the "Wonder Book," and in the spring of 1853, after much reluctance upon his part to take office, he was appointed to the consulate at Liverpool, the most lucrative place in the gift of the president. In the summer of 1853 he sailed for Liverpool with his family. He lived in England for four years, and the record of his English life is found in the "English Note-Books" and "Our Old Home." At the end of 1857 he went to France, Switzerland, and Italy, returning to England in 1859. His "French and Italian Note-Books" contain the story of his travels. In Italy he sketched the tale of "The Marble Faun," which he completed in England, and it was published simultaneously in Boston and London in 1860, the English edition bearing the title "Transformation." It was seven years since his last publication of a romance, and he had now laid the scene in Italy and not in New England. But the genius of the story-teller was unchanged. There are the same vast, shadowy suggestion, the fascination of the problem of moral guilt, the interaction of the strongest individualities; there are passion, sorrow, human feeling, a solemnity in human life, all wrought into a love-tale which is told with the power that throws upon the reader a glamour of enchantment.

Hawthorne returned to the United States just as the fierce anti-slavery controversy was deepening into war. In 1857 he had written to Bridge that

he sympathized with the northern feeling, but his sympathy has still the air of remoteness. After the war began he wrote: "I approve the war as much as any man; but I don't quite see what we are fighting for." He was still a spectator, not an actor. A little later he despaired of the restoration of the Union, and in the spring of 1862 he went to Washington and wrote a paper for the "Atlantic Monthly," called "Chiefly about War-Matters." The tone of this paper was half-bantering, a tone perfectly natural to the man whom the situation harassed and angered as much as it pained. But the editor felt that such a tone would jar harshly upon the public mind, and made excisions, which were described good-humoredly in foot-notes written as if by the editor, but by the author himself.

Just before the visit to Washington he wrote to Bridge that he had begun another romance. This was probably "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret." He concluded some papers begun in England, and contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," which in 1863 were issued with others in a volume called "Our Old Home." This he dedicated to his friend Pierce; but public feeling was so strong against the ex-president that his publishers begged the author not to imperil thus the success of the book. Hawthorne replied that "if the public of the north see fit to ostracize me for this, I can only say that I would gladly sacrifice a thousand or two dollars rather than retain the good-will of such a herd of dolts and mean-spirited scoundrels." This was said without any passion. While the matter was still pending, on 20 July, 1863, he wrote to a friend: "The dedication can hurt nobody but my book and myself. I know that it will do that, but am content to take the consequences rather than go back from what I deliberately judge it right to do." In the same letter he says that the war should have been avoided, and that the best settlement would be a separation "giving us the west bank of the Mississippi and a boundary-line affording as much southern soil as we can hope to digest into freedom in another century." The dedication was published, and neither the book nor the author was ostracized. The title "Our Old Home" expresses the strong filial feeling of the genuine son of New England for the old England of his ancestors, a feeling very natural and common among the truest Americans. The book is a series of shrewd and delightful descriptive sketches, with some frank criticisms upon English life, which were not altogether relished in England. The first part of "The Dolliver Romance" was published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in July, 1864, but the author had died more than a month before, and some unrevised parts were found among his papers. The motive of the tale is earthly immortality, which was always attractive to Hawthorne. It appears in "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment," in "Twice-told Tales," and there is a hint of it in the "Virtuoso's Collection." The legend of an indelible bloody footprint he heard first in 1855, at Smithell's Hall, Lancashire, England. This led to the sketch of the "Ancestral Footstep" and to "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," and the more elaborate study of "Septimius Felton." "The Dolliver Romance" was the ultimate form of the romance founded on the elixir of life. "Septimius Felton" was deciphered from the loose manuscripts by his eldest daughter Una, with the assistance of Robert Browning, and published in London and Boston in 1871, and "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," an incomplete sketch, was published by his son Julian in 1882. In the spring of 1864 Hawthorne's health failed rapidly. He was deeply depressed, and felt that his work was done. In April he went to Philadelphia with his publisher, William D. Ticknor, whose sudden death while they lingered in that city greatly shocked the enfeebled author. By one of the coincidences that always profoundly impressed Hawthorne, and which in his own case is very pathetic, the sudden death of his friend Ticknor upon a journey with him prefigured his own death upon a similar journey with another friend. In May he went with his friend, ex-President Pierce, to the White mountains. On the 18th they reached Plymouth, N. H., and in the night and in his sleep Hawthorne died. On the 24th of May, 1864,

"—— that one bright day
In the long week of rain,"

he was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord. The graves of Emerson and Thoreau are very near Hawthorne's. The historic and beautiful town of Concord has a twofold title to renown. It was the scene of the first armed and orderly resistance to British aggression on 19 April, 1775, and it was the home and it is the burial-place of Emerson and Hawthorne. The genius of both, although very unlike, was among the most exquisite blossoms of the New England Puritan stock. A fanciful analogy may be traced, perhaps, between the sunny and serene and lofty tone of Emerson and the muse of the young Puritan Milton, while the weird imagination of Hawthorne, brooding over the mysteries of human life and character and bodying forth his musings in literary form, vivid, subtle, and original, may recall the later strain of the poet dealing with fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute. The three men of the same race, but in widely separate countries and times, and of genius so genuine but so dissimilar, signally illustrate the richness and variety of the Puritan tradition and character.

Hawthorne, as Coleridge said of Wordsworth, was "a noticeable man." His face was singularly handsome and romantic, the outline full and rounded, the features symmetrical and strong, the brow broad and massive, and the whole refined head powerful and poetic. His smile was very sweet, and his laugh ready but not excessive. His manner was that of a very shy man, but it was self-possessed and never familiar. With others he was generally silent, and in conversation he talked quietly without effusiveness or ardor. He lived habitually within himself, and seemed, as his son Julian said, to find no better society. His dress was dark and plain. He walked rapidly, but with no air of effort, and his frame, well-knit and sturdy, gave his movement an easy swing, which implied great endurance. The photograph known as the Bennoch portrait (because it was procured by Francis Bennoch, a friend in England) is one of the most satisfactory likenesses of Hawthorne. There are several portraits of him, and the earlier likenesses reveal the singular gentleness of his strong nature. There is one painted in 1840 by Charles Osgood, in the possession of his cousin, Richard C. Manning, of Salem. In 1850 Cephas G. Thompson painted a portrait which is owned by Julian Hawthorne. Rouse drew in crayon, after his return from Europe, a likeness now in the possession of Mrs. James T. Fields, and Leutze painted

his portrait in Washington in 1862. In Rome, Miss Landor modelled a bust of Hawthorne, which is now in the Concord public library, and Kuntze modelled his head in profile, but of a size a little smaller than life, and there are many excellent photographs. The portrait on page 124 is from a photograph made in 1861, in the possession of the senior editor of this work. His son Julian has published "Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife," a biography (2 vols., Boston, 1885), which is the fullest memoir, and his son-in-law, George Parsons Lathrop, an admirable "Study of Hawthorne" (1876). Henry James wrote his life for the series of "English Men of Letters" (1880). The complete and best collection of his works is the Riverside edition, edited, with a memoir, by Mr. Lathrop (12 vols., Boston, 1883). There is also a cheaper Globe edition. A complete analytical index to his works, prepared by Evangeline M. O'Connor, forms a volume by itself, and is issued uniform with the various editions (Boston, 1882).—His wife, **Sophia Peabody,** author, b. in Salem, Mass., in 1810; d. in London, England, 26 Feb., 1871, possessed artistic talents, and made her husband's acquaintance while illustrating "The Gentle Boy" in the "Twice-told Tales." They were married in 1843. After Hawthorne's death she edited his "Note-Books," and published a volume of her own observations entitled "Notes in England and Italy" (New York, 1868).—Their son, **Julian,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 June, 1846, went to Europe with his parents in 1853, and after their return entered Harvard in 1863, but gave more attention to athletic exercises than to his studies. In 1868 he began the study of civil engineering in the scientific school at Cambridge, and was one of the university crew in the regatta. In October, 1868, he went to Dresden to study, but the Franco-German war began while he was visiting at home in the summer of 1870, and he obtained employment as a hydrographic engineer under Gen. George B. McClellan in the department of docks, New York. In 1871 he began to write stories and sketches for magazines, and in 1872 lost his office as engineer, and, deciding to devote himself to literature, went to England, and then to Dresden, where he remained two years. While there he published his novels of "Bressant" (New York, 1873) and "Idolatry" (1874). In September, 1874, he settled in London, where he remained till October, 1881. The following winter he passed near Cork, Ireland, and in March, 1882, returned to New York. While in England he contributed much to the magazines, and for two years was a writer on the staff of the London "Spectator." In 1875 he published in the "Contemporary Review" sketches entitled "Saxon Studies," afterward issued in book-form (New York and London). The novel of "Garth" was issued in book-form in 1875, and was followed by novelettes and collections of stories entitled "The Laughing Mill," "Archibald Malmaison," "Ellice Quentin," "Prince Saroni's Wife," and the "Yellow Cap" fairy-stories. None of these appeared at the time in the United States, but "Prince Saroni's Wife" was reprinted in New York in 1884. "Sebastian Strome," his next novel, was published in book-form in 1880, "Fortune's Fool" in 1883, and "Dust" and "Noble Blood" in 1884. After his return to the United States he edited his father's posthumous romance, "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," and wrote the biography of his father and mother.—Nathaniel Hawthorne's eldest daughter, Una, died unmarried. His daughter Rose married George Parsons Lathrop.

HAXALL, Robert William, physician, b. in Petersburg, Va., 1 Aug., 1802; d. in Richmond, Va., 26 March, 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1823, attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1826. After studying in Europe, he settled in Richmond, where he had a large practice. He was on several occasions president of the Medical society of Virginia, and was one of the founders of the American medical association. He obtained two Boylston prizes for essays, and was a frequent contributor to the "Stethoscope."

HAY, Charles Augustus, theologian, b. in York, Pa., 11 Feb., 1821. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1839, and at the Lutheran theological seminary in that town in 1841. He continued his studies in 1841–'3 at Berlin and Halle, Germany, and during these years travelled extensively on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain. After his return in 1843 he became pastor in 1844 of the Lutheran congregation at Middletown, Md. From this place he was called to the chair of Hebrew and German in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., which he held from 1844 till 1848. He was pastor at Hanover in 1848–'9, and at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1849–'65. In the latter year he was again called to the theological seminary as professor of Hebrew, German, biblical criticism, and pastoral theology. He has discharged the duties of this office for more than twenty years, and takes a high rank as a theologian and educator in his church. He belongs to the conservative wing of the general synod, and is an advocate of distinctive Lutheranism. Together with the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, D. D., he translated from the German, Dr. Schmid's "Doctrinal Theology of the Evangelical Lutheran Church" (1876; revised ed., 1887), and is a frequent contributor to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," "Evangelical Review," "Quarterly Review," and other periodicals.

HAY, George, jurist, d. in Richmond, Va., 21 Sept., 1830. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, was for many years U. S. attorney, and in that capacity was the prosecutor of Aaron Burr. He was subsequently a judge of the U. S. court for the eastern district of Virginia, and married a daughter of President Monroe. He gained some celebrity from his political writings, which were signed "Hortensius," and wrote a treatise against usury laws, a life of John Thompson, and a treatise on "Expatriation" (1814).

HAY, John, author, b. in Salem, Ind., 8 Oct., 1838. His ancestor, John, was a son of a Scottish soldier who left his own country in the beginning of the last century and took service in the army of the Elector Palatine. The son, with his family, emigrated to this country, and two grandsons served with distinction in the war of independence. John Hay took, while in college, high rank as a writer, and after graduation at Brown in 1858, studied law at Springfield, Ill. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court in Illinois in 1861, but immediately afterward went to Washington as assistant secretary to President Lincoln, remaining with him, both as a secretary and a trusted friend, almost constantly till his death. He acted also as his adjutant and aide-de-camp, and served for several months under Gen. Hunter and Gen. Gillmore, with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general. He was also brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was first secretary of legation at Paris, and several times in charge in 1865–'7, and chargé de affaires at Vienna in 1867–'8, when he resigned and came home, but was soon afterward appointed secretary of legation at Madrid, under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Leaving that

post in 1870, he came to New York and became an editorial writer on the "Tribune," where he remained about five years. He was afterward editor-in-chief of that paper for seven months, during the absence of Whitelaw Reid in Europe. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875, and took an active part in the presidential canvasses of 1876, 1880, and 1884. Under the administration of President Hayes he was first assistant secretary of state in 1879–'81. In the latter year he represented the United States at the International sanitary congress of Washington, of which body he was elected president. He has published "Pike County Ballads," one of the best known of which is "Jim Bludso" (Boston, 1871), "Castilian Days" studies of Spanish life and character (1871), and has been engaged many years in writing, in collaboration with John G. Nicolay, a "History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln," which is now (1887) in course of serial publication in "The Century." Col. Hay is believed to be the author of the anonymous novel of "The Bread-Winners" (New York, 1883).

HAY, Walter, physician, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 13 June, 1830. He was educated in private schools and in the Jesuit college of his native place. In 1847 he entered the employ of the U. S. coast survey, but resigned in 1852, studied medicine, and was graduated at Columbian college in 1853. After spending four years in Charleston and Florida, he removed in 1857 to Chicago, Ill. He organized St. Luke's hospital in that city in 1864, became editor of the Chicago "Medical Journal" in 1867, and retained this connection until the sale of the paper in 1875. In 1867 he assisted in organizing the health department of the city of Chicago. In 1871 he was one of the committee of five to receive and distribute the fire relief fund. In the same year he organized the department of mental and nervous diseases in Rush medical college, Chicago, and in 1872 was appointed adjunct professor of the theory and practice of medicine in that institution. He assisted in organizing the American neurological association in 1875, and in 1877 removed to Dubuque, Iowa. He is a frequent contributor to the Chicago "Medical Journal."

HAYDEN, Ferdinand Vandeveer, geologist, b. in Westfield, Mass., 7 Sept., 1829. He early settled in Ohio, and, after his graduation at Oberlin in 1850, received his medical degree at the Albany medical college in 1853. During the same year he explored the "Bad Lands" of Dakota for James Hall, state geologist of New York, and returned with a large and valuable collection of fossil vertebrates. In 1854 he again went west, spent two years in exploring the basin of the upper Missouri, and returned with a large number of fossils, part of which he deposited in the St. Louis academy of science, and the remainder in the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences. These collections attracted the attention of the authorities of the Smithsonian institution, and he was appointed geologist on the staff of Lieut. Gouverneur K. Warren, of the topographical engineers, who was then making a reconnoissance of the northwest, after which, in May, 1859, he was appointed naturalist and surgeon to the expedition sent out for the exploration of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers under Capt. William F. Raynolds. He continued in this capacity until May, 1862, when he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon of volunteers, and was assigned to duty in the Satterlee hospital in Philadelphia, becoming full surgeon on 19 Feb., 1863, when he was sent to Beaufort, S. C., as chief medical officer. In February, 1864, he became assistant medical inspector of the Department of Washington, and in September, 1864, he was sent to Winchester, Va., as chief medical officer of the Army of the Shenandoah. This office he held until May, 1865, when he resigned and was given the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed professor of mineralogy and geology in 1865 in the University of Pennsylvania, and held that chair until 1872, when the increased duties of the survey caused his resignation. During the summer of 1866 he again visited the valley of the upper Missouri for the Philadelphia academy of sciences, and gathered valuable vertebrate fossils. In 1867 congress provided for the geological survey of Nebraska. Dr. Hayden was directed to perform the work, and continued so occupied until 1 April, 1869, when it was organized under the title of the Geological survey of the territories of the United States. From 1869 till 1872 Dr. Hayden conducted a series of geological explorations in Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, the scope of investigation including, besides geology, the natural history, climatology, resources, and ethnology of the region. It was largely in consequence of his explorations and reports that congress was led to set apart the Yellowstone national park as a perpetual reservation. In 1873 geography was added, and the name of the organization then became the Geological and geographical survey of the territories. Dr. Hayden continued the direction of this survey until 1879, when the then existing national surveys were consolidated into the U. S. geological survey, and Dr. Hayden was made geologist-in-charge of the Montana division. He held this office until 31 Dec., 1886, when failing health led to his resignation. Dr. Hayden is a member of scientific societies both in the United States and in Europe, and in 1873 was elected to the National academy of sciences. In 1887 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania. He has written numerous scientific papers, and his government publications have been very large. The latter include annual reports of his work performed from 1867 till 1879; also a series of "Miscellaneous Publications" on special subjects written by authorities in the specialties of which they treat, and a series of quarto volumes entitled "Report of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories."

J. V. Hayden

HAYDEN, Horace H., dentist, b. in Windsor, Conn., 13 Oct., 1769; d. in Baltimore, Md., 26 Jan., 1844. His parents were impoverished by the war of the Revolution, in which his father was an officer. The son taught school at sixteen years of age, studied architecture, and practised that profession until his majority. He then was brought in contact with Dr. Greenwood, the dentist, of Washington, in New York. He studied dentistry, and settled in 1804 in Baltimore, where he practised with eminent success till his death. Dr. Hayden studied medicine, and geology also, and was called in consultation by the chief physicians of Baltimore. His correspondence in Europe on geology, botany,

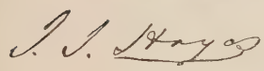
and dental science was extensive. Dr. Hayden was a surgeon of Maryland troops in the battle of North Point in 1814. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from Jefferson college in 1837, and from Maryland medical university in 1840. He was the founder and incorporator, and first president, of Baltimore college of dental surgery, and its first professor of dental pathology and physiology from 1839 till his death. He was also founder and president until his death of the American society of dental surgery, and a founder and vice-president of the Maryland academy of science and literature. He was a member of many other learned societies, and published "Geological Essays, or an Inquiry into Geological Phenomena to be found in Various Parts of America" (Baltimore, 1820), which Benjamin Silliman said "should be a text-book in all our schools," and papers, including "New Method of preserving Anatomical Preparations," in the "American Medical Record" of 1822; "Notice of a Singular Ore of Cobalt and Manganese," in "Silliman's Journal" (1822); "The Bare Hills near Baltimore," in "Silliman's Journal" for 1832; and "Silk Cocoons," in the "Journal of the American Silk Company" (1839).

HAYES, Augustus Allen, chemist, b. in Windsor, Vt., 28 Feb., 1806; d. in Brookline, Mass., 21 June, 1882. He was graduated at Capt. Partridge's military academy at Norwich, Vt., in 1823, and then studied chemistry under James F. Dana. Subsequently he became assistant professor of chemistry in the New Hampshire medical college, but settled in Boston in 1828, where he devoted himself to chemical investigations, filling also successively the posts of director of an extensive factory of colors and chemical products in Roxbury and of consulting chemist to some of the most important dyeing, bleaching, gas, and iron and copper smelting establishments in New England. Among his early researches is that begun in 1825 for the purpose of determining the proximate composition of various American medicinal plants, which resulted in his discovery of the organic alkaloid sanguinaria, a compound remarkable for the brilliant colors of its salts. Later he conducted an elaborate investigation upon the economical generation of steam and the relative value of fuels, which, in 1838, led to a novel arrangement of steam-boilers. He was the first to suggest the application of the oxides of iron in refining pig-iron, and still earlier the refining of copper was, under his direction, rendered much shorter and more certain by the introduction of scales of oxide of copper. Among his other original investigations are those in relation to the chemical decomposition of alcohol by chlorine and the formation of chloroform, on the action of alcohol on the human system, on the formation, composition, and specific differences of the varieties of guano, and a memoir on the difference in the chemical constitution and action of sea waters on and below the surface, on soundings, and at the entrance of rivers, being part of an investigation executed under a commission from the navy department to examine and report on the subject of copper and copper sheathing as applied in the construction of national vessels. In 1859–'60, while investigating the water supply of Charlestown, Mass., he found that the deep water of Mystic pond was far less pure than the surface water, and proved that a copper strip or wire passing vertically through two masses of water slightly unlike in composition would become polarized and exhibit electrolytic action. This mode of testing the exact limits of the impure water was applied under his direction, and a large number of observations on this and other masses of water have proved the practical value of this test. After the beginning of the civil war, Dr. Hayes called public attention to the uncertainty of the foreign supply of saltpetre and the necessity of domestic production. His efforts resulted in the manufacture of a very pure product for the navy by a novel process from sodium nitrate by the action of potassium hydroxide. Later he spent some time abroad, and on his return published a paper "On the Cause of the Color of Lake Leman, Geneva," and also one "On the Red Oxide of Zinc in New Jersey." For many years he held the office of state assayer of Massachusetts, and in 1846 received the honorary degree of M. D. from Dartmouth. He was a member of scientific societies in the United States, and contributed numerous papers of technical value to their proceedings and to the "American Journal of Science."

HAYES, Catharine, vocalist, b. in Limerick, Ireland, in 1825; d. in Sydenham, England, 11 Aug., 1861. She early displayed a good voice, at the age of sixteen was placed under the tuition of Signor Sapio, an eminent vocal instructor in Dublin, and during her course with him made her first appearance at a public concert. She studied in the school of Manuel Garcia in Paris in 1844–'6, and in the autumn of 1845 appeared at Marseilles in "I Puritani." In 1846 she sang at Milan with much success. In 1849 she appeared at the Royal Italian opera, Covent Garden, London. Shortly afterward the success of Jenny Lind during her career in this country attracted attention, and Miss Hayes visited the United States in 1851. She sang in numerous concerts, oratorios, and ballad entertainments with success, extending her tour to the principal cities of the Union and British America. Her stay in this country lasted eighteen months, during which time she was married to a Mr. Bushnell. She then visited in succession South America, the Sandwich and other Polynesian islands, Australia, and the East Indies. Returning to England in 1855, she made her re-entrance in Italian opera at Covent Garden theatre, and soon afterward closed her professional career. Later she and her husband quietly spent several years in California and returned to England with an ample fortune. Catharine Hayes had a remarkably full, sympathetic mezzo-soprano voice, which she used with great effect in slow movements and in ballads. Her rendering of Bellini's "Casta Diva" and of Crouch's "Kathleen Mavourneen" could scarcely be excelled.

HAYES, Isaac Israel, arctic explorer, b. in Chester county, Pa., 5 March, 1832; d. in New York city, 17 Dec., 1881. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and sailed as surgeon of the second Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, better known, from its commander, as the Kane expedition. (See KANE, E. K.) Dr. Hayes proved an energetic and valuable coadjutor of Kane. In addition to his duties as surgeon and naturalist, he made a short trip on the glacier, inland from Van Rensselaer harbor, and assisted in laying out depots in the autumn of 1853. In May, 1854, he crossed Kane sea, and was the first civilized man to place foot on Grinnell Land, along the coast of which he travelled to Cape Frazer, about 79° 45′ north latitude. The "Advance" was frozen in on 9 Sept., 1853, and remained so in the summer of 1854. Dr. Kane turned toward Beechy island by boat for assistance, but was obliged by the condition of the ice to return to his old winter-quarters. On 28 Aug., 1854, Dr. Hayes and eight others left

the "Advance," in a hazardous attempt to reach Upernavik. An account of this trip is to be found in "An Arctic Boat-Journey" (Philadelphia, 1860), where Dr. Hayes justifies his leaving the ship. The journey was taken with Dr. Kane's permission, but this was given only after he had advised Hayes to forego the project, and exacted a renunciation of all claims on those left behind. The boat party reached a point sixteen miles south of Cape Parry, where they were stopped by ice, and dragged out a miserable existence, aided by the charity of the Etah Esquimaux, until December, when they returned, nearly frozen and starving. In the summer of 1854 the entire party under Dr. Kane by sledge and boat reached Upernavik safely. On 7 July, 1860, Dr. Hayes sailed in command of the "United States," which had been fitted out by public subscription for exploration of the open polar sea. He wintered in Foulke Fiord, lat. 78° 18′ N., near Littleton island. In May, 1861, he crossed Kane sea, again set foot on Grinnell Land, attaining on 18 May a point which he called Cape Lieber, and which his observations placed in lat. 81° 35′ N., long. 70° 30′ W. His various official observations and personal accounts are not entirely consistent in this respect. Competent explorers who have since visited Kennedy channel surmise that his latitudes were incorrect, and that his farthest point was Cape Joseph Good, about lat. 80° 15′ N., long. 70° W. The "open polar sea" was doubtless the southern part of Kennedy channel, which opens early every year. Breaking out of his ship on 10 July, 1861, an unprecedentedly early date for an arctic vessel, he explored a considerable part of the eastern shore of Ellesmere Land, being the first known white man to land thereon. In 1869 Hayes again entered the arctic circle, visiting Greenland with the artist William Bradford in the "Panther." For his arctic work Dr. Hayes received the founder's medal of the Royal geographical society in 1867 and the gold medal of the Paris society in 1869, and was made an honorary member of many scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He returned from his second expedition to find the civil war begun, immediately sought service, was commissioned surgeon of volunteers, 4 April, 1862, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 March, 1865. He resigned, 3 July, 1865, and removed to New York city, where he was elected to the assembly, serving five years. He was possessed of great native vigor, and won reputation not only as an explorer, but as an author, lecturer, surgeon, and legislator. He published, besides the book alluded to above, "The Open Polar Sea," giving an account of his second expedition (Boston, 1867); "Cast Away in the Cold, a Story of Arctic Adventure for Boys" (1868); and "The Land of Desolation," describing his third voyage (1871).



HAYES, John Lord, lawyer, b. in South Berwick, Me., 13 April, 1812; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 18 April, 1887. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831, and studied law at Harvard, being admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1846 he organized the Katahdin iron-works in Maine, and soon afterward was employed in Washington as counsel for the Canadian government on the advocacy of the reciprocity treaty. He had previously taken part in politics in his native state, and had drawn up the call for the first convention of Independent Democrats, when the party was divided on the issue of slavery extension. He organized and was secretary of the Mexican, Rio Grande, and Pacific railway company, and in 1854 obtained a charter from the Mexican government that authorized the construction of a railroad across Mexico. In 1861–'5 he was chief clerk of the U. S. patent-office, and in the latter year he became secretary of the National association of wool manufacturers, which office he retained till his death. In 1860 Dartmouth college conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was a student of natural history, collected and mounted with taste and skill a complete cabinet of birds, made a herbarium of the flora, and studied geology in the library and the field. He became a member of the Boston society of natural history in 1845, and was also connected with other scientific associations both in the United States and in Europe. As early as 1843 he presented before the American association of geologists and naturalists a paper on glaciers, which was regarded as the most important contribution up to that time toward the history of glacial phenomena in relation to geology. His writings, which are mainly devoted to legal, political, and scientific subjects, comprise over sixty titles, and include "The Iron Mines of Nova Scotia," "Jackson's Vindication as the Discoverer of Anæsthetics," "The Hudson Bay Question," "The Protective Question Abroad and at Home," "Sheep Industry in the South," and many articles and pamphlets on wool-growing and wool-manufacturing. His pamphlet entitled "Reminiscences of the Free-Soil Movement in New Hampshire" (1845) attracted much attention.

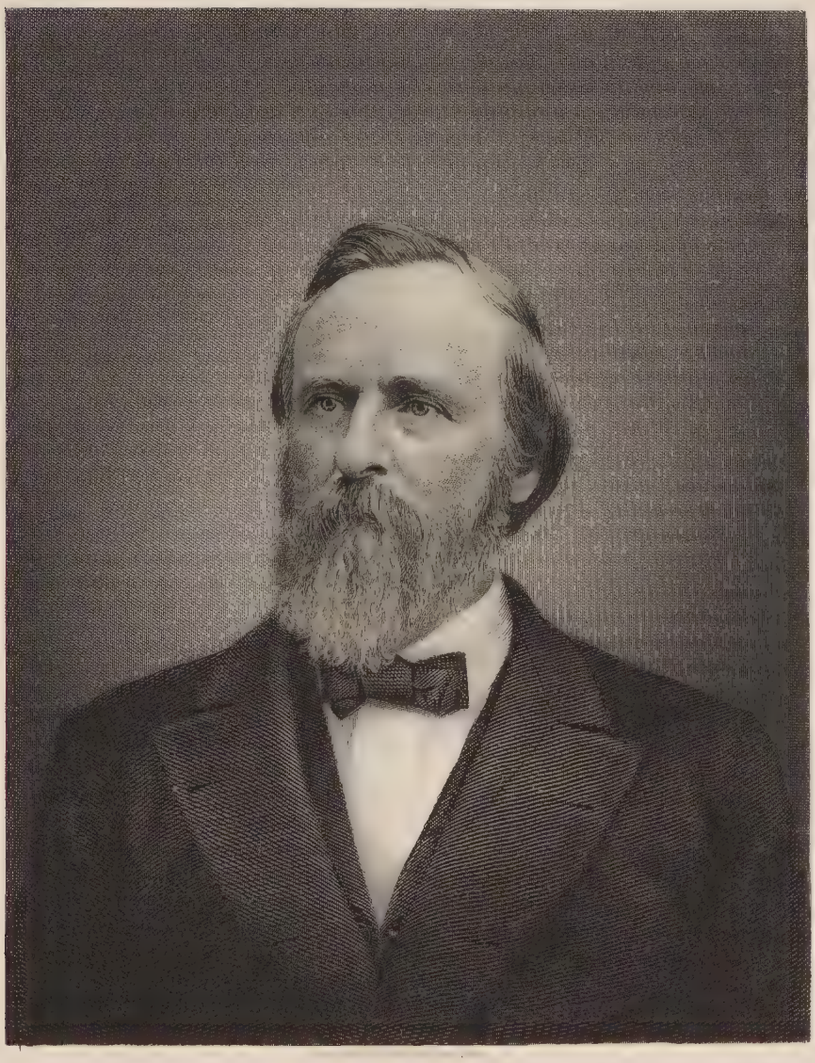
HAYES, Joseph, soldier, b. in South Berwick, Me., 14 Sept., 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1855, appointed major of the 18th Massachusetts regiment, 26 July, 1861, lieutenant-colonel, 25 Aug., 1862, colonel, 30 Nov., 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 12 May, 1864. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and was for several months confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of service on 24 Aug. In January, 1865, he was appointed U. S. commissioner of supplies in the seceded states. In 1877 he introduced the American system of hydraulic mining into the United States of Colombia.

HAYES, Philip Cornelius, soldier, b. in Granby, Conn., 3 Feb., 1833. He removed in infancy to La Salle county, Ill., and spent many of his early years on a farm. He was graduated at Oberlin in 1860, and at the Theological seminary in 1863. He entered the army as captain in the 103d Ohio infantry, and served with this regiment from 16 July, 1862, till 22 June, 1865, its entire period of service, being promoted successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers at the close of the war. He served in Kentucky, in West Tennessee in 1863, including the siege of Knoxville, was in the hundred days' campaign to Atlanta, and was in the battles of Resaca and Atlanta. He took part in the engagements of Franklin and Nashville, and was with the army in its march from Fort Fisher to Raleigh, N. C., in the capture of Wilmington, and at Johnston's sur-

render. During his last year's service he was on the staff of Gen. John M. Schofield. He was then elected a representative in congress as a Republican, and served from 4 March, 1877, till 4 March, 1881. He has published a "History of the 103d Ohio Regiment" (1872).

HAYES, Rutherford Birchard, nineteenth president of the United States, b. in Delaware, Ohio, 4 Oct., 1822. His father had died in July, 1822, leaving his mother in modest but easy circumstances. The boy received his first education in the common schools, and began early the study of Latin and Greek with Judge Sherman Finch, of Delaware. Then he was sent to an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 to Isaac Webb's school, at Middletown, Conn., to prepare for college. In the autumn of 1838 he entered Kenyon college, at Gambier, Ohio. He excelled in logic, mental and moral philosophy, and mathematics, and also made his mark as a debater in the literary societies. On his graduation in August, 1842, he was awarded the valedictory oration, with which he won much praise. Soon afterward he began to study law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus, Ohio, and then attended a course of law lectures at Harvard university, entering the law-school on 22 Aug., 1843, and finishing his studies there in January, 1845. As a law student he had the advantage of friendly intercourse with Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, and he also attended the lectures of Longfellow on literature and of Agassiz on natural science, prosecuting at the same time the study of French and German. On 10 May, 1845, after due examination, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio as an attorney and counsellor at law. He established himself first at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), where, in April, 1846, he formed a law partnership with Ralph P. Buckland (*q. v.*), then a member of congress. In November, 1848, having suffered from bleeding in the throat, Mr. Hayes went to spend the winter in the milder climate of Texas, where his health was completely restored. Encouraged by the good opinion and advice of professional friends to seek a larger field of activity, he established himself, in the winter of 1849–'50, in Cincinnati. His practice at first being light, he earnestly and systematically continued his studies in law and literature, also enlarging the circle of his acquaintance by becoming a member of various societies, among others the literary club of Cincinnati, in the social and literary entertainments of which at that time such men as Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin, Stanley Matthews, Moncure D. Conway, Manning F. Force, and others of note, were active participants. He won the respect of the profession, and attracted the attention of the public as attorney in several criminal cases which gained some celebrity, and gradually increased his practice.

On 30 Dec., 1852, he married Miss Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, a physician of high standing in Chillicothe, Ohio. In January, 1854, he formed a law partnership with H. W. Corwine and William K. Rogers. In 1856 he was nominated for the office of common pleas judge, but declined. In 1858 he was elected city solicitor by the city council of Cincinnati, to fill a vacancy caused by death, and in the following year he was elected to the same office at a popular election by a majority of over 2,500 votes. Although he performed his duties to the general satisfaction of the public, he was, in April, 1861, defeated for re-election as solicitor, together with the whole ticket. Mr. Hayes, ever since he was a voter, had acted with the Whig party, voting for Henry Clay in 1844, for Gen. Taylor in 1848, and for Gen. Scott in 1852. Having from his youth always cherished anti-slavery feelings, he joined the Republican party as soon as it was organized, and earnestly advocated the election of Frémont in 1856, and of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. At a great mass-meeting, held in Cincinnati immediately after the arrival of the news that the flag of the United States had been fired upon at Fort Sumter, he was made chairman of a committee on resolutions to give voice to the feelings of the loyal people. His literary club formed a military company, of which he was elected captain, and this club subsequently furnished to the National army more than forty officers, of whom several became generals. On 7 June, 1861, the governor of Ohio appointed Mr. Hayes a major of the 23d regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, and in July the regiment was ordered into West Virginia. On 19 Sept., 1861, Maj. Hayes was appointed by Gen. Rosecrans judge advocate of the Department of Ohio, the duties of which office he performed for about two months. On 24 Oct., 1861, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On 14 Sept., 1862, in the battle of South Mountain, he distinguished himself by gallant conduct in leading a charge and in holding his position at the head of his men, after being severely wounded in his left arm, until he was carried from the field. His regiment lost nearly half its effective force in the action. On 24 Oct., 1862, he was appointed colonel of the same regiment. He spent some time at his home while under medical treatment, and returned to the field as soon as his wound was healed. In July, 1863, while taking part in the operations of the National army in southwestern Virginia, Col. Hayes caused an expedition of two regiments and a section of artillery, under his own command, to be despatched to Ohio for the purpose of checking the raid of the Confederate Gen. John Morgan, and he aided materially in preventing the raiders from recrossing the Ohio river and in compelling Morgan to surrender. In the spring of 1864 Col. Hayes commanded a brigade in Gen. Crook's expedition to cut the principal lines of communication between Richmond and the southwest. He again distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery at the head of his brigade in storming a fortified position on the crest of Cloyd mountain. In the first battle of Winchester, 24 July, 1864, commanding a brigade in Gen. Crook's division, Col. Hayes was ordered, together with Col. James Mulligan, to charge what proved to be a greatly superior force. Col. Mulligan fell, and Col. Hayes, flanked and pressed in front by overwhelming numbers, conducted the retreat of his brigade with great intrepidity and skill, checking the pursuit as soon as he had gained a tenable position. He took a creditable part in the engagement at Berryville and at the second battle of Winchester, 19 Sept., 1864, where he performed a feat of extraordinary bravery. Leading an assault upon a battery on an eminence, he found in his way a morass over fifty yards wide. Being at the head of his brigade, he plunged in first, and, his horse becoming mired at once, he dismounted and waded across alone under the enemy's fire. Waving his cap, he signalled to his men to come over, and, when about forty had joined him, he rushed upon the battery and took it after a hand-to-hand fight with the gunners, the enemy having deemed the battery so secure that no infantry supports had been placed near it. At Fisher's Hill, in pursuing Gen. Early, on 22 Sept., 1864, Col. Hayes, then in command of a division, executed a brilliant flank movement over mountains and through woods diffi-



R. B. Hayes

cult of access, took many pieces of artillery, and routed the enemy. At the battle of Cedar Creek, 19 Oct., 1864, the conduct of Col. Hayes attracted so much attention that his commander, Gen. Crook, on the battle-field took him by the hand, saying: "Colonel, from this day you will be a brigadier-general." The commission arrived a few days afterward, and on 13 March, 1865, he received the rank of brevet major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va." Of his military services Gen. Grant, in the second volume of his memoirs, says: "On more than one occasion in these engagements Gen. R. B. Hayes, who succeeded me as president of the United States, bore a very honorable part. His conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry, as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than mere personal daring. Having entered the army as a major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, Gen. Hayes attained, by his meritorious service, the rank of brevet major-general before its close." While Gen. Hayes was in the field, in August, 1864, he was nominated by a Republican district convention at Cincinnati, in the second district of Ohio, as a candidate for congress. When a friend suggested to him that he should take leave of absence from the army in the field for the purpose of canvassing the district, he answered: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit

for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in congress, ought to be scalped." He was elected by a majority of 2,400. The Ohio soldiers in the field nominated him also for the governorship of his state. The accompanying illustration is a view of his home in Fremont.

After the war Gen. Hayes returned to civil life, and took his seat in congress on 4 Dec., 1865. He was appointed chairman of the committee on the library. On questions connected with the reconstruction of the states lately in rebellion he voted with his party. He earnestly supported a resolution declaring the sacredness of the public debt and denouncing repudiation in any form; also a resolution commending President Johnson for declining to accept presents, and condemning the practice as demoralizing in its tendencies. He opposed a resolution favoring an increase of the pay of members. He also introduced in the Republican caucus a set of resolutions declaring that the only mode of obtaining from the states lately in rebellion irreversible guarantees was by constitutional amendment, and that an amendment basing representation upon voters, instead of population, ought to be acted upon without delay. These resolutions marked the line of action of the Republicans. In August, 1866, Gen. Hayes was renominated for congress by acclamation, and, after an active canvass, was re-elected by the same majority as before. He supported the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. In the house of representatives he won the reputation, not of an orator, but of a working legislator and a man of calm, sound judgment. In June, 1867, the Republican convention of Ohio nominated him for the governorship. The Democrats had nominated Judge Allen G. Thurman. The question of negro suffrage was boldly pushed to the foreground by Gen. Hayes in an animated canvass, which ended in his election, and that of his associates on the Republican ticket. But the negro-suffrage amendment to the state constitution was defeated at the same time by 50,000 majority, and the Democrats carried the legislature, which elected Judge Thurman to the United States senate. In his inaugural address, Gov. Hayes laid especial stress upon the desirability of taxation in proportion to the actual value of property, the evils of too much legislation, the obligation to establish equal rights without regard to color, and the necessity of ratifying the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States. In his message to the legislature, delivered in November, 1868, he recommended amendments to the election laws, providing for the representation of minorities in the boards of the judges and clerks of election, and for the registration of all the lawful voters prior to an election. He also recommended a comprehensive geological survey of the state, which was promptly begun. In his second annual message he warmly urged such changes in the penal laws, as well as in prison discipline, as would tend to promote the moral reformation of the culprit together with the punishment due to his crime.

In June, 1869, Gov. Hayes was again nominated by the Republican state convention for the governorship, there being no competitor for the nomination. The Democratic candidate was George H. Pendleton. The platform adopted by the Democratic state convention advocated the repudiation of the interest on the U. S. bonds unless they be subjected to taxation, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. In the discussions preceding the election, Gov. Hayes pronounced himself unequivocally in favor of honestly paying the national debt and an honest money system. He was elected by a majority of 7,500. In his second inaugural address, delivered on 10 Jan., 1870, he expressed himself earnestly against the use of public offices as party spoils, and suggested that the constitution of the state be so amended as to secure the introduction of a system making qualification, and not political services and influence, the chief test in determining appointments, and giving subordinates in the civil service the same permanence of place that is enjoyed by officers of the army and navy. He also advocated the appointment of judges, by the executive, for long terms, with adequate salaries, as best calculated to "afford to the citizen the amplest possible security that impartial justice will be administered by an independent judiciary." In his correspondence with members of congress, he urged a monthly reduction of the national debt as more important than a reduction of taxation, the abolition of the franking privilege, and the passage of a civil-service-reform law. In his message addressed to the legislature on 3 Jan., 1871, he recommended that the policy embodied in that provision of the state constitution which prohibited the state from creating any debt, save in a few exceptional cases, be extended to the creation of public debts by county, city, and other local authorities, and further that for the remuneration of public officers a system of fixed salaries, without

fees and prerequisites, be adopted. Complaint having been made by the state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs that many "clear and palpable violations of law" had been committed by railroad companies, Gov. Hayes asked, in his message of 1872, that a commission of five citizens be organized, with ample power to investigate the management of railroad companies, and to report the information acquired with a recommendation of such measures as they might deem expedient. He also, believing that "publicity is a great corrector of official abuses," recommended that it be made the duty of the governor, on satisfactory information that the public good required an investigation of the affairs of any public office or the conduct of any public officer, whether state or local, to appoint one or more citizens, who should have ample powers to make such investigation. Gov. Hayes's administration of the executive office of his state won general approval, without distinction of party. At the expiration of his term, when a senator of the United States was to be elected, and several Republican members of the legislature were disinclined to vote for John Sherman, who controlled a majority of the Republican votes, Gov. Hayes was approached with the assurance that he could be elected senator by the anti-Sherman Republicans with the aid of the Democratic members of the legislature; but he positively declined.

In July, 1872, Gov. Hayes was strongly urged by many Republicans in Cincinnati to accept a nomination for congress. Wishing to retire permanently from political life, he declined; but when he was nominated in spite of his protests, he finally yielded his consent. In his speeches during the canvass he put forward as the principal issues an honest financial policy and civil-service reform. Several sentences on civil-service reform that he pronounced in a speech at Glendale, on 4 Sept., 1872, were to appear again in his letter accepting the nomination for the presidency four years later. In 1872 the current of public sentiment in Cincinnati ran against the Republican party, and Gov. Hayes was defeated in the election by a majority of 1,500. President Grant offered him the office of assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, which he declined. In 1873 he established his home at Fremont, in the northern part of Ohio, with the firm intention of final retirement from public life. In 1874 he came into possession of a considerable estate as the heir of his uncle, Sardis Birchard. In 1875 the Republican state convention again nominated him for the governorship. He not only had not desired that nomination, but whenever spoken or written to about it, uniformly replied that his retirement was absolute, and that neither his interests nor his tastes permitted him to accept. But the circumstances were such as to overcome his reluctance. In 1873 the Democratic candidate, William Allen (*q. v.*), was elected governor of Ohio. His administration was honest and economical, and he was personally popular, and his renomination by the Democratic party in 1875 seemed to be a foregone conclusion. It was equally certain that the Democratic convention would declare itself in favor of a circulation of irredeemable paper money, and against the resumption of specie payments. Under such circumstances the Republicans felt themselves compelled to put into the field against him the strongest available candidate they had, and a large majority of them turned at once to Gov. Hayes. But he had declared himself in favor of Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, and urged the delegates from his county to vote for that gentleman, which they did. Notwithstanding this, the convention nominated Hayes on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. When he, at Fremont, received the telegraphic announcement of his nomination, he at once wrote a letter declining the honor; but upon the further information that Judge Taft's son, withdrawing the name of his father, had moved in the convention to make the nomination unanimous, he accepted. Thus he became the leader of the advocates of a sound and stable currency in that memorable state canvass, the public discussions in which did so much to mould the sentiments of the people, especially in the western states, with regard to that important subject. The Democratic convention adopted a platform declaring that the volume of the currency (meaning the irredeemable paper currency of the United States) should be made and kept equal to the wants of trade; that the national bank currency should be retired, and greenbacks issued in its stead; and that at least half of the customs duties should be made payable in the government paper money. The Republicans were by no means as united in favor of honest money as might have been desired, and Gov. Hayes was appealed to by many of his party friends not to oppose an increase of the paper currency; but he resolutely declared his opinions in favor of honest money in a series of speeches, appealing to honor and sober judgment of the people with that warmth of patriotic feeling and that good sense in the statement of political issues which, uttered in language always temperate and kindly, gave him the ear of opponents as well as friends. The canvass, on account of the national questions involved in it, attracted attention in all parts of the country, and Gov. Hayes was well supported by speakers from other states. Another subject had been thrust upon the people of Ohio by a legislative attempt to divide the school fund between Catholics and Protestants, and Hayes vigorously advocated the cause of secular education. After an ardent struggle, he carried the election by a majority of 5,500. He had thus not only won the distinction of being elected three times governor of his state, but, as the successful leader in a campaign for an honest money system, he was advanced to a very prominent position among the public men of the country, and his name appeared at once among those of possible candidates for the presidency.

While thus spoken of and written to, he earnestly insisted upon the maintenance by his party of an uncompromising position concerning the money question. To James A. Garfield he wrote in March, 1876: "The previous question will again be irredeemable paper as a permanent policy, or a policy which seeks a return to coin. My opinion is decidedly against yielding a hair-breadth." On 29 March, 1876, the Republican state convention of Ohio passed a resolution to present Rutherford B. Hayes to the National Republican convention for the nomination for president, and instructing the state delegation to support him. The National Republican convention met at Cincinnati on 14 June, 1876. The principal candidates before it were James G. Blaine, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin H. Bristow, Roscoe Conkling, Gov. Hayes, and John F. Hartranft. The name of Hayes was presented to the convention by Gen. Noyes in an exceedingly judicious and well-tempered speech, dwelling not only upon his high personal character, but upon the fact that he had no enemies and possessed peculiarly the qualities "calculated best to compromise all difficulties and to soften all antagonisms." Hayes had sixty-one votes on the first ballot, 378 being necessary to a choice, and his

support slowly but steadily grew until on the seventh ballot the opposition to Mr. Blaine, who had been the leading candidate, concentrated upon Hayes, and gave him the nomination, which, on motion of William P. Frye, of Maine, was made unanimous. In his letter of acceptance, dated 8 July, 1876, Mr. Hayes laid especial stress upon three points, civil-service reform, the currency, and the pacification of the south. As to the civil service, he denounced the use of public offices for the purpose of rewarding party services, and especially for services rendered to party leaders, as destroying the independence of the separate departments of the government, as leading directly to extravagance and official incapacity, and as a temptation to dishonesty. He declared that a reform, "thorough, radical, and complete," should lead us back to the principles and practices of the founders of the government, who "neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service," who meant "that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people," and that "the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory." As to the currency, he regarded "all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government, which must in good faith be kept." He therefore insisted upon as early as possible a resumption of specie payments, pledging himself to "approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end," and to "oppose any step backward." As to the pacification of the south, he pointed out, as the first necessity, "an intelligent and honest administration of the government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights." He deprecated "a division of political parties resting merely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines," as always unfortunate and apt to become disastrous. He expressed the hope that with "a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all," it would be "practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of those states to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government." He also declared his "inflexible purpose," if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

The Democrats nominated for the presidency Samuel J. Tilden, who, having, as governor of New York, won the reputation of a reformer, attracted the support of many Republicans who were dissatisfied with their party. The result of the election became the subject of acrimonious dispute. Both parties claimed to have carried the states of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. Each charged fraud upon the other, the Republicans affirming that Republican voters, especially colored men, all over the south had been deprived of their rights by intimidation or actual force, and that ballot-boxes had been foully dealt with, and the Democrats insisting that their candidates in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina had received a majority of the votes actually cast, and that the Republican canvassing boards were preparing to falsify the result in making up the returns. The friends of both the candidates for the presidency sent prominent men into the states in dispute, for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the canvassing boards. The attitude maintained by Mr. Hayes personally was illustrated by a letter addressed to John Sherman at New Orleans, which was brought to light by a subsequent congressional investigation. It was dated at Columbus, Ohio, 27 Nov., 1876, and said: "I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes at the south—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny." The canvassing boards of the states in question declared the Republican electors chosen, which gave Mr. Hayes a majority of one vote in the electoral college, and the certificates of these results were sent to Washington by the governors of the states. But the Democrats persisted in charging fraud; and other sets of certificates, certifying the Democratic electors to have been elected, arrived at Washington. To avoid a deadlock, which might have happened if the canvass of the electoral votes had been left to the two houses of congress (the senate having a Republican and the house of representatives a Democratic majority), an act, advocated by members of both parties, was passed to refer all contested cases to a commission composed of five senators, five representatives, and five judges of the supreme court; the decision of this commission to be final, unless set aside by a concurrent vote of the two houses of congress. The commission, refusing to go behind the certificates of the governors, decided in each contested case by a vote of eight to seven in favor of the Republican electors, beginning with Florida on 7 Feb., and Rutherford B. Hayes was at last, on 2 March, declared duly elected president of the United States. Thus ended the long and painful suspense. The decision was generally acquiesced in, and the popular excitement subsided quickly.

President Hayes was inaugurated on 5 March, 1877. In his inaugural address he substantially restated the principles and views of policy set forth in his letter of acceptance, adding that, while the president of necessity owes his election to the suffrage and zealous labors of a party, he should be always mindful that "he serves his party best who serves his country best," and declaring also, referring to the contested election, that the general acceptance of the settlement by the two great parties of a dispute, "in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy," was an "occasion for general rejoicing." The cabinet that he appointed consisted of William M. Evarts, secretary of state; John Sherman, secretary of the treasury; George W. McCrary, secretary of war; Richard W. Thompson, secretary of the navy; David M. Key, postmaster-general; Charles Devens, attorney-general; and Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior. The administration began under very unfavorable circumstances, as general business stagnation and severe distress had prevailed throughout the country since the crash of 1873. As soon as the cabinet was organized, the new president addressed himself to the composition of difficulties in several southern states. He had given evidence of his conciliatory disposition by taking into his cabinet a prominent citizen of the south who had been an officer in the Confederate army and had actively opposed his election. In both South Carolina and Louisiana there were two sets of state officers and two legislatures, one Re-

publican and the other Democratic, each claiming to have been elected by a majority of the popular vote. The presence of Federal troops at or near the respective state-houses had so far told in favor of the Republican claimants, while the Democratic claimants had the preponderance of support from the citizens of substance and influence. President Hayes was resolved that the upholding of local governments in the southern states by the armed forces of the United States must come to an end, and that, therefore, the Federal troops should be withdrawn from the position they then occupied; but he was at the same time anxious to have the change effected without any disturbance of the peace, and without imperilling the security or rights of any class of citizens. His plan was by conciliatory measures to put an end to the lawless commotions and distracting excitements that, ever since the close of the war, had kept a large part of the south in constant turmoil, and thus to open to that section a new career of peace and prosperity. He obtained from the southern leaders in congress assurances that they would use their whole influence for the maintenance of good order and the protection of the rights and security of all, and for a union of the people in a natural understanding that, as to their former antagonisms, by-gones should be treated as by-gones. To the same end he invited the rival governors of South Carolina, Daniel H. Chamberlain and Wade Hampton, to meet him in conference at Washington; and he appointed a commission composed of eminent gentlemen, Democrats as well as Republicans—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee; and Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania—to go to Louisiana and there to ascertain what were "the real impediments to regular, loyal, and peaceful procedures under the laws and constitution of Louisiana," and further, by conciliatory influences, to endeavor to remove "the obstacles to an acknowledgment of one government within the state," or, if that were found impracticable, at least "to accomplish the recognition of a single legislature as the depositary of the representative will of the people of Louisiana." The two rival governors—S. B. Packard, Republican, and Francis T. Nichols, Democrat—stoutly maintained their respective claims; but the two legislatures united into one, a majority of the members of both houses, whose election was conceded on both sides, meeting and organizing under the auspices of the Nichols government. President Hayes, having received the necessary assurances of peace and goodwill, issued instructions to withdraw the troops of the United States from the state-house of South Carolina on 10 April, 1877, and from the state-house of Louisiana on 20 April, 1877, whereupon in South Carolina the state government passed peaceably into the hands of Wade Hampton, and in Louisiana into those of Francis T. Nichols. The course thus pursued by President Hayes was, in the north as well as in the south, heartily approved by a large majority of the people, to whom the many scandals springing from the interference of the general government in the internal affairs of the southern states had become very obnoxious, and who desired the southern states to be permitted to work out their own salvation. But this policy was also calculated to loosen the hold that the Republican party had upon the southern states, and was therefore severely criticised by many Republican politicians.

President Hayes began his administration with earnest efforts for the reform of the civil service. In some of the departments competitive examinations were resumed for the appointment of clerks. In filling other offices, political influence found much less regard than had been the custom before. The pretension of senators and representatives that the "patronage" in their respective states and districts belonged to them was not recognized, although in many cases their advice was taken. The president's appointments were generally approved by public opinion, but he was blamed for appointing persons connected with the Louisana returning-board. On 26 May, 1877, he addressed a letter to the secretary of the treasury, expressing the wish "that the collection of the revenues should be free from partisan control, and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant," and that "party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens." On 22 June, 1877, he issued the following executive order: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucases, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote or to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes, on officers or subordinates, should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the general government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements." The policy thus indicated found much favor with the people generally, and not a few men in public life heartily approved of it. But the bulk of the professional politicians, who saw themselves threatened in their livelihood, and many members of congress, who looked upon government patronage as a part of their perquisites, and the distribution of offices among their adherents as the means by which to hold the party together and to maintain themselves in public office, became seriously alarmed and began a systematic warfare upon the president and his cabinet.

The administration was from the beginning surrounded with a variety of difficulties. Congress had adjourned on 3 March, 1877, without making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army, so that from 30 June the army would remain without pay until new provision could be made. The president, therefore, on 5 May, 1877, called an extra session of congress to meet on 15 Oct. But in the mean time a part of the army was needed for active service of a peculiarly trying kind. In July strikes broke out among the men employed upon railroads, beginning on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and then rapidly spreading over a large part of the northern states. It is estimated that at one time more than 100,000 men were out. Grave disorders occurred, and the president found himself appealed to by the governors of West Virginia, of Maryland, and of Pennsylvania to aid them with the Federal power in suppressing domestic violence, which the authorities of their respective states were not able to master. He issued his proclamations on 18, 21, and 23 July, and sent into the above-mentioned states such detachments of the Federal army as were available. Other detachments were ordered to Chicago. Whenever the troops of the United States appeared, however

small the force, they succeeded in restoring order without bloodshed—in fact, without meeting with any resistance, while the state militia in many instances had bloody encounters with the rioters, sometimes with doubtful result.

In his first annual message, 3 Dec., 1877, President Hayes congratulated the country upon the results of the policy he had followed with regard to the south. He said: "All apprehension of danger from remitting those states to local self-government is dispelled, and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the country once the theatre of unhappy civil strife; substituting for suspicion, distrust, and aversion, concord, friendship, and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence, and have agitated and alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice; instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence; political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit in the southern states has been greatly strengthened and the encouraging benefit of a revival of commerce between the sections of country lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed." He also strongly urged the resumption of specie payments. As to the difficulties to be met in this respect he said: "I must adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor, and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people." As to the restoration of silver as a legal tender, which was at the time being agitated, he insisted that "all the bonds issued since 12 Feb., 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of equal value"; and that "the bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid." He added: "It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued." He favored the coinage of silver, but only in a limited quantity, as a legal tender to a limited amount. He expressed the fear "that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions. Any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal tender, at a rate materially above its commercial value, is, I am persuaded, a delusion." As to the reform of the civil service, he reiterated what he had said in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address, and insisted that the constitution imposed upon the executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of Federal officers who, by law, are appointed, not elected; he deprecated the practical confusion, in this respect, of the duties assigned to the several departments of the government, and earnestly recommended that congress make a suitable appropriation for the civil-service commission, to be made immediately available. He also recommended efficient legislation for the work of civilization among the Indian tribes, and for the prevention of the destruction of the forests on lands of the United States.

The recommendations thus made by President Hayes were not heeded by congress. No appropriation was made for the civil-service commission; on the contrary, the dissatisfaction of Republican senators and representatives with the endeavors of the administration in the direction of civil-service reform found vent in various attacks upon the president and the heads of departments. The nomination of one of the foremost citizens of New York for the office of collector of customs at that port was rejected by the senate. The efforts of the administration to check depredations on the timber-lands of the United States, and to prevent the destruction of the forests, were denounced as an outlandish policy. Instead of facilitating the resumption of specie payments, the house of representatives passed a bill substantially repealing the resumption act. A resolution was offered by a Republican senator, and adopted by the senate, declaring that to restore the coinage of 412½-grain silver dollars and to pay the government bonds, principal and interest, in such silver coin, was "not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor." A "silver bill" passed both houses providing that a silver dollar should be coined at the several mints of the United States, of the weight of 412½ grains, which, together with all silver dollars of like weight and fineness coined theretofore by the United States, should be a full legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and directing the secretary of the treasury to buy not less than two million dollars' worth of silver a month, and cause it to be coined into dollars as fast as purchased. President Hayes returned this bill with his veto, mainly on the ground that the commercial value of the silver dollar was then worth eight to ten per cent. less than its nominal value, and that its use as a legal tender for the payment of pre-existing debts would be an act of bad faith. He said: "As to all debts heretofore contracted, the silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. A nation owes what it has led or allowed its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which in my judgment authorizes the violation of sacred obligations." But the bill was passed over the veto in both houses by majorities exceeding two thirds. During the same session the house of representatives, which had a Democratic majority, on motion of Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, resolved to institute an inquiry into the allegations of fraud said to have been committed in Louisiana and Florida in making the returns of the votes cast for presidential electors at the election of 1876. The Republicans charged that the investigation was set on foot for the purpose of ousting Mr. Hayes from the presidency and

putting in Mr. Tilden. The Democrats disclaimed any such intention. The result of the investigation was an elaborate report from the Democratic majority of the committee, impugning the action of the returning boards in Louisiana and Florida as fraudulent, and a report from the Republican minority dissenting from the conclusions of the majority as unwarranted by the evidence, and alleging that the famous "cipher despatches" sent to the south by friends of Mr. Tilden showed "that the charges of corruption were but the slanders of foiled suborners of corruption." The investigation led to no further action, the people generally acquiescing in the decision of the electoral commission, and the counting of the electoral vote by congress based thereon, as irreversible.

President Hayes was again obliged to resort to the employment of force by the outbreak of serious disturbances caused by bands of desperadoes in the territory of New Mexico, which amounted to organized resistance to the enforcement of the laws. He issued, on 7 Oct., 1878, a proclamation substantially putting the disturbed portion of New Mexico under martial law, and directing the U. S. military forces stationed there to restore and maintain peace and order.

In his message of 2 Dec., 1878, President Hayes found himself obliged to say that in Louisiana and South Carolina, and in some districts outside of those states, "the records of the recent [congressional] elections compelled the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters had been overridden, and their participation in the elections not been permitted to be either general or free." He added that, while it would be for congress to examine into the validity of the claims of members to their seats, it became the duty of the executive and judicial departments of the government to inquire into and punish violations of the laws, and that every means in his power would be exerted to that end. At the same time he expressed his "absolute assurance that, while the country had not yet reached complete unity of feeling and confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, the tendencies were in that direction, and with increasing force." He deprecated all interference by congress with existing financial legislation, with the confident expectation that the resumption of specie payments would be "successfully and easily maintained," and would be "followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity." On 1 Jan., 1879, the resumption act went into operation without any difficulty. No preparation had been made for that event until the beginning of the Hayes administration. The secretary of the treasury, in 1877, began to accumulate coin, and, notwithstanding the opposition it found, even among Republicans, this policy was firmly pursued by the administration until the coin reserve held against the legal-tender notes was sufficient to meet all probable demands. Thus the country was lifted out of the bog of an irredeemable paper currency. The operation was facilitated by increased exports and a general revival of business. Although his first nominee for the office of collector of customs in New York had been rejected by the senate, President Hayes made a second nomination for the same place, as well as for that of naval officer of the same port, and in a special message addressed to the senate on 31 Jan., 1879, he gave the following reasons for the suspension of the incumbents, Chester A. Arthur and Alonzo B. Cornell, who had failed to conform their conduct to the executive order of 22 June, 1877: "For a long period of time it [the New York custom-house] has been used to manage and control political affairs. The officers suspended by me are, and for several years have been, engaged in the active personal management of the party politics of the city and state of New York. The duties of the offices held by them have been regarded as of subordinate importance to their partisan work. Their offices have been conducted as part of the political machinery under their control. They have made the custom-house a centre of partisan political management." [For the other side of this disputed question, see ARTHUR, CHESTER ALAN, vol. i., pp. 100, 101.] For like reasons, President Hayes removed an influential party manager in the west, the postmaster of St. Louis. With the aid of Democratic votes in the senate, the new nominations were confirmed. President Hayes then addressed a letter to the new collector of customs at New York, Gen. Edwin A. Merritt, instructing him to conduct his office "on strictly business principles, and according to the rules which were adopted, on the recommendation of the civil-service commission, by the administration of Gen. Grant." He added: "Neither my recommendation, nor that of the secretary of the treasury, nor the recommendation of any member of congress, or other influential person, should be specially regarded. Let appointments and removals be made on business principles, and by fixed rules." Thus the system of competitive examinations, which under the preceding administration had been abandoned upon the failure of congress to make appropriations for the civil-service commission, was, by direction of President Hayes, restored in the custom-house of New York. A like system was introduced in the New York post-office under the postmaster, Thomas L. James.

Congress passed a bill "to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States," requiring the president immediately to give notice to the government of China of the abrogation of certain articles of the treaty of 1858 between the United States and China, which recognized "the inherent and inalienable right of a man to change his home and allegiance," and provided that "the citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions, in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation," and reciprocally that Chinese subjects should enjoy the same advantages in the United States. The bill further limited the number of Chinese passengers that might be brought to this country by any one vessel to fifteen. President Hayes, on 1 March, 1879, returned the bill to congress with his veto. While recognizing some of the difficulties created by the immigration of the Chinese as worthy of consideration, he objected to the bill mainly on the ground that it was inconsistent with existing treaty relations between the United States and China; that a treaty could be abrogated or modified by the treaty-making power, and not, under the constitution, by act of congress; and that "the abrogation of a treaty by one of the contracting parties is justifiable only upon reasons both of the highest justice and of the highest necessity"; and "to do this without notice, without fixing a day in advance when the act shall take effect, without affording an opportunity to China to be heard, and without the happening of any grave unforeseen emergency, would be regarded by the enlightened judgment of mankind as the denial of the obligation of the national faith."

The 45th congress adjourned on 4 March, 1879, without making the usual and necessary appro-

priations for the expenses of the government. The house, controlled by a Democratic majority, attached to the army appropriation bill a legislative provision substantially repealing a law passed in 1865, under President Lincoln, which permitted the use of troops "to keep the peace at the polls" on election-days. The house also attached to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill a repeal of existing laws providing for the appointment of supervisors of election and special deputy marshals to act at elections of members of congress. The Republican majority of the senate struck out these legislative provisions, and, the two houses disagreeing, the appropriation bills failed. President Hayes, on 4 March, 1879, called an extra session of congress to meet on 18 March. The Democrats then had a majority in the senate as well as in the house, and attached to the army appropriation bill the same legislative provision on which in the preceding congress the two houses had disagreed. President Hayes returned the bill with his veto on 29 April, 1879. He took the ground that there was ample legislation to prevent military interference at elections; that there never had been any such interference since the passage of the act of 1865, and was no danger of any; that if the proposed legislation should become law, there would be no power vested in any officer of the government to protect from violence the officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties; that the states may employ both military and civil power to keep the peace, and to enforce the laws at state elections, but that it was now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect the national elections. He pointed out also that the tacking of legislative provisions to appropriation bills was a practice calculated to be used as a means of coercion as to the other branches of the government, and to make the house of representatives a despotic power. Congress then passed the army appropriation bill without the obnoxious clause, but containing the provision that no money appropriated should be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any state." This President Hayes approved. The two houses then passed a separate bill, substantially embodying the provision objected to by the president in the vetoed army-appropriation bill. This "act to prohibit military interference at elections" President Hayes returned with his veto. He said: "The true rule as to the employment of military force at the elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of the militia of a state, or of the military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and, as far as practicable, from all apprehension of such interference. No soldiery, either of the United States or of the state militia, should be present at the polls to perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration. That there should be no denial of the right of the national government to employ its military force on any day and at any place in case such employment is necessary to enforce the constitution and laws of the United States." The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill passed by congress contained a legislative provision not, indeed, abolishing the supervisors of election, but divesting the government of the power to protect them, or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their power was derived. President Hayes returned this bill also with his veto, referring to his preceding veto message as to the impropriety of tacking general legislation to appropriation bills. He further pointed out that, in the various legal proceedings under the law sought to be repealed, its constitutionality had never been questioned; and that the necessity of such a law had been amply demonstrated by the great election frauds in New York city in 1868. He added: "The great body of the people of all parties want free and fair elections. They do not think that a free election means freedom from the wholesome restraints of law, or that the place of an election should be a sanctuary for lawlessness and crime." If any oppression, any partisan partiality, had been shown in the execution of the existing law, he added, efficient correctives of the mischief should be applied; but as no congressional election was immediately impending, the matter might properly be referred to the regular session of congress.

In a bill "making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," passed by congress, it was attempted not to repeal the election laws, but to make their enforcement impossible by prohibiting the payment of any salaries, fees, or expenses under or in virtue of them, and providing also that no contract should be made, and no liability incurred, under any of their provisions. President Hayes vetoed this bill, 23 June, 1879, on the ground that as no bill repealing the election laws had been passed over his veto, those laws were still in existence, and the present bill, if it became a law, would make it impossible for the executive to perform his constitutional duty to see to it that the laws be faithfully executed. On the same ground the president returned with his veto a bill making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies, in which the same attempt was made to defeat the execution of the election laws by withholding the necessary funds as well as the power to incur liabilities under them. All the appropriation bills were passed without the obnoxious provisions except the last. President Hayes appealed to congress in a special message on 30 June, 1879, the end of the fiscal year, not to permit the marshals and their general deputies, officers so necessary to the administration of justice, to go unprovided for, but in vain. The attorney-general then admonished the marshals to continue in the performance of their duties, and to rely upon future legislation by congress, which would be just to them.

In his annual message of 1 Dec., 1879, President Hayes found occasion to congratulate the country upon the successful resumption of specie payments and upon "a very great revival of business." He announced a most gratifying reduction of the interest on the public debt by refunding at lower rates. He strongly urged congress to authorize the secretary of the treasury to suspend the silver coinage, as the cheaper coin, if forced into circulation, would eventually become the sole standard of value. He also recommended the retirement of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, it being his "firm conviction that the issue of legal-tender paper money based wholly upon the authority and credit of the government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the constitution, and a violation of

sound financial principles." He recommended a vigorous enforcement of the laws against polygamy in the territory of Utah. He presented a strong argument in favor of civil-service reform, pointed out the successful trial of the competitive system in the interior department, the post-office department, and the post-office and the custom-house in New York, and once more earnestly urged that an appropriation be made for the civil-service commission, and that those in the public service be protected by law against exactions in the pay of party assessments. But these recommendations remained without effect.

On 12 Feb., 1880, President Hayes issued a second proclamation — the first having been issued in April, 1879—against the attempts made by lawless persons to possess themselves for settlement of lands within the Indian territory, and effective measures were taken to expel the invaders. On 8 March, 1880, he sent to the house of representatives a special message communicating correspondence in relation to the interoceanic canal, which had passed between the American and foreign governments, and expressing his own opinion on the subject as follows: "The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power, or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if the rights of sovereignty or property of other nations, stand in the way of this policy—a contingency which is not apprehended — suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject, consistently with the rights of the nations to be affected by it. An interoceanic canal across the American isthmus will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast-line of the United States. No other great power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare." Congress passed a deficiency appropriation bill, which contained provisions materially changing, and, by implication, repealing certain important parts of the election laws. President Hayes, on 4 May, 1880, returned the bill with his veto, whereupon congress made the appropriation without re-enacting the obnoxious clauses.

In November, 1880, was held the election that put James A. Garfield into the presidential chair and proved conclusively that the Republican party had gained largely in the confidence of the public during the Hayes administration. In his last annual message, 6 Dec., 1880, President Hayes again mentioned the occurrence of election disorders in a part of the Union, and the necessity of their repression and correction, but declared himself satisfied, at the same time, that the evil was diminishing. Again he argued in favor of civil-service reform, especially competitive examinations, which had been conducted with great success in some of the executive departments and adopted by his direction in the larger custom-houses and post-offices. He reiterated his recommendation of an appropriation for the civil-service commission, and of a law against political assessments. He also, to stop the interference of members of congress with the civil service, suggested that an act be passed "defining the relations of members of congress with regard to appointments to office by the president," and that the tenure-of-office act be repealed. He recommended "that congress provide for the government of Utah by a governor and judges, or commissioners, appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate—a government analogous to the provisional government established for the territory northwest of the Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787," dispensing with an elected territorial legislature. He announced that on 17 Nov. two treaties had been signed at Peking by the commissioners of the United States and the plenipotentiaries of the emperor of China—one purely commercial, and the other authorizing the government of the United States, whenever the immigration of Chinese laborers threatened to affect the interests of the country, to regulate, limit, or suspend such immigration, but not altogether to prohibit it, said government at the same time promising to secure to Chinese permanently or temporarily residing in the United States the same protection and rights as to citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. President Hayes further suggested the importance of making provision for regular steam postal communication with the Central and South American states; he recommended that congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several states where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved upon uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States; he repeated his recommendations as to the suspension of the silver coinage, and as to the retirement from circulation of the United States notes, and added one that provision be made by law to put Gen. Grant upon the retired list of the army, with rank and pay befitting the great services he had rendered to the country.

On 1 Feb., 1880, he addressed a special message to congress in relation to the Ponca Indians, in which he pointed out the principles that should guide our Indian policy: preparation for citizenship by industrial and general education; allotment of land in severalty, inalienable for a certain period; fair compensation for Indian lands not required for allotment; and, finally, investment of the Indians, so educated and provided for, with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. His last communication to congress, 3 March, 1881, was a message returning with his veto a bill "to facilitate the refunding of the national debt," which contained a provision seriously impairing the value and tending to the destruction of the national banking system. On the following day he assisted at the inauguration of his successor.

The administration of President Hayes, although much attacked by the politicians of both parties, was on the whole very satisfactory to the people at large. By withdrawing the Federal troops from the southern state-houses, and restoring to the people of those states practical self-government, it prepared the way for that revival of patriotism among those lately estranged from the Union, that fraternal feeling between the two sections of the country, and the wonderful material advancement of the south which we now witness. It conducted with wisdom and firmness the preparations for the resumption of specie payments, as well as the funding of the public debt at lower rates of interest, and thus facilitated the development of the remarkable business prosperity that continued to its close. While in its endeavors to effect a thorough and permanent reform of the civil service there were conspicuous lapses and inconsistencies, it accomplished important and lasting results. Not only without any appropriations of money and without encouragement of any kind from congress, but in the face of the decided hostility of a large

majority of its members, the system of competitive examinations was successfully applied in some of the executive departments at Washington and in the great government offices at New York, thus proving its practicability and usefulness. The removal by President Hayes of some of the most powerful party managers from their offices, avowedly on the ground that the offices had been used as part of the political machinery, was an act of high courage, and during his administration there was far less meddling with party politics on the part of officers of the government than at any period since Andrew Jackson's time. The success of the Republican party in the election of 1880 was largely owing to the general satisfaction among the people with the Hayes administration.

On the expiration of his term, ex-President Hayes retired to his home at Fremont, Ohio. He was the recipient of various distinctions. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon college, Harvard university, Yale college, and Johns Hopkins university. He was made senior vice-commander of the military order of the Loyal legion, commander of the Ohio commandery of the same order, the first president of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, and president of the 23d regiment Ohio volunteers association. Much of his time is devoted to benevolent and useful enterprises. He is president of the trustees of the John F. Slater education-fund, one of the trustees of the Peabody education-fund, president of the National prison-reform association, an active member of the National conference of corrections and charities, a trustee of the Western Reserve university at Cleveland, Ohio, of the Wesleyan university of Delaware, Ohio, of Mount Union college, at Alliance, Ohio, and of several other charitable and educational institutions. On the occasion of a meeting of the National prison-reform association, held at Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1886, he was received with much popular enthusiasm, and greeted by an ex-governor of Georgia as one to whom, more than to any other, the people were indebted for the era of peace and union which they now enjoyed, and by the present governor, John B. Gordon, as the man who had "made a true and noble effort to complete the restoration of the Union by restoring fraternal feeling between the estranged sections." See "Life, Public Services, and Select Speeches of Rutherford B. Hayes," by James Quay Howard (Cincinnati, 1876). Campaign lives were also written by William D. Howells (New York, 1876) and Russell H. Conwell (Boston, 1876).—His wife, **Lucy Ware Webb,** b. in Chillicothe, Ohio, about 1833, was the daughter of a physician of that town. They were married on 30 Dec., 1852. Of their eight children, four sons and one daughter are living. Mrs. Hayes was noted for her devotion to the wounded soldiers during the war. She refused to permit wine to be served on the White House table, and for this innovation incurred much censure in some political circles, but received high praise from the advocates of total abstinence, who, on the expiration of her husband's term of office, presented her with various testimonials, including an album filled with autograph expressions of approval from many prominent persons.

Lucy Ware Hayes

HAYGOOD, Atticus Green, clergyman, b. in Watkinsville, Ga., 19 Nov., 1839. He was graduated at Emory college, Ga., in 1859, and licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in the same year. In 1870–'5 he edited the Sunday-school publications of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and in 1876 he was elected president of Emory college, where he remained eight years. He was appointed general agent of the "John F. Slater fund" in 1883, for the education of colored youth in the southern states, and has since devoted himself to this work and to efforts for the progress of the negro race. In 1872 he was elected bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, but declined. In 1878–'82 he edited the "Wesleyan Christian Advocate." Emory college conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1870, and the Southwestern university, Texas, that of LL. D. in 1884. Dr. Haygood is the author of "Go or Send, an Essay on Missions" (Nashville, Tenn., 1873); "Our Children" (New York, 1876); "Our Brother in Black" (1881); "Close the Saloons" (Macon, Ga., 1882); and "Speeches and Sermons" (Nashville, 1884); and has edited "Sermons by Bishop George Foster Peirce" (Nashville, Tenn., 1886).

HAYMAN, Samuel Brinkle, soldier, b. in Chester county, Pa., 5 June, 1820. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, became 1st lieutenant of infantry in 1847, captain in 1855, major in 1863, and lieutenant-colonel in 1867. During the Mexican war he was in several important battles, participating in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He served throughout the civil war with the Army of the Potomac, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Chancellorsville. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in June, 1863, and afterward participated in the battles of Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, and the battle of the Wilderness, 6 May, 1864, where he was wounded and brevetted colonel. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry at Fair Oaks. In 1865–'6 he was acting assistant provost-marshal-general, and disbursing officer at Elmira, N. Y. He took command at Fort Dakota in 1866, and was retired in 1872.

HAYNE, Isaac, patriot, b. in South Carolina, 23 Sept., 1745; d. in Charleston, S. C., 4 Aug., 1781. He was a wealthy planter in the districts of Beaufort and Colleton, and the proprietor of extensive iron-works in York district, which were afterward destroyed by the British. At the beginning of the Revolution he took the field, was a captain of artillery, and at the same time state senator. In 1780, on the invasion of the state by the British, he served in a cavalry regiment during the final siege of Charleston, and, being included in the capitulation of that place, was paroled on condition that he would not serve against the British while they held possession. When in 1781 the fortunes of the British began to decline, he, with all the others who were paroled on the same terms, was required to join the royal army or be subjected to close confinement. Hayne would gladly have accepted imprisonment, but his wife and several of his children lay at the point of death from small-pox. He went to Charleston, and, being assured by the deputy British commandant, Patterson, that he would not be required to bear arms against his country, took the oath of allegiance. After the successes of Gen. Greene had left the British nothing but Charleston, Hayne was sum-

moned to join the royal army immediately. This, being in violation of the agreement that had been made, consequently released him from all his obligations to the British. He went to the American camp, and was commissioned colonel of a militia company. In July, 1781, he made an incursion to the Quarter House, a precinct within five miles of Charleston, and captured Gen. Andrew Williamson, a former patriot, who had gone over to the British service. It was feared that Williamson would be hanged as a traitor, and the British commandant at Charleston, Col. Nesbit Balfour, ordered out his entire force in pursuit. Hayne's party was surprised and scattered; he was captured, taken to Charleston, thrown into the provost's prison, and after a brief examination before a board of officers, without trial or examination of witnesses, was sentenced to be hanged by the joint orders of Col. Balfour and Lord Rawdon. Hayne protested against this summary proceeding, which was illegal whether he was regarded as a British subject or a prisoner who had broken his parole. The citizens of Charleston united in petitioning for his pardon, but the court was inexorable. A respite of forty-eight hours was allowed him in which to take leave of his orphan children, for his wife had lately died, and at the end of this time he was hanged. The conduct of Rawdon and Balfour excited the liveliest indignation among the Americans, and Gen. Greene issued a proclamation, on 26 Aug., announcing his determination to make reprisals. The matter was discussed with great ability in the British parliament, and, while both Rawdon and Balfour justified it, each attempted to attribute it to the agency of the other. Thirty-two years afterward Lord Rawdon, then the Earl of Moira, in a letter to Gen. Henry Lee, attempted to justify his conduct. His "Justification" was analyzed and criticised in "The Southern Review" for February, 1828, by Hayne's great-nephew, Robert Y. Hayne.

—His great-nephew, **Arthur Peronneau,** senator, b. in Charleston, S. C., 12 March, 1790; d. there, 7 Jan., 1867, received a classical education and engaged in business. He joined the army in 1812, was 1st lieutenant at Sackett's Harbor, major of cavalry on the St. Lawrence, inspector-general in 1814, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of New Orleans. He commanded the Tennessee volunteers during the Florida war, and retired in 1820. He then studied law in Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar, and returning to South Carolina was a member of the state legislature, and a presidential elector on the Jackson and Calhoun ticket in 1828. He was U. S. naval agent for five years in the Mediterranean, and was offered and declined the mission to Belgium. In 1858 he was elected U. S. senator from South Carolina, as a state-rights Democrat, in place of Josiah J. Evans, deceased, serving from May, 1858, till January, 1859.—His brother, **Robert Young,** statesman, b. in St. Paul's parish, Colleton district, S. C., 10 Nov., 1791; d. in Asheville, N. C., 24 Sept., 1839. He was educated at Charleston, studied law, was admitted to the bar eight days before he had attained his majority, and began practice at Charleston. He served in the 3d South Carolina regiment during the war of 1812, and at its close resumed practice in Charleston. He was then elected to the legislature of the state, serving in 1814–'18, the last year as speaker. He was attorney-general of the state in 1818–'22, and in 1823 was elected a U. S. senator. Among the questions that came up for consideration during his term was that of protection to American industry. Mr. Hayne took an active part in the debates on the subject and vehemently opposed the protective system. When the tariff bill of 1829 was before the senate, he made an elaborate and powerful speech in which he asserted that congress had not the constitutional power to impose duties on imports for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures. His opposition to the tariff of 1828 was equally bold and vigorous. In 1832 Henry Clay proposed a resolution in the senate declaring the expediency of repealing forthwith the duties on all imported articles which did not come in competition with American manufactures. Mr. Hayne met this proposition with prompt and vigorous resistance, and submitted an amendment to the effect that all the existing duties should be so reduced as to afford the revenue necessary to defray the actual expenses of the government. He supported this amendment in a speech of great power, but it was rejected, and the principles of Mr. Clay's resolution were embodied in a bill which was passed after full discussion. In this debate the doctrine of nullification was for the first time announced in congress; Mr. Hayne asserted the right of a state, under the Federal compact, to arrest the operation of a law adopted by congress, and sanctioned by the president, which she in convention should decide to be unconstitutional. This statement of the senator from South Carolina led to the great debate between Daniel Webster and Mr. Hayne, upon the principles of the constitution, the authority of the general government, and the rights of the states. In consequence of the adoption of the tariff bill of Mr. Clay, the legislature of South Carolina called a state convention, which met at Columbia, 24 Nov., 1832, and adopted an ordinance of nullification. In the following December, Mr. Hayne was elected governor of South Carolina, while Mr. Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency of the United States, and succeeded him in the senate. President Jackson, on 10 Dec., issued his proclamation denouncing the nullification ordinance, and the proceedings in the state of South Carolina. Gov. Hayne replied with a proclamation of defiance, and South Carolina prepared for armed resistance. At this critical hour, at the instance of Mr. Clay and President Jackson, a compromise was finally agreed on, which adjusted the system of collecting the revenue and lowered the import duties on certain articles of necessity and convenience. South Carolina called another convention, over which Gov. Hayne presided, and the ordinance of nullification was repealed. Gov. Hayne retired from the executive office in December, 1834, and in 1835–'7 was mayor of Charleston. He was president of the Cincinnati and Charleston railroad in 1836–'9, and was attending a railroad convention at the time of his death. He was a contributor to the "Southern Review." See "Life and Speeches of Robert Y. Hayne" (1845).

—Robert Young's nephew, **Paul Hamilton,** poet, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 Jan., 1830; d. near Augusta, Ga., 6 July, 1886, was the only child of a naval officer, who died at sea when Paul was an

infant, so that Gov. Hayne stood very much in the place of a father to his nephew, superintending his education, and always guiding him by his counsel. The family had independent means, so that young Hayne had every advantage of education that his native city could offer. Under the eye of his mother, a woman of rare character, and the guardianship of his uncle, he was thoroughly educated, and was graduated at the College of South Carolina with distinction at an early age. He studied law and entered on its practice, but from his earliest years the bent of his mind had been toward literature. As a mere child, he had pored over Froissart's "Chronicles," the old dramatists, Shakespeare, and the earlier poets. His study of the literature of the Elizabethan age never ceased, and probably no man in the United States was more saturated with its spirit than he. As a consequence of this taste he gave up the practice of law, and addressed himself wholly to literary life. When only twenty-three years of age he edited "Russell's Magazine," a southern literary periodical, and afterward the "Charleston Literary Gazette"; and with his friends William Gilmore Simms, Henry Timrod, and others, he helped to create such a literary atmosphere in his native city as had not existed before that time. The civil war interrupted all Mr. Hayne's life-plans. He entered at once into service as one of Gov. Pickens's aides, remaining on duty till his naturally delicate health entirely disabled him for active service. During the war he continued constantly to write stirring lyrics, which exerted no small influence throughout the south. During the bombardment of Charleston his home was burned to the ground, consuming his large library, and all the ancestral belongings of generations. Thenceforth he became an exile from his native city, and, having been impoverished by the war, went to Augusta, Ga., where he supported his family by editorial work. He established himself at length on a few acres of pine-land, and built a small cottage, where, with his wife and son, he resided until his death. Here he labored unremittingly, suffering continually from feeble health, and keeping the wolf from his door only by the point of his pen. His health began seriously to fail about 1882, though he labored with untiring energy at his literary work till within a short period of his death. Mr. Hayne left enough manuscript to fill two volumes. No southern poet has ever written so much or done so much to give a literary impulse to his section, so that he well deserves the title that has been bestowed upon him by his English friends, as well as by his own people, "the Laureate of the South." Among the tributes to Mr. Hayne was a sonnet by Philip Bourke Marston, the English poet. His published volumes are "Poems" (Boston, 1855); "Sonnets and Other Poems" (New York, 1857); "Avolio, a Legend of the Island of Cos" (Boston, 1859); "Legends and Lyrics" (Philadelphia, 1872); "The Mountain of the Lovers, and Other Poems" (New York, 1873); Lives of Robert Y. Hayne and Hugh S. Legaré (1878); and a complete illustrated edition of his poems (Boston, 1882). He also edited Henry Timrod's poems, with a memoir (New York, 1872).

Paul H. Hayne

HAYNES, Henry Williamson, archæologist, b. in Bangor, Me., 20 Sept., 1831. He was the son of Nathaniel Haynes, who was editor of the "Eastern Republican," one of the principal Democratic newspapers in New England during Andrew Jackson's administration. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and, after teaching, studied law, and practised for several years. Subsequently he was called to fill the chair of Latin in the University of Vermont, and later he became professor of Greek in the same institution, but resigned in 1873 to devote his time to archæology. He then sailed for Europe, where he spent six years in systematic study among the antiquities of various countries, also taking part in several international congresses. The winter of 1877–'8 he spent in Egypt, seeking for evidences of the palæolithic age in that country. The results of his investigations were presented at the International congress of anthropological sciences that was held in Paris in 1878, where he was rewarded with a medal and a diploma, and his paper was afterward published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." Since his return to the United States he has resided in Boston, where he is a member of the school-board and a trustee of the public library, and has devoted much of his time to archæology. He has contributed to scientific and literary journals, and to the proceedings of learned bodies.

HAYNES, John, statesman, b. in Copford Hall, Essex, England; d. in Hartford, Conn., 1 March, 1654. He came to this country in 1633 with the Rev. Edward Hooker, and in 1634 was assistant, and in 1635 governor, of Massachusetts Bay colony. Removing to Connecticut in 1636, he became its first governor, and served every alternate year until his death. He was one of the five authors of the first constitution of Connecticut in 1638, which embodies the main points of all subsequent state constitutions and of the Federal constitution. He is described as of "large estate and larger affections; of heavenly mind and spotless life, sagacious, accurate, and dear to the people by his benevolent virtues and disinterested conduct."—His son, **Joseph,** clergyman, b. in Hartford in 1638; d. there, 24 May, 1679, was graduated at Harvard in 1658, supplied the pulpit at Wethersfield, Conn., and was pastor of the 1st church in Hartford in 1664. He was ordained as a colleague of the Rev. John Whiting, who held Congregationalist doctrines, while Mr. Haynes represented the Presbyterian element. The disputes which ensued divided the Hartford church, Mr. Whiting refusing to hold communion with Mr. Haynes and his party. In February, 1670, Mr. Whiting, with thirty-one members, withdrew, and formed the 2d church of Hartford, leaving Mr. Haynes in possession.

HAYNES, Lemuel, clergyman, b. in West Hartford, Conn., 18 July, 1753; d. in Granville, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1833. He was a mulatto, and his early life was spent in domestic service. In 1775 he enlisted as a minute-man in the colonial army, joined the forces at Roxbury, Mass., and in 1776 was a volunteer in the expedition to Ticonderoga. At the close of the northern campaign he returned to his home in Granville, worked on a farm, and acquired an education without masters, becoming, in a comparatively short time, a respectable Greek and Latin scholar. In November of 1780 he was ap-

proved as a candidate for the ministry and invited to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church at Granville. In September, 1783, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Babbat, of Hartford, a young white woman of intelligence and respectability, and in 1785 was ordained by the Association of ministers of Litchfield county. He preached two years at Torrington, but resigned on account of a prejudice in his congregation against his race, and was then called to Rutland, ministering with great success for thirty years. In 1818 he removed to Manchester, where he was involved in the celebrated trial of the Boom brothers, who were convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the supposed murder of an insane man named Russel Calvin. Mr. Haynes visited them in prison, became convinced of their innocence, and appeared as their advocate. When Calvin returned to Manchester a few days previous to the date fixed for the execution, it was regarded by the masses as a direct answer to the prayers of the colored preacher. In 1822 he was called to Granville, N. Y., where he remained pastor until his death. He was characterized by subtle intellect, keen wit, and an eager thirst for knowledge. He published "Sermon against Universalism," in reply to Hosea Ballou (Torrington, 1805). His life was written by James E. Cooley (New York, 1848).

HAYNIE, Isham Nicolas, soldier, b. in Dover, Tenn., 18 Nov., 1824; d. in Springfield, Ill., in November, 1868. He removed to Illinois in early childhood, received little education, and worked on a farm to obtain means to study law, in which he was licensed to practise in 1846. He served throughout the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant of the 6th Illinois volunteers, resumed his profession in 1849, and was a member of the legislature in 1850. He was graduated at the Kentucky law-school in 1852, and in 1856 was appointed judge of the court of common pleas at Cairo, Ill. He canvassed the state as presidential elector on the Douglas ticket in 1860, and in 1861 raised and organized the 48th Illinois infantry, being commissioned its colonel. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where he was severely wounded, and Corinth. He was defeated as war candidate for congress in 1862, and on 29 Nov. of this year received the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers. He resumed his profession in 1864, and subsequently became adjutant-general of Illinois.

HAYS, Alexander, soldier, b. in Franklin, Venango co., Pa., 8 July, 1819; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, 5 May, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1844 with Winfield S. Hancock and Alfred Pleasonton. As 2d lieutenant of the 8th infantry, he entered on the Mexican campaign, and won special distinction in the engagement near Atlixco. In April, 1848, he resigned his commission in the army, and settled in Venango county, Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of iron in 1848–'50, was assistant engineer on railroads in 1850–'4, and from 1854 till 1861 was a civil engineer in Pittsburg. When the war began in 1861, Hays re-entered the service as colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania regiment, and with the rank of captain in the 16th regular infantry, to date from 14 May, 1861. In the peninsula he was attached with his regiment to the first brigade of Kearny's division of Heintzelman's corps, and at the close of the seven days' contest he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the Maryland campaign, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Sept., 1862. He was wounded at Chancellorsville while at the head of his brigade. He commanded the 3d division of his corps at the battle of Gettysburg, and, after Hancock was wounded, was temporarily in command, gaining the brevet of colonel in the United States army. He was engaged at Auburn and Mine Run. When the Army of the Potomac was reorganized, Hays was placed in command of the second brigade of Birney's 3d division of the 2d corps. In this capacity he fought, and gallantly met his death during the terrible struggle toward the junction of the Plank and Brock roads, which was the feature of the first day's fighting in the Wilderness. Gen. Hays was frank and brave, quick and full of energy, and was a great favorite with his men.

Alex Hays.

HAYS, Isaac, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 July, 1796; d. there, 13 April, 1879. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and at the medical department of that institution in 1820. Dr. Hays became known to the public principally through his editorial work on medical journals and books. In February, 1827, he joined the staff of the "Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," which had been established in 1820, becoming its sole editor in November of the same year, when with enlargement this paper assumed the name of "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences," and he continued in that capacity until 1869, when his son, Dr. I. Minis Hays, became his associate. Of all the other medical journals in existence at the time of its establishment, the sole survivor (1887) is the "Edinburgh Medical Journal." In 1843 he established the "Medical News," and in 1874 the "Monthly Abstract of Medical Science," both of which journals were also published in Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia in 1818, and was its president from 1865 till 1869, also one of the founders, and for many years secretary, of the Franklin institute, being at the time of his death its oldest member. Dr. Hays was one of the oldest members of the College of physicians in Philadelphia, and for many years one of its censors. Besides being a member of scientific bodies both at home and abroad, he was one of the founders of the American medical association, and author of its code of ethics, which has been since adopted by every state and county medical society in the United States. In addition to his journals, he edited Wilson's "American Ornithology" (Philadelphia, 1828); Hoblyn's "Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences" (1846; new ed., 1855); Laurence's "Treatise on Diseases of the Eye" (1847; several new eds.); and Arnott's "Elements of Physics" (1855).

HAYS, Jacob, high-constable, b. in Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., 5 May, 1772; d. in New York city in June, 1850. He received a common-school education, and soon afterward came to New York city, where he became a policeman. In 1801 Edward Livingston, then mayor, appointed him high-constable, which office he held forty-nine years, until his death. Mr. Hays became a noted

thief-taker, and was known throughout the Union for his many captures of criminals. His name was a terror to evil-doers, and it was a common custom of the day to threaten unruly boys with his attentions. On "Evacuation day" and "Fourth of July" parades, "old Hays," as he was called, headed the city officials, shouldering a drawn sword, his hat decked with a flaming cockade, and his person decorated with the glittering insignia of his office. Hays was a small, thin, comic-looking old gentleman, with a well-marked Jewish visage, set off by an amusing strut.—His grandson, **William Jacob,** painter, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1830; d. there, 13 March, 1875, was self-taught in the art of painting, and began on fruit and flower pieces. Later he visited the western territories, where he painted landscapes and animal life. In 1850 he exhibited his first picture, "Dogs in a Field," at the New York academy of design, and in 1852 his "Head of a Bull-Dog." On the merits of the latter he was elected an associate of the academy. His largest painting is "The Wounded Buffalo." Among the best of his works are "The Stampede," "A Herd on the Move," "Setter and Game," and "Noah's Head." Some of his pictures have been engraved.

HAYS, Will Shakespeare, balladist, b. in Louisville, Ky., 19 July, 1837. He was educated at Hanover college, Ind., and Georgetown, Ky. He early gave evidence of the exuberance of fancy and the genius for melody that have made him one of the most successful ballad-authors in the United States. From his boyhood, without the aid of a master, he has been able to perform on any musical instrument. While yet at school in 1856 he wrote his first published ballad, "Little Ones at Home," and from that time his compositions have appeared constantly. "Evangeline" was the first ballad that he set to music, and is probably as popular as any that he ever produced, the sales having reached about half a million. He was at one time amanuensis for George D. Prentice, when the latter was editor of the Louisville "Journal," and has done editorial service for that paper and the Louisville "Democrat" and "Courier-Journal" until a late date. It is estimated that the sales of his songs in this country and England have reached over six million copies. They are characterized by the pathos and sentiment of natural simplicity. His ballads include "Mollie Darling," "Nora O'Neal," "Driven from Home," "Write Me a Letter," "Little Old Cabin in the Lane," "Susan Jane," "We Parted by the Riverside," "My Southern Sunny Home," "Nobody's Darling," "You've Been a Friend to Me," "Shamus O'Brien," "The Wandering Refugee," "Do not turn Me from Your Door," "Good-by, Old Home," "Moon is out To-night, Love," and "Save One Bright Crown for Me."

HAYS, William, soldier, b. in Richmond, Va., in 1819; d. in Fort Independence, Boston harbor, 7 Feb., 1875. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, and promoted 1st lieutenant in 1847, captain in 1853, and major in 1863. He served throughout the Mexican war with the light-artillery. He was wounded at Molino del Rey, and brevetted captain and major. From 1853 till 1854 he was engaged in the Seminole Indian wars, and was on frontier duty in 1856–'60. He commanded a brigade of horse-artillery in 1861–'2 in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in November, 1862. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, 6 May, 1863, rejoined the army at Gettysburg, and in November was appointed provost-marshal of the southern district of New York. At the expiration of his term in February, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Petersburg, and served with the 2d corps, and in command of the reserve artillery until the close of the war, when he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for gallant conduct. He was mustered out of volunteer service in 1866 with the rank of major, and served on various posts, commanding Fort Independence from 29 April, 1873, till his death.

HAYTHORNE, Robert Poore, Canadian statesman, b. in Bristol, England, in 1815. He was educated in his native town, and in 1842 came to Prince Edward Island, where, in 1867, he was elected a member of the provincial legislative council. Soon afterward he was appointed a member of the Cole administration, and after Mr. Cole's retirement he continued to sit in the administration of Joseph Hensley. When the latter was appointed a judge, Mr. Haythorne succeeded him as president of the council and leader of the government, retaining those portfolios till his resignation in 1870. On 2 April, 1872, he was assigned the duty of forming a new government, which he successfully accomplished, and in February, 1873, he and his colleague in office, Mr. Laird, formed a delegation to Ottawa on the subject of the union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion. As the result of this mission his government appealed to the voters of the province, but, not being sustained, he resigned, 18 April, 1873. He sat in the legislative council of Prince Edward Island from 1867 till 1874, and was made a Dominion senator on the admission of that province into the Confederation, 18 Oct., 1873.

HAYWARD, James, civil engineer, b. in Concord, Mass., 12 June, 1786; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 July, 1866. He was graduated at Harvard in 1819, and was a tutor in mathematics there for six years. In 1826 he became a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, but in 1829 he severed his relations with the college to enter on the practice of civil engineering. The original survey of the Boston and Providence railroad was made by him. Later he was professionally retained by the Boston and Maine railroad, projecting and having entire charge of the construction of this road, including the building of the bridge at Haverhill, and ultimately being made president of the corporation. Prof. Hayward was recognized as a high authority in his profession, and was a frequent co-laborer with Loammi Baldwin, with whom and Lemuel Shaw he was selected, as a commission of three, to determine the water-power question that was at issue between the Boston and Roxbury water-power company and the Boston iron company. He published "Elements of Geometry, upon the Inductive Method" (Cambridge, 1829).

HAYWARD, John, author, b. in Boston in January, 1781; d. there, 13 Oct., 1862. He is the author of "View of the United States" (New York, 1833); "Religious Creeds of the United States and of the British Provinces" (Boston, 1837); "New England Gazetteer" (1839); "Book of Religions" (1842); "Gazetteer of the United States" (Portland, 1843; Philadelphia, 1854, new ed.); and "Gazetteer of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont" (Boston, 1849).

HAYWARD, Lemuel, physician, b. in Braintree, Mass., 22 March, 1749; d. in Jamaica Plain, 20 March, 1821. He was graduated at Harvard in 1768, and, after studying medicine in Boston in 1769 under Dr. Joseph Warren, established himself

at Jamaica Plain, and acquired a lucrative practice. At the beginning of the Revolution he entered the army as surgeon, served throughout the war, and at its close removed to Boston, and was distinguished in his profession. In 1798 he returned to his former residence at Jamaica Plain.—His son, **George,** physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 9 March, 1791; d. there, 7 Oct., 1863, was graduated at Harvard in 1809, and took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He then established himself in Boston, and soon attained eminence in his profession. In 1835–'49 he was professor of clinical surgery in the medical school at Harvard. He was president of the Massachusetts medical society, and a member of the Academy of arts and sciences of Boston, and the corporation of Harvard. He spent several years in Europe and acquired a continental reputation as a surgeon. Dr. Hayward translated Bichat's "General Anatomy" (Boston, 1822); Beckland's "Additions to Bichat's Anatomy" (1823); and is the author of "Outlines of Physiology" (Boston, 1834); and "Surgical Records" (1855).

HAYWARD, Nathaniel, inventor, b. in Easton, Mass., 19 Jan., 1808; d. in Colchester, Conn., 18 July, 1865. While keeping a livery-stable in Boston in 1834 he bought some India-rubber cloth for a carriage-top, and, noticing that it was sticky, began to make experiments with a view to remedying the difficulty. He sold his stable in 1835, and a few months later engaged to work for the Eagle India-rubber company of Boston, having, as he thought, succeeded in making firm rubber cloth from a mixture of rubber, turpentine, lamp-black, and other materials. In 1836 he tried to bleach some of the cloth by exposing it to the fumes of sulphur, and thus discovered the use of that substance in hardening rubber. He then adopted the plan of sprinkling his cloth with powdered sulphur and afterward exposing it to the sun, and in 1838 patented his process and assigned the patent to Charles Goodyear, thus leading to the latter's discovery of the present vulcanizing process. (See Goodyear, Charles.) Hayward continued to experiment, and, having learned from Mr. Goodyear of his discovery in 1839, endeavored to perfect the vulcanizing process, and succeeded in 1843 in making several hundred pounds of the hardened rubber. The right to use Goodyear's patent for the manufacture of shoes was assigned to him in 1844, and shortly afterward he discovered a method for giving them a high polish. He organized the Hayward rubber company, with Gov. William A. Buckingham and others, at Colchester, Conn., in 1847, was its active manager till 1854, and its president from 1855 till his death. Mr. Hayward was active in works of benevolence and utility.

HAYWOOD, Benjamin, manufacturer, b. in Southwell, England, in 1792; d. in Pottsville, Pa., 9 July, 1878. He emigrated to the United States in 1803, and worked as a journeyman blacksmith in Pottsville. In 1833 he purchased the first steam-engine that was put up in Schuylkill county, and established a machine-shop. He became senior partner in the firm of Haywood and Snyder in 1835, and engaged on an extensive scale in building steam-engines and mining-machinery. His firm constructed the first rolls for "T" rails, and the first apparatus for sawing hot iron that was ever used in the United States. At the same time he carried on extensive mining operations. He sold his interests in Pennsylvania in 1850, removed to California, and built at Sonora the first sawmill in the state outside of San Francisco. He organized in 1852 the San Francisco mechanics' institute, and was its president till 1855. In the autumn of this year he sold his California business, returned to Pottsville, Pa., and purchased large interests in the Palo Alto rolling-mill. Mr. Haywood was one of the commissioners for organizing the Union Pacific railroad.

HAYWOOD, John, jurist, b. in Halifax county, N. C., in 1753; d. in Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1826. He was the son of Egbert Haywood, a Revolutionary officer. The son entered the profession of law at an early age, was elected attorney-general in 1791, and in 1794 judge of the superior court, which office he resigned in 1809 to defend a client, James Glasgow, against the charge of fraud in issuing land-warrants while secretary of state. Glasgow was convicted, and Judge Haywood's course in becoming his advocate brought on him so much odium that he was compelled to leave the state. He settled in Tennessee in 1810, took high rank as an advocate, and was judge of the supreme court from 1812 until his death. He is the author of "A Manual of the Laws of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1801); "Haywood's Justice and North Carolina Law Reports" (1789–1806); "Tennessee Reports" (Nashville and Knoxville, 1816–'18); "Statute Laws of Tennessee," in conjunction with R. L. Cobbs (Knoxville, 1831); "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee" (1823); and "The Civil and Political History of Tennessee from its Earliest Settlement to 1796" (1823).—His nephew, **William Henry,** senator, b. in Wake county, N. C., in 1801; d. in Raleigh, 6 Oct., 1852, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1819, studied law, and established himself in practice in Raleigh. He was a member of the legislature between 1831 and 1836, served one term in the house of commons, and was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from 1843 till 1846, when he resigned and returned to practice. Failure of health forced him to retire from active duties several years before his death.—William Henry's cousin, **Edmund Burke,** physician, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 13 June, 1825, was educated at the University of North Carolina, and took his medical degree in 1849 at the University of Pennsylvania. He began practice in Raleigh, where he now (1887) resides. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon in the Confederate army in charge of the hospitals in Raleigh and in Richmond, Va., and was acting medical director of the Department of North Carolina, and president of the board to grant discharges from 1863 till the close of the war, when he returned to practice. He was president of the Medical association of North Carolina in 1868, and from 1871 till 1877, of the State insane asylum. He was a delegate to the International medical congress in Philadelphia in 1876. He has contributed various professional papers to surgical and medical journals.

HAZARD, Jonathan J., member of the Continental congress, b. in Rhode Island in 1728; d. in the state of New York in 1812. He took an early stand in favor of liberty in the Revolutionary struggle. In 1776 he appeared in the general assembly as a representative from Charlestown, was elected paymaster of the Continental battalion in 1777, and joined the army in New Jersey. In 1778 he was re-elected a member of the general assembly, constituted one of the council of war, and continued a member of the house most of the time during the Revolution. In 1787 he was elected to congress from Rhode Island, and he was re-elected in 1788. Mr. Hazard was one of the most efficient leaders of the paper-money party in 1786, and their ablest debater in the gen-

eral assembly. He was the leader of the same party under the name of Anti-Federalists, and was bitterly opposed to the adoption of the national constitution. As a delegate to the convention that assembled at South Kingston in March, 1790, to consider the adoption of the constitution, he so successfully resisted the measure that, upon an informal vote, there was a majority of seventeen against it. In the following May the assembly met at Newport, and, Mr. Hazard's opposition having been withdrawn, the constitution was adopted by a majority of one. He was subsequently a representative in the general assembly, but his defection from his party greatly impaired his influence. In 1805 he removed to the Friends' settlement near City Hill, N. Y., where he purchased a valuable estate. He was fluent of speech and subtle and ingenious in debate.

HAZARD, Samuel, merchant, b. in 1714; d. in 1758. He was engaged in business in Philadelphia, and was one of the chief movers in a scheme of colonization, having for its ultimate aim the Christianization of the Indians. To carry the project into effect he explored the territory to be colonized, had meetings with the Indians, with whom he bargained for the land, and obtained a release from Connecticut of its claim to that section of country. The defeat of Braddock at Fort Duquesne, near Pittsburg, and the early death of Mr. Hazard, prevented this project from being executed. He was one of the original trustees of Princeton, and before his removal from New York to Philadelphia was one of the elders in the Wall street Presbyterian church.—His son, **Ebenezer,** author, b. in Philadelphia, 15 Jan., 1744; d. there, 13 June, 1817, was educated at Nottingham academy, Md., and at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1762. From 1770 till 1775 he was a member of the publishing firm of Noel and Hazard, of New York. In the latter year he was appointed postmaster, and while acting in this capacity under the committee of safety he applied to Connecticut for a confirmation of the grant made to his father, but was refused. On 28 Jan., 1782, he was appointed to succeed Richard Bache as postmaster-general, retaining the office till 29 Sept., 1789. He removed to Philadelphia in 1791, and engaged in business. He was active in efforts to improve the moral condition of the Indians, was a trustee of the Presbyterian general assembly, and one of the founders of the North American insurance company, of Philadelphia. He aided in writing Gordon's "History of the American War," in the preparation of Thompson's translation of the Bible, and in the publication of Belknap's "History of New Hampshire." He published "Historical Collections" (2 vols., 1792–'4) and "Remarks on a Report concerning Western Indians." An extensive collection of his autograph letters is in the Massachusetts historical society's library.—Ebenezer's son, **Samuel,** archæologist, b. in Philadelphia, 26 May, 1784; d. there, 22 May, 1870, spent his early life in commercial pursuits, and made several voyages to the East Indies before he began his literary career. He published "Register of Pennsylvania" (16 vols., 1828–'36); "United States Commercial and Statistical Register" (6 vols., 1839–'42); "Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609–'82" (Philadelphia, 1850); and "Pennsylvania Archives, 1682–1790" (12 vols., 1853).

HAZARD, Thomas Robinson, author, b. in South Kingston, R. I., in 1784; d. in New York in March, 1876. He was educated at the Friends' school in Westtown, Chester co., Pa., and subsequently engaged in farming, and assisted his father in the woollen business. He then established a woollen mill at Peacedale, R. I., and acquired a fortune. In 1836 he purchased an estate at Vaucluse, R. I., and in 1840 retired from his manufacturing business. He caused many reforms to be introduced in the management of insane asylums and poor-houses in Rhode Island. He was, for years preceding his death, an enthusiastic spiritualist, and wrote much in support of their views. He is the author of "Facts for the Laboring Man" (1840); "Capital Punishment" (1850); "Report on the Poor and Insane" (1850); "Handbook of the National American Party" (1856); "Appeal to the People of Rhode Island" (1857); and "Ordeal of Life" (Boston, 1870).—His brother, **Rowland Gibson,** author, b. in South Kingston, R. I., 9 Oct., 1801. He has been engaged from his youth in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits at Peacedale, R. I., where he now (1887) resides, and has accumulated a fortune. While in New Orleans in 1841–'2, though threatened with lynching, he obtained with great effort the release of large numbers of free negroes, who belonged to ships from the north, and who had been placed in the chain-gang. He was a member of the Rhode Island legislature in 1851–'2 and 1854–'5, and was in the state senate in 1866–'7. Brown gave him the degree of A. M. in 1845, and that of LL. D. in 1869. He is the author of "Language, its Connection with the Constitution and Prospects of Man," under the pen-name of "Heteroscian" (Providence, 1836); "Lectures on the Adaptation of the Universe to the Cultivation of the Mind" (1840); "Lecture on the Causes of the Decline of Political and National Morality" (1841); "Essay on the Philosophical Character of Channing" (1844); "Essay on the Duty of Individuals to support Science and Literature" (1855); "Essays on the Resources of the United States" (1864); "Freedom of the Mind in Willing" (New York, 1864); "Essays on Finance and Hours of Labor" (1868); and two letters addressed to John Stuart Mill on "Causation and Freedom in Willing" (London and Boston, 1869).

HAZELIUS, Ernest Lewis, clergyman, b. in Neusalz, Silesia, Prussia, 6 Sept., 1777; d. in South Carolina, 20 Feb., 1853. On his father's side he was descended from a long line of Swedish Lutheran ministers, extending back to the time of Gustavus Vasa. His father left his native land, settled in Neusalz, and married a member of the Moravian church, and young Hazelius was therefore brought up in that faith. He pursued his theological course at Niesky, a Moravian institution, after which he was licensed to preach the gospel. In 1800 he was appointed classical teacher in the Moravian seminary at Nazareth, Pa., and accepted, notwithstanding the opposition of his friends, and the fact that many lucrative posts had been offered him in his native land. He continued here for eight years, during which period he was promoted to the chair of principal professor of theology. Having resolved to sever his connection with the Moravians, he removed to Philadelphia in 1809, and in the latter part of the year took charge of several Lutheran congregations in New Jersey. He was then ordained by the New York ministerium, and resided at New Germantown, where he also conducted a classical academy. In 1815 Hartwick seminary was opened, and Hazelius elected professor of theology and principal of the classical department. By his activity the new institution was established on a solid basis, and soon became widely known. In 1824 he received the degree of D. D. simultaneously from Union and Columbia. He left Hart-

wick in 1830 in order to accept the professorship of biblical and oriental literature and the German language in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., but resigned in 1833, to accept a chair in the theological seminary of the synod of South Carolina, which was at the time in great need of an efficient instructor and manager. Here he labored successfully until a few days before his death. In the year 1842 he visited his native land, where the strongest influences were unsuccessfully brought to bear to induce him to remain, the king of Prussia offering him a lucrative office. Dr. Hazelius was elected to professorships in Lafayette and Princeton, both of which he declined. He was an able instructor, and was well versed in general and ecclesiastical history, and as a theologian was solid and sound. As an author he was widely known. Besides editing for several years the "Evangelical Magazine," a German periodical published at Gettysburg, Pa., he published "Life of Luther" (New York, 1813); "Augsburg Confession, with Annotations" (1813); "Materials for Catechization" (Cooperstown, N. Y., 1823); "Life of Stilling," from the German (Gettysburg, 1831); "Church History" (Baltimore, 1842); and "History of the Lutheran Church in America" (Zanesville, 1846).

HAZELWOOD, John, naval officer, b. in England about 1726; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1 March, 1800. It is not known at what time he settled in this country. He had been a captain in the merchant service, sailing between London and Philadelphia, for several years, and in 1772 became one of the founders of the St. George society in the latter city. He was appointed superintendent of fire-vessels in December, 1775, in October, 1776, was promoted to be commodore in the Pennsylvania navy, and on 6 Sept., 1777, the full "command of the naval force of the state" was committed to him. Afterward the continental vessels in the Delaware river were put under his command. In July, 1776, he was one of the three men that were sent by the council of safety of Pennsylvania to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to devise plans with the secret committee there for obstructing by means of fire-ships the enemy's navigation of the North river. For services rendered on this mission a convention of the representatives of New York voted him the thanks of the body and the sum of £300. According to a letter of Col. William Bradford, dated 7 Oct., 1777, while Lord Howe was with his fleet in Delaware bay, he sent Com. Hazelwood a request that he give up the Pennsylvania fleet, promising him his majesty's pardon and kind treatment. He refused the request, and notified Howe that he would "defend the fleet to the last." At a later period he was appointed one of the "commissioners of purchase" in Philadelphia. The artist and patriot, Charles Wilson Peale, thought Hazelwood worthy for his collection of American heroes, and the picture of him painted by Peale was afterward purchased by the city of Philadelphia and placed in Independence hall.

HAZEN, Moses, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., in 1733; d. in Troy, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1802. He was a lieutenant in the expeditions against Crown Point in 1756, and against Louisburg in 1758. He accompanied Gen. Wolfe to Quebec in 1759, and distinguished himself near that city in an engagement with the French, and in the battle of Sillery, 28 April, 1760. As a reward for his services he was given a lieutenancy in the 44th regiment. When the Revolution began he was an officer on half-pay and wealthy, and resided near St. John, New Brunswick. He furnished supplies and rendered other aid to the army of Montgomery in the latter's expedition against Quebec, and his property was therefore destroyed by the British. He was indemnified by congress for his loss, and was also appointed, in January, 1776, colonel of the 2d Canadian regiment, known as "Congress's Own." He fought in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and performed efficient service during the whole war. He was made a brigadier-general, 29 June, 1781, and after the war he and his two brothers, both of whom held commands in the army, settled in Vermont on land that had been granted to them for their services.

HAZEN, William Babcock, soldier, b. in West Hartford, Vt., 27 Sept., 1830; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Jan., 1887. He was a descendant of Moses Hazen, noticed above. His parents removed to Ohio in 1833. William was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, and, after serving against the Indians in California and Oregon, joined the 8th infantry in Texas in 1857. He commanded successfully in five engagements, until, in December, 1859, he was severely wounded in a personal encounter with the Comanches. He was appointed assistant professor of infantry tactics at the U. S. military academy in February, 1861, 1st lieutenant, 6 April, and promoted captain on 14 May. In the autumn of 1861 he raised the 41st Ohio volunteers, of which he became colonel on 29 Oct., 1861, and commanded in the defence of the Ohio frontier and in operations in Kentucky. On 6 Jan., 1862, he took command of a brigade and served with distinction at Shiloh and Corinth. In the battle of Stone River, 12 Oct., 1862, he protected the left wing of the army from being turned by simultaneous attacks in front and flank. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, commanded a brigade in the operations that resulted in the battle of Chickamauga, and, by a well-executed movement on 27 Oct., at Brown's Ferry, enabled the army at Chattanooga to receive its supplies. He captured eighteen pieces of artillery at Mission Ridge, served through the Atlanta campaign, and in Sherman's march to the sea commanded the 2d division of the 15th corps. He assaulted and captured Fort McAllister, 13 Dec., 1864, for which service he was promoted a major-general of volunteers the same day. He was in command of the 15th army corps from 19 May till 1 Aug., 1865. At the end of the war he had received all the brevets in the regular army up to major-general. He was made colonel of the 38th infantry in 1866, was in France during the Franco-Prussian war, and was U. S. military attaché at Vienna during the Russo-Turkish war. In the interval between those two visits, while stationed at Fort Buford, Dakota, he made charges of fraud against post-traders, which resulted in revelations that were damaging to Sec. Belknap. On 8 Dec., 1880, he succeeded Gen. Albert J. Meyer as chief signal-officer, with the rank of brigadier-general. His administration was marked by the expedition of Lieut. A. W. Greely to Lady Franklin bay, and by another to Point Barrow, Alaska, to make meteorological and other

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observations in co-operation with European nations. (See GREELY, A. W.) In September, 1883, after the return of Lieut. Garlington's unsuccessful relief expedition, Gen. Hazen urged the secretary of war to despatch a sealer immediately to rescue Greely, and, his recommendation not having been acted upon, he severely censured Sec. Lincoln. In consequence of this, Gen. Hazen was court-martialed and reprimanded. Gen. Hazen introduced the "cold-wave signal," promoted the use of local and railway weather signals, organized special observations for the cotton-producing states, established frost warnings, and initiated forecasts for vessels coming to this country from Europe. He published "The School and the Army in Germany and France, with a Diary of Siege-Life at Versailles" (New York, 1872); "Barren Lands of the Interior of the United States" (Cincinnati, 1874); and "Narrative of a Military Career" (Boston, 1885).

HAZEWELL, Charles Creighton, journalist, b. in Cranston, R. I., 1 Oct., 1814; d. in Revere, Mass., 6 Oct., 1883. He was chiefly self-educated, and learned printing in the office of the "Providence Journal." From Providence he went to Boston, and was employed for a time on the "Advocate," and then on the "Post," where he was both printer and editor. Mr. Hazewell then edited the "Nantucket Islander," and was editor and proprietor of the Concord, Mass., "Freeman," for some time before 1845, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio. There he edited the "Statesman," and was editor and proprietor of the "Western Review." He wrote the entire contents of the few numbers of the "Review" that were published, in the intervals of his journalistic duties. He then returned to the east, took up his residence in Concord, and became connected with the "Middlesex Freeman." In 1852 he was a member of the Massachusetts senate, and in 1853 represented Concord in the constitutional convention. Leaving the "Freeman," he formed an editorial connection with the Boston "Atlas," then with the "Times," and in 1857 became an editorial writer on the "Traveller," remaining with it until his death. He was for many years the American correspondent of the London "Morning Post." He acquired French and Italian to aid him in his historical researches, and was regarded as an excellent authority on biographical and historical subjects. He is credited with having written a two-page New-Year's article, containing a summary of the events of the past year, entirely from memory, and substantially free from error. He wrote a long and critical obituary of Daniel Webster, on the announcement of his death, without reference to a book; and on one occasion designated correctly the page and paragraph in which would be found certain episodes, mentioned by Gibbon, in two editions, British and American, and widely different in size and paging. He was offered an important diplomatic appointment by President Lincoln, but declined it.—His son, EDWARD WENTWORTH, b. in 1853, is a journalist in Boston, and has written short poems that are popular.

HEAD, Sir George, b. near Rochester, England, in 1782; d. in England, 22 July, 1875, entered the British army, and served in the peninsula from 1809 till 1814. He was sent to Canada in 1814, and while there went to Lake Huron to superintend the commissariat duties of a proposed naval establishment on the Canadian lakes. He went to Nova Scotia in 1816, and in 1831 he was knighted. Among other works he wrote "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America" (1829); "A Home Tour" (1836–'7); "Rome: A Tour of Many Days" (London, 1849); and translations of Cardinal Pacca's "Memoirs" (1850), and of "The Golden Ass of Apuleius" (1851).—His brother, Sir **Francis Bond,** British author, b. near Rochester, England, 1 Jan., 1793; d. in Croydon, England, 20 July, 1875. He entered the army at an early age, and served in the corps of engineers at Waterloo and in the campaign under Wellington. In 1825 he took charge of an expedition that left England to work the gold and silver mines on the Rio de la Plata. While there he crossed the pampas four times and the Andes twice, and rode about 6,000 miles, most of the time unaccompanied. In 1828 he was retired on half-pay from the army, and in November, 1835, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, which office he held until the latter part of 1837, when he resigned. In dealing with the rebellion that existed in Canada during his administration he has been accused of trifling with the disaffected, though this charge was generally regarded as fully refuted in his "Narrative" of these events (1839). In recognition of his services in suppressing the rebellion and in repelling incursions from the United States, he was created a baronet in 1838, and in 1867 became a privy councillor. Some time previous to his death the government granted him a pension of £100 per annum for his services to literature. He was the author of numerous clever and amusing books, many of which were re-published in the United States. These include "Life of James Bruce" (London, 1830); "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau" (1833); "The Emigrant" (1846); "Stokers and Pokers" (1850); "The Defenceless State of Great Britain" (1850); "A Faggot of French Sticks" (1851); "A Fortnight in Ireland" (1852); "Descriptive Essays" (2 vols., 1857); "The Horse and his Rider" (1860); "The Royal Engineer" (1869); and "Sketch of the Life of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne" (1872). His "Rough Notes," giving his South American experiences (1828), was written in such a spirited style that it obtained for him the name of "Galloping Head."—Another brother, Sir **Edmund Walker,** bart., governor-general of Canada, b. in Maidstone, Kent, England, in 1805; d. in London, 28 Jan., 1868. He was the son of the Rev. Sir John Head, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy in 1838. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, becoming a fellow of Merton college in 1830, and was a tutor there for five years. After serving as poor-law commissioner he was lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia in 1847–'54, when he succeeded Lord Elgin as governor-general of Canada. His administration was distinguished in Upper Canada by the settlement of the matter of the clergy reserves, and in Lower Canada by that of seignorial tenure, by the construction of the Victoria tubular bridge, the selection of Ottawa as the capital of Canada, and by the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. In 1861 he retired from the government. In 1863 he was made a civil-service commissioner, and in 1867 he became a privy councillor. He has written "Shall and Will"; "Hand-Book of the History of the Spanish and French Schools of

Painting" (London, 1848); and "The Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli" (London, 1858), and frequently contributed to periodical literature.

HEAD, Natt, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Hookset, N. H., 20 May, 1828; d. there, 12 Nov., 1883. His great-grandfather was a lieutenant-colonel in the war of the Revolution, losing his life at the battle of Bennington, and his grandfather served also in that war. Natt engaged in the manufacture of bricks and lumber in Hookset, and later became a railroad and general building contractor. He early connected himself with military organizations, held various offices, and sat in the legislatures of 1861 and 1862. From 1864 till 1870 he was adjutant-general of the state. When he was called to this office New Hampshire had furnished 26,000 men to the national service, but had not a complete set of the muster-rolls of a single organization, nor was there a record of the deeds of New Hampshire men on the battle-fields. Gen. Head obtained the records of the career of every officer and enlisted man, and published them in four volumes (1865–'6), with biographical sketches of field-officers killed or who died in the service, besides sketches of the regiments and battalions. Gen. Head also compiled the military records of the state from 1823 to 1861. When the Soldiers' asylum at Augusta, Me., was burned he was placed in charge of the institution during the illness of the deputy-governor, and subsequently rebuilt it. Gen. Head was president of the New Hampshire agricultural society, and was prominent in furthering the agricultural interests of the state, and of the Patrons of husbandry. He was chosen to the state senate in 1876 and 1877, and was president of the senate the last year. Under the new constitutional amendment of the state providing for biennial elections, he was chosen governor, to serve for two years, 1879–'80.

HEADE, Martin Johnson, artist, b. in Bucks county, Pa. He began his career as a portrait-painter, studied in Italy, travelled in the west, and then settled in Boston as a landscape-painter. This brought him into relations with Rev. James C. Fletcher, who induced him to visit Brazil with a view to preparing an illustrated work on humming-birds. The difficulties then existing in properly chromo-lithographing his fine designs caused the abandonment of the work, but the pictures were purchased by Sir Morton Peto and taken to London. Mr. Heade has painted many western and tropical scenes, also views on the Hudson and the Massachusetts coast, which are characterized by rich effects of color and light, and by poetic sentiment. His studio is in New York city. Among his best-known works are "High Tide on the Marshes," "Nicaragua," "Off the California Coast" (which was exhibited at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876), and "South American Scene." He has recently sent to exhibitions of the Academy "On the St. John's River, Florida" (1885), and "Sunset, Florida" (1886).

HEADLEY, Joel Tyler, author, b. in Walton, Delaware co., N. Y., 30 Dec., 1813. He was graduated at Union in 1839, and studied theology at Auburn seminary. Being compelled by ill health to abandon his profession at the outset, he spent a year in foreign travel, and then engaged in literary work. In 1846 he became associate editor of the New York "Tribune," succeeding Henry J. Raymond. He passed the following summer in the Adirondack region for his health, and repeated his visit for several successive seasons. The results of his wanderings were published in letters to the New York papers, which were afterward issued in book-form under the title of "The Adirondacks, or Life in the Woods" (New York, 1849). This volume first attracted attention to the Adirondack region. Shortly afterward, in a series of articles in "Harper's Magazine," he described the adventures of Lieut. Strain's party, which was sent by the U. S. government to explore a route for a canal across the isthmus of Darien. These articles were reissued in a volume in 1885. His other works include "Napoleon and his Marshals," which was the first American book that was issued by the house of Scribner and Co. (2 vols., New York, 1846); "Washington and his Generals" (1847); "Life of Cromwell" (1848); "Sacred Scenes and Characters," illustrated by Darley (1849); "Life of Washington," which reached a sale of over 100,000 copies (1857); "Life of Havelock" (1859); "Chaplains of the Revolution" (1861); "The Great Rebellion" (2 vols., 1864); "Grant and Sherman, their Campaigns and Generals" (1865); "Farragut and our Naval Commanders" (1867); "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs" (1865); and "The Achievements of Stanley and other African Explorers," including Livingstone, Cameron, and Baker (1877).—His cousin, **Phineas Camp,** author, b. in Walton, N. Y., 24 June, 1819, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847; afterward studied theology, was graduated at the seminary at Auburn, N. Y., and held pastorates in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. He contributed to the "Christian Parlor Magazine," the New York "Observer" and "Tribune," and other newspapers and periodicals. His first book was "Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Women of the Bible" (Auburn, 1850); and he has also published "Life of the Empress Josephine" (New York, 1851); popular biographies of Kossuth (1852), Lafayette (1853), Mary, Queen of Scotts, and other works of the same character; "Hero Boy, or Life of Gen. Grant," "Patriot Boy, or Life of Gen. O. M. Mitchell," and "Life of Ericsson" (1863); and biographies of Gen. Sheridan and Admiral Farragut (1864). Among his later works are the "Life and Military Career of Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman" (New York, 1865); "Life and Campaigns of Gen. U. S. Grant" (1866); "Massachusetts in the Rebellion" (Boston, 1866); "Half-Hours in Bible Lands" (1867); "Court and Camp of David" (Boston, 1869); "Island of Fire" (1874); "Evangelists in the Church" (Boston, 1875); and "Public Men of To-Day" (1882).

HEALY, George Peter Alexander, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 July, 1813. He went to Paris in 1836, and remained there several years, with occasional visits to the United States. He painted portraits of Louis Philippe, Marshal Soult, Lewis Cass, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Seward, Pierce, Gen. Sherman, Orestes A. Brownson, William H. Prescott, Henry W. Longfellow, Cardinal McCloskey, and Stephen A. Douglas. In twenty years he executed nearly 600 portraits. His large historical picture of "Webster's Reply to Hayne," which contains 130 portraits, was completed in 1851, and now hangs in Faneuil hall, Boston. At the Paris international exhibition in 1855 he exhibited a series of thirteen portraits and a large picture representing Franklin urging the claims of the American colonies before Louis XVI. He resided in Chicago from 1855 till 1867, when he went to Europe, and made his residence in Rome. For the past ten years he has lived in Paris. He sent to the Philadelphia centennial exhibition portraits of Thiers, the Princess of Roumania, Elihu B. Washburne, and Lord Lyons. At the Paris salon of 1878 he exhibited a "Portrait of a Lady" and one of Gen. Grant. He has frequently exhibited in the

National academy of design, New York, of which he is an honorary member. He is one of the best American portrait-painters of the French school. His style is vigorous and characteristic, but has been criticised as lacking delicacy and not always happy in coloring.—His daughter, **Mary,** is the author of "Lakeville" (New York, 1871), "Storm-Driven" (Philadelphia, 1876), and other novels.

HEALY, James Augustine, R. C. bishop, b. near Macon, Ga., in 1830. At an early age he came to the northern states and studied in Quaker schools in Long Island and New Jersey. He afterward became a student in Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., where he was graduated in 1849. He began his theological studies in the Sulpitian seminary of Montreal, and completed them in that of Paris. After his ordination he began missionary work in the diocese of Boston. He was afterward appointed chancellor of the diocese and secretary to the bishop, and was stationed at the cathedral. He next held the post of pastor of St. James's church, Boston, where he remained nine years. He was consecrated bishop of Portland, 2 June, 1875. From 1875 till 1884 over thirty new churches were built in his diocese, and the number of the clergy increased from fifty-two to eighty-nine. There has been a large immigration of French Canadians into his diocese, for whose wants he obtained French priests. He has founded various convents. In 1884 his diocese was divided, the state of New Hampshire being erected into the see of Manchester, while that of Maine continued to constitute the see of Portland.

HEALY, John Plummer, lawyer, b. in Washington, Sullivan co., N. H., 28 Dec., 1810; d. in Boston, Mass., 4 Jan., 1882. His father, Joseph, was a representative in congress from 1825 till 1829, and a friend of Daniel Webster. The son was graduated at Dartmouth in 1835, supporting himself while in college by teaching. He then entered the office of Daniel Webster in Boston, won his confidence and friendship, and as soon as he had completed his studies became the law partner of the latter, which relation was maintained till Mr. Webster's death. During the incumbency of his partner as secretary of state Mr. Healy was offered the chief justiceship of California, but declined. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, serving several terms, and in 1854 he entered the state senate. He declined several times the post of chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. From 1856 till the close of his life he was solicitor of the city of Boston.

HEAP, Gwynn Harris, diplomatist, b. in Chester, Pa., 23 March, 1817; d. in Constantinople, Turkey, 6 March, 1887. His great-grandfather, George, was sent by the British government to Pennsylvania as surveyor-general. One of the earliest maps of Philadelphia was made by him, and is preserved in the Pennsylvania library in that city. In 1839–'40 Gwynn served as vice and acting consul in Tunis, where his father had been appointed consul in 1825. He was appointed a government clerk in Washington, D. C., in 1846, and in 1855–'7 was employed by the war department in Turkey in the purchase of camels. In 1861, being then a clerk in the navy department, he volunteered for secret service at Pensacola, Fla., and in 1863–'4 had charge of the pilots of Admiral Porter's squadron on the Mississippi. He was appointed consul at Belfast, Ireland, in 1866, and the following year sent to Tunis as consul, where he remained until 1878. In that year he was made secretary of legation and consul-general at Constantinople, occasionally serving as chargé d'affaires. During his official residence in Tunis he organized the department devoted to that country in the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Heap compiled "A Synoptical Index to the Statutes at Large" (1849–'50), and is the author of "Exploration of the Central Route to the Pacific" (Philadelphia, 1853) and "Itinerary of the Central Route to the Pacific" (1854).—His son, **David Porter,** engineer, b. in San Stefano, Turkey, 24 March, 1843, was educated at Georgetown college, D. C., and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1864. He was assigned to the engineer corps, served in the civil war in the Army of the Potomac, and was brevetted captain, 2 April, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services." He was promoted captain, 7 March, 1867, and major of engineers, 23 June, 1882. Since the war he has been engaged in the construction of fortifications, the improvement of harbors, and other duties. In 1871 he was engaged in the exploration of the region afterward known as the Yellowstone park, and in 1876 had charge of the engineering section of the war department exhibit at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition. In 1881 he was ordered on detached service as military representative of the United States at the Paris congress of electricians, and honorary commissioner to the Paris electrical exhibition. Maj. Heap has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. He is the author of a "History of the Application of the Electric Light to Lighting the Coasts of France" (Washington, D. C., 1883); "Report of Engineer Department of the Philadelphia Exhibition" (1884); "Electrical Appliances of the Present Day" (New York, 1884); and "Ancient and Modern Lights" (Boston, 1887).

HEARD, Franklin Fiske, jurist, b. in Wayland, Middlesex co., Mass., 7 Jan., 1825. He was graduated at Harvard in 1848, studied law in the office of Chief-Justice Prentiss Mellen, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. After practising for five years in Middlesex county, he removed to Boston, and acquired a reputation as an authority on pleading. From 1861 till 1866 he was associated with George P. Sawyer in the editorship of the "Monthly Law Reporter." He revised Davis's "Criminal Justice" (Boston, 1853); prepared, with the assistance of Charles R. Train, a standard work on "Precedents of Indictments, Special Pleas, etc., Adapted to American Practice" (1855); contributed to the third edition of "Greenleaf on Evidence" the chapter on criminal law (1856); and published, in conjunction with Edmund H. Bennett, "A Selection of Leading Cases in Criminal Law" (1856). His other publications include "Libel and Slander" (1860); "Digest of the Massachusetts Reports," with Edmund H. Bennett (1862–'3); an edition of "Stephen on Pleading" (Philadelphia, 1867); standard works on "Criminal Pleading" (Boston, 1879), and "Civil Pleading" (1880); a reprint of the "Star Chamber Cases, with an Introduction" (1881); also an edition of "The Reporters," by John W. Wallace (1882); and the "Heard on Equity Pleading" (1882); "Curtis's Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," edited (1882). His other works on legal subjects are "Heard on Criminal Law" (2d ed., 1882); "Acts and Resolves, General and Special, of Massachusetts" (1882–'3); "Precedents of Equity Pleadings" (1884); an American edition of "Seton on Decrees" (1884); "Precedents of Pleadings in Personal Actions in the Superior Courts of Common Law" (1886); and an edition of "Gould on Pleading" (Albany, 1887). Mr. Heard has contributed to general literature an edition of Bacon's "Es-

says" (Boston, 1867); "Curiosities of the Law Reporters" (1871); "Oddities of the Law" (1881); and "Shakespeare as a Lawyer" (1883).

HEARD, Thomas Jefferson, physician, b. in Morgan county, Ga., 14 May, 1814. He studied medicine at Transylvania university, and began practice in Washington, Texas, in 1837. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Louisiana in 1845. In 1857 he removed to Galveston. He exerted his influence to modify the treatment of malarial fevers in the southwest, and introduced into Texas the treatment by quinine, opiates, ammonia, and salts, in the place of bleeding, purgatives, and mercury. In 1868 he contributed to the "Transactions" of the American medical association a paper on "The Epidemics, Topography, and Climatology of Texas," containing observations on the yellow fever, and in 1869 a more general article on epidemics and climatology. He held the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the Galveston medical school in 1866, and that of materia medica and therapeutics in the University of Louisiana in 1876, but resigned his chair in each of these colleges after delivering a single course of lectures. He was active in organizing the Texas medical association, and was its first president.

HEARNE, Samuel, English explorer, b. in London in 1745; d. in 1792. In early life he served as a midshipman under Hood, and after the seven years' war he entered the employment of the Hudson bay company, and made several journeys in northern British America in quest of a northwest passage and of mines of the precious metals. He started on an expedition to the north on 15 July, 1771, reached the Coppermine river after a journey of nearly 1,300 miles on foot, and descended it to the Arctic ocean. He returned to the Prince of Wales's fort on 30 June, 1772, after nearly perishing from starvation. He established Cumberland factory in 1774, was made governor of the Prince of Wales's Fort in 1775, and was made prisoner by La Perouse when the fort was captured in 1782. He returned to England in 1787. He published "Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean; undertaken by Order of the Hudson's Bay Company for the Discovery of Copper Mines, a Northwest Passage, etc." (London, 1795).

HEARST, George, senator, b. in Franklin county, Mo., 3 Sept., 1820. He was graduated at the Franklin county mining-school in 1838, worked on his father's farm in his youth, and in 1850 went to California overland, and engaged in mining. He became chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis and Co., which gained large profits by speculating in mining claims, and grew to be the largest private firm of mine-owners in the United States. He acquired the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property on the Pacific coast, and contributed to the development of the modern processes of quartz and other kinds of mining. He also engaged largely in stock-raising and farming, and became the proprietor of the San Francisco "Examiner." He was a member of the California legislature in 1865, received the vote of the Democratic minority in the legislature for U. S. senator in 1885, and on 23 March, 1886, was appointed by Gov. Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller, took his seat in the U. S. senate on 9 April, 1886, and served the remainder of the term expiring in March, 1887. When the legislature met in January, 1887, he was elected senator for the succeeding term.

HEATH, Lyman, song-writer, b. in Bow, N. H., 24 Aug., 1804; d. in Nashua, N. H., 30 June, 1870. He lived in his youth at Lyman, Vt., and subsequently at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Littleton, N. H., and for the last thirty years of his life at Nashua. He became a teacher of music at the age of twenty-one, and gave concerts for many years. He was the composer of "The Grave of Bonaparte," "The Burial of Mrs. Judson," and many other popular songs.

HEATH, William, soldier, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 7 March, 1737; d. there, 24 Jan., 1814. He was brought up on the same farm on which his ancestor settled in 1636. He was active in organizing the militia before the Revolution, was a captain in the Suffolk regiment, of which he afterward became colonel, joined the artillery company of Boston, and was chosen its commander in 1770, in which year he wrote a series of essays in a Boston newspaper on the importance of military discipline and skill in the use of arms over the signature "A Military Countryman." He was a representative in the general assembly in 1761, and again in 1771–'4, a member of the committees of correspondence and safety, and of the Provincial congress in 1774–'5. He was appointed a provincial brigadier-general on 8 Dec., 1774, performed valuable services in the pursuit of the British troops from Concord on 19 April, 1775, organized and trained the undisciplined forces at Cambridge before the battle of Bunker Hill, was made a major-general of provincial troops on 20 June, 1775, and upon the organization of the Continental army was, on 22 June, commissioned as a brigadier-general, and stationed with his command at Roxbury. On 9 Aug., 1776, he was made a major-general in the Continental army. In March, 1776, he was ordered to New York, and opposed the evacuation of the city. After the battle of White Plains he took command of the posts in the Highlands. In 1777 he was assigned to the command of the eastern department, embracing Boston and its vicinity, and had charge of the prisoners of Burgoyne's army at Cambridge. In June, 1779, he was ordered to the command of the posts on the Hudson, with four regiments, and remained in that vicinity till the close of the war, going to Rhode Island for a short period on the arrival of the French forces in July, 1780. He returned to his farm after the war, was a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, a state senator in 1791–'2, probate judge of Norfolk county in 1793, and was elected lieutenant-governor in 1806, but declined the office. He was the last surviving major-general of the Revolutionary army, and published "Memoirs of Major-General William Heath, containing Anecdotes, Details of Skirmishes, Battles, etc., during the American War" (Boston, 1798).

HEATHCOTE, Caleb, merchant, b. in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, 6 March, 1665; d. in New York city, 28 Feb., 1721. He came to New York in 1691 with the means of entering on a mercantile life, in which he was successful. He was appointed by King William a councillor of the province in 1692, and remained in office, with the exception of those years, 1698–1701, all his life. He was the organizer of the borough town of Westchester, and its first mayor, and the first judge of the county of Westchester, and colonel of its militia also, during his life. He originated the first movement for the erection of an Anglican church in the city of New York, and aided in obtaining for it a charter of incorporation by forming in 1695 "The Managers of the Church of England," of which he was

the chairman. This body, in May, 1697, presented their petition to Gov. Fletcher and the council for a charter, in which they say that they had then almost completed a church-edifice. Fletcher granted them the charter of incorporation of Trinity church, New York, in which Heathcote leads the list of its first vestry. In the same year, and again in 1702, he was appointed receiver-general of the province. In 1701 his large estate in Westchester county was erected into the "Lordship and Manor of Scarsdale." From 1711 till 1714 he was mayor of New York, during the same time that his brother, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart., was lord-mayor of London. In 1715 he was appointed judge of admiralty for the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and "surveyor-general of the customs for the eastern district of North America," comprising all the British colonies north of Virginia. In addition to the ordinary duties of a collector of customs, he was in all matters the chief authority to decide all revenue questions between the different provincial customs officers and the merchants of their respective districts. Both of these latter offices, as well as all his earlier ones except the two mayoralties above named, he held until his death. He married Martha, daughter of Colonel William (Tangier) Smith, chief justice of New York; of his six children four died minors, and his large estates descended to two daughters, Anne, the elder, wife of Gov. James De Lancey, of New York, and Martha, the younger, wife of Dr. Lewis Johnston, of New Jersey, both of whom have many descendants. Heathcote was a man of great force of character, clear-headed, and courteous, very firm but conciliatory, and won and held the confidence of all. He was a warm and sincere member of the Church of England, the first American member of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and, in addition to being the leader in the organization of Trinity church, New York, was the leader in founding the Church of England in Westchester county, every one of its early parishes and churches having been organized and pecuniarily aided by him. With the Rev. George Muirson, rector of Rye, he introduced episcopacy into Connecticut, the two making together missionary expeditions from Rye into that colony with that object in 1707–'8. So great was the opposition they met that on these occasions Col. Heathcote always went fully armed. His full and numerous letters and despatches to the government in England, and to the Propagation society, printed in the archives of New York and in those of the Episcopal church, afford the most authentic accounts of the people and the places, and public matters, civil and ecclesiastical, of his days, and historians of all views have relied upon them.

Caleb Heathcote

HEATON, David, politician, b. in Hamilton, Ohio, 10 March, 1823; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 June, 1870. He received an academic education, read law, and was admitted to practice. In 1855 he was elected to the state senate of Ohio. In the fall of 1857 he removed to Minnesota, and was elected to the state senate three times. He was appointed in 1863 by Sec. Chase as special agent of the treasury department, and U. S. depositary at Newbern, N. C., and afterward third auditor in the treasury department, but declined. He became president of the National bank of Newbern in the fall of 1865. Mr. Heaton was the author of the Republican platform adopted at Raleigh, 27 March, 1867, and contributed largely to Republican papers. He was elected to the Constitutional convention of North Carolina in 1867, and was chairman of the committee on the bill of rights. He was elected a representative in congress from North Carolina in April, 1868, and was re-elected in the autumn of that year, serving from 15 July, 1868, till the time of his death.

HEAVYSEGE, Charles, Canadian poet, b. in Yorkshire, England, in 1816; d. in Montreal in 1876. He received a limited education, was a wood-carver, and emigrated to Montreal, Canada, in 1853. Here he worked at his trade, which made such demands on his time that he found no leisure for the study of any books but the Bible and Shakespeare. He wrote frequently for the daily press, and acquired reputation as a poet. His first published poem was a juvenile effort, "The Revolt of Tartarus"; his second appearance was as the author of fifty sonnets, published, like the preceding, anonymously. Then followed "Saul: A Drama in three Parts" (Montreal, 1857); "Count Filippo, or the Unequal Marriage," a drama in five acts (Montreal); "Ode on Shakespeare" and "Jephtha's Daughter" (1855).

HEBERT, Paul Octave, soldier, b. in Bayou Goula, Herville parish, La., 12 Nov., 1818; d. in New Orleans, 29 Aug., 1880. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, in the class with William T. Sherman, George H. Thomas, and other officers who afterward became distinguished. In 1841–'2 he was assistant professor of engineering at the military academy, and in 1843–'5 employed at the western passes of the mouth of the Mississippi river. He resigned from the army in 1841, was appointed chief engineer of the state of Louisiana, and in an official report opposed the "Raccourci cut-off." He held this office until the Mexican war, when he was reappointed in the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 14th volunteer infantry, and participated in the battles of Contreras and Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevet of colonel for bravery at the battle of Molino del Rey. When the army disbanded, in 1848, he returned to his plantation at Bayou Goula, La. In 1851 he was sent as U. S. commissioner to the World's fair at Paris. He was a member of the convention that framed a new state constitution in 1852, and in 1853–'6 was governor of the state. One of the notable appointments of his term was that of Gen. William T. Sherman as president of the Louisiana military academy. In 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general of the provisional Confederate army, and was afterward confirmed in that rank by the Confederate congress. He was first in command of Louisiana, then of the trans-Mississippi department, afterward of Texas, and the Galveston defences. In 1873 he became state engineer and commissioner on the Mississippi levee.

HECK, Barbara, an early American Methodist, b. in Ballingarry, County Limerick, Ireland; d. in Augusta, Canada, in 1804. She was a member of a colony of Germans who came from the Rhine Palatinate and settled in Ballingarry and other parts of the west of Ireland about 1708. She

married Paul Heck, a member of the same community. By the preaching of Wesley many of these Germans, whose descendants were long afterward known as Palatines in Ireland, became converts to Methodism. The Hecks emigrated from Ireland about 1760, and settled in New York, where other Methodists from Ireland became domiciled about the same time. They had no pastor and grew careless of religious observances. In 1765 they were joined by Philip Embury, who had been a local preacher in Ireland. Soon after his arrival Mrs. Heck entered a room in which, according to some accounts, Embury was present, and found the emigrants playing cards. She seized the cards and threw them into the fire, expostulated with the players in pathetic language, and then went to Embury and charged him that he should preach to them, or God would require their blood at his hands. In consequence meetings were shortly afterward begun. (See EMBURY, PHILIP.) When the Revolutionary war began the Hecks retired to Salem, in northern New York, in order to be among loyalists, and founded the first Methodist society in that district. Paul joined the army of Burgoyne, and, while at home on a furlough at the time of the surrender at Saratoga, was arrested by patriot soldiers, but escaped at night while they slept, and made his way through the woods into Canada, where he was joined by his wife. They settled in Augusta, and with others from New York formed the earliest Methodist society in Canada. Paul died several years before his wife, toward the close of the last century. Barbara Heck is known as the "mother of American Methodism."

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz, German revolutionist, b. in Eichtersheim, Baden, 28 Sept., 1811; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 24 March, 1881. He went to school in Mannheim, and studied law at Heidelberg. He began practice as an advocate at Mannheim in 1838, entered politics, and was elected to the Baden assembly in 1842. His expulsion from the Prussian dominions, while upon a visit to Berlin with Itzstein in 1845, made his name known in all German lands. In 1846–'7 he was the leader of the extreme left in the Baden diet. His energy and eloquence made him popular, and he was carried by the drift of the age toward Republicanism, until he took ground with Struve as a Republican and Socialist-Democrat when the arrangements for a German parliament were under discussion. His political plans having been rejected by the majority of the constituent assembly, he appealed to the masses. Appearing at the head of columns of working-men, he unfolded the banner of the social republic, and advanced into the highlands of Baden from Constance. He was beaten by the Baden soldiery at Kaudern, 20 May, 1848, and retreated into Switzerland. There he learned that the national assembly, which had met meanwhile at Frankfort, had denounced him as a traitor. His hopes of a revolution having been dashed, with the prospect of a felon's death before him if he remained, he fled to the United States in September. The following year, at the news of the May revolution, he returned to Germany, but arrived after the rising had been suppressed. Hecker recrossed the Atlantic, became a citizen of the United States, and settled as a farmer in Belleville, Ill. Like others of the German revolutionists, he took part in American politics, but did not make a new career for himself. He refused brilliant diplomatic positions, feeling an honorable reluctance to accept a personal gain in requital for the services he performed for the party to which he attached himself. The anti-slavery cause awakened the enthusiasm of his nature, and to the end of his life he was a powerful speaker on the Republican side. He joined the Republican party on its formation, and in the civil war led a regiment of volunteers in Frémont's division of the National army. He resigned his colonelcy in 1864, and devoted himself thenceforth to agricultural occupations. During the Franco-German war he uttered words of hope and sympathy for the German cause, but, after visiting Germany in 1873, he expressed disappointment at the actual political condition.

HECKER, Isaac Thomas, clergyman, b. in New York city, 18 Dec., 1819. He is of German parentage. His boyhood was passed in straitened circumstances, and he was obliged to support himself by manual labor, at the same time spending all the time he could spare in study. He afterward engaged in the flour business with his two brothers, but just as it was becoming a success entered on the study of Kant, and applied himself to metaphysics and theology. He finally withdrew entirely from mercantile pursuits, and became one of the Brook Farm community. Here he remained for nine months, occupied in baking the bread that was eaten by the community. He then became dissatisfied, and left Brook Farm in company with Henry D. Thoreau. The two friends were desirous of discovering on how little human life can be sustained, and they succeeded in living on nine cents a day. Meanwhile his brothers were anxious that he should resume his place in the business, and on his coming of age he consented to do so on condition that the three brothers should possess all in common and keep no separate purse, and that he should have entire charge of the men that were employed. He then provided a library for the workmen, fitted up a hall for their amusement, and frequently gave them lectures. This continued for a year, at the end of which he resumed his studies and investigations, and was at one time attracted by the theories of Fourier, but felt that they could not be successfully applied to society. At the age of twenty-two his attention was drawn to the Roman Catholic system by lectures delivered in New York by Dr. C. Brownlow, and in the following year, while staying with Thoreau in Massachusetts, he became a convert. He soon afterward went to Germany to study for the priesthood, was ordained by Cardinal Wiseman in London in 1849, and returned to the United States in 1851, having previously entered the Redemptorist order. He conducted several missions throughout the country, but, believing that a new order was necessary which should be thoroughly American in character, spent the autumn and winter of 1857–'8 in Rome, and laid his plans before the pope, who approved. On his return to the United States he went on a preaching and a lecturing tour throughout the United States and Canada, and soon had enough money collected for his purpose. He at once bought the ground that is at present occupied by the church, residence, and schools of the Paulist

I. T. Hecker

community, and proceeded to build a church and a home for himself and his followers. The religious community founded by Father Hecker differs in one respect from other similar Roman Catholic associations. The members take no special vows, and any priest can leave the order when he chooses. It is known as the congregation of St. Paul, and the members, who are nearly all of American birth and converts from Protestantism, are called the Paulist fathers. It was the intention of its founder that its tendencies, rule, and discipline should be entirely appropriated to the usages and needs of American life. Father Hecker took part in the Catholic congress of Malines in September, 1869, and his views of the relations that ought to exist between the Roman Catholic church and democracies, and which did exist in the United States, were expressed in an article in the "Revue générale" of Brussels. He was present at the council of the Vatican as theologian to Archbishop Spalding, and on his return to the United States fell sick and was obliged to visit Europe again, this time travelling also through Egypt and the Holy Land. He came back in October, 1875, and on 29 Dec. was re-elected superior of the congregation of St. Paul for the full term of nine years. Father Hecker is the founder, and was till lately the director, of the Catholic publication society of New York. He also founded in 1865 the "Catholic World," the chief Roman Catholic magazine on the American continent, and still (1887) continues to edit it. His works include "Questions of the Soul" (New York, 1855); "Aspirations of Nature" (1857); "Catholicity in the United States" (1879); and "Catholics and Protestants Agreeing on the School Question" (1881). His last writings are a series of papers on Orestes A. Brownson, in the "Catholic World."

HECKEWELDER, John Gottlieb Ernestus, missionary, b. in Bedford, England, 12 March, 1743; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 21 Jan., 1823. He came to Pennsylvania in 1754, and, after finishing his education, was apprenticed to a cooper. After a visit to Ohio with Christian F. Post, a colonial agent, in 1762, and temporary employment in the Moravian missions at Friedenshuetten and Sheshequin, Pa., in 1765–'71, he entered, in the latter year, upon his actual career as an evangelist to the Indians, being appointed assistant to David Zeisberger, in Ohio, where he remained fifteen years. In 1792, at the request of the secretary of war, he accompanied Gen. Rufus Putnam to Post Vincennes to treat with the Indians. In 1793 he was a second time commissioned to assist at a treaty with the Indians of the lakes. Between 1797 and 1800 he remained mainly in Ohio, and was for a time in the civil service, being a postmaster, a justice of the peace, and an associate justice of the court of common pleas. He settled at Gnadenhütten, Ohio, in 1801, and devoted himself to the duties of his agency, but resigned in 1810 and engaged in literary pursuits in Bethlehem, Pa., till his death. He studied carefully the languages, manners, and customs of the Indians, particularly the Delawares, and after he had become a member of the American philosophical society, at Philadelphia, several of his contributions of Indian archæology were published in their transactions. He also published "Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States" (Philadelphia, 1818; German translation, Göttingen, 1821; French translation, Paris, 1822); "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delawares and Mohegan Indians" (Philadelphia, 1820); and a collection of "Names which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams, and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, with their Signification" (1822). Many of his manuscripts are in the collections of the Pennsylvania historical society. See "Life of Heckewelder," by the Rev. Edward Rondthaler (Philadelphia, 1847).

HECKMAN, Charles Adam, soldier, b. in Easton, Pa., 3 Dec., 1822. He was graduated at Minerva seminary, in his native town, in 1837. In the war with Mexico he served as sergeant in the 1st U. S. voltigeurs. He was commissioned captain in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, 20 April, 1861, became major of the 9th New Jersey on 3 Oct., lieutenant-colonel on 3 Dec., and colonel on 10 Feb., 1862. On 29 Nov., 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and afterward in the Army of the James, being wounded at Newbern and Young's Cross Roads, N. C., and Port Walthall, Va. He commanded the defences of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., in the winter of 1863–'4, and at Drewry's Bluff, Va., on 16 May, 1864, he was captured, after his brigade had five times repelled a superior force of Confederates. He was taken to Libby prison, and afterward to Macon, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., where he was one of the fifty-one officers that were placed under fire of the National guns. He was exchanged on 25 Aug., commanded the 18th corps at the capture of Fort Harrison, Chapin's Bluff, and the 25th corps in January and February, 1865. He resigned when the war was over, 25 May, 1865, and now (1887) resides in Phillipsburg, N. J., where he has served as a member of the board of education.

HEDDING, Elijah, M. E. bishop, b. in Pine Plains, Dutchess county, N. Y., 7 June, 1780; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 9 April, 1852. In 1789 Rev. Benjamin Abbott, a pioneer of Methodism, preached in his neighborhood, and the mother and grandmother of young Hedding united with the Methodist church. With these the lad also soon became associated. A few years later the family removed and settled on a farm at Starksborough, Vt., a region where schools were as yet almost wholly unknown. Young Hedding became skeptical somewhat and irreligious, but was sometimes called on to read one of Wesley's sermons in the absence of a regular preacher. He was impressed with them, studied various doctrinal works, adopted Methodist views, and in the latter part of 1799, though not even licensed to preach, was drafted as a supply. He was admitted to the New York conference in 1801, and in 1807 was appointed presiding elder of New Hampshire district. In 1811 he was sent to Boston, and in 1817 to Maine, as presiding elder of Portland district. Later on he was pastor at Lynn common, and afterward presiding elder of Boston district. At the general conference held in Baltimore in May, 1824, after about twenty-five years of itinerant labors, he was elected and ordained bishop, and for nearly twen-

E. Hedding

ty-eight years longer served the church in that office. Bishop Hedding's episcopal life covered a large space in the formative period of American Methodism, and probably no other man contributed more largely than he to the form into which it grew, or more effectively sustained its original evangelistic spirit and methods. During most of the years of his episcopate he lived at Lynn, Mass., but in 1851 he removed to Poughkeepsie. He had been released by the general conference of 1848 from all obligation to labor any longer, and from that time onward his strength rapidly declined. His annual salary during his later years was $700, and when it was proposed to make it larger he earnestly objected, saying he should not know what to do with more. Bishop Hedding was an able theologian in respect to the great and fundamental elements of Christian truth and doctrine, a preacher of great force and convincing eloquence, dignified yet pleasant in his manners, and in private life happily blending seriousness and cheerfulness.

HEDGE, Levi, educator, b. in Hardwick, Mass., 19 April, 1766; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 3 Jan., 1844. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792, appointed a tutor in 1795, and in 1810 became professor of logic and metaphysics. In 1827 he exchanged that post for the Alford professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity, but was compelled by an attack of paralysis to resign in 1830. He published a "System of Logic" (Boston, 1818), which went through many editions, and was translated into German. He also prepared an abridgment of Brown's "Mental Philosophy" (1827).—His son, **Frederic Henry,** educator, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 12 Dec., 1805, was sent, in charge of George Bancroft, to school in Germany at the age of twelve, and remained five years. On his return he entered the junior class at Harvard, and was graduated in 1825. He then studied theology at the Cambridge divinity-school, was ordained in 1829, and settled over the Unitarian church in West Cambridge. In 1835 he took charge of a church in Bangor, Me., in 1850, after spending a year in Europe, became pastor of the Westminster church in Providence, R. I., and in 1856 of the church in Brookline, Mass. In 1857 he was made professor of ecclesiastical history in the divinity-school at Harvard, still retaining his pastoral charge, but resigned the pastorship in 1872 in order to assume the professorship of the German language in the college. He is noted as a public lecturer, as well as a pulpit orator. In 1853–'4 he lectured on mediæval history before the Lowell institute. He became editor of the "Christian Examiner" in 1858. Besides essays on the different schools of philosophy, notably magazine articles on St. Augustine, Leibnitz, Schopenhauer, and Coleridge, and other contributions to periodicals in prose and poetry, he has published "The Prose Writers of Germany," containing extracts and biographical sketches (Philadelphia, 1848); "A Christian Liturgy for the Use of the Church" (Boston, 1856); "Reason in Religion" (Boston, 1865); and "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition" (1870). He has also written hymns for the Unitarian church, and assisted in the compilation of a hymn-book (1853), and has published translations from the German poets.

HEFLIN, Robert Stell, lawyer, b. in Morgan county, Ga., 15 April, 1815. He was educated at Fayetteville, Ga., where his parents settled in 1832, was clerk of the county court in 1836–'9, admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised in Fayetteville and Wedowee. He was a member of the Georgia senate in 1840–'1, of the house of representatives in 1846 and 1849, and of the senate in 1857 and 1860. As an uncompromising Union man he was compelled to pass through the lines to Sherman's army in August, 1864. He was appointed judge of probate in 1865, and elected to that office in 1866, was a presidential elector in 1868, and was then elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 7 Dec., 1869, to 3 March, 1871.

HEG, Hans C., soldier, b. in Norway in 1829; killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., 19 Sept., 1863. He was brought by his father to the United States when eleven years of age, and settled in Wisconsin. He went to California during the gold excitement in 1849, returned in 1851, established himself as a farmer and merchant near Milwaukee, and was elected commissioner of state-prisons in 1859. In 1861 he entered the volunteer army as a major, and was commissioned colonel of the 15th Wisconsin infantry, a Scandinavian regiment, on 30 Sept., 1861. His regiment took part in the reduction of Island No. 10, and afterward in the surprise and capture of Union City, Tenn.; also in the battle of Chaplin Hills, in the pursuit of Gen. Bragg's forces, and the contests at Stone River and Murfreesboro. On 29 April he was placed in command of a brigade, and took part in the movements of the 20 corps, resulting in the evacuation of Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and Chattanooga, and at Chickamauga, where he fell at the head of his forces on the second day of the fight.

HEHL, Matthew, Moravian bishop, b. in Ebersbach, Würtemberg, 30 April, 1705; d. in Lititz, Pa., 4 Dec., 1787. He was graduated at the University of Tübingen, and after being consecrated to the episcopacy, 24 Sept., 1751, in London, came to this country as assistant of Bishop Spangenberg (*q. v.*). His first seat was at Bethlehem, Pa., where he superintended the neighboring country churches and the educational institutions of the Moravians. In 1756 he transferred his residence to Lititz, Lancaster co., Pa., and for twenty-eight years had the oversight of the churches of that vicinity, as also of those in Maryland, retaining his seat in the governing board at Bethlehem. Hehl was a learned divine, an eloquent preacher, and wrote numerous hymns.

HEILPRIN, Phineas Mendel, scholar, b. in Lublin, Russian Poland, in November, 1801; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 Jan., 1863. He early settled in Piotrkow and subsequently in Tomaszow, where he became a manufacturer and merchant, but, in consequence of oppression by the Russian government, he removed in 1842 to Hungary. His sympathy was with the people in 1848, and after the failure of the revolutionary movement he determined to leave the country. In 1859 he came to the United States, where he remained until his death. He was a close student of the Talmud, and also of the Greek and later German philosophers, acquiring a high reputation among Jewish scholars as a conservative reformer. His works, written in Hebrew, include several controversial writings, dealing with the reform movement among the Jews.—His son, **Michael,** b. in Piotrkow, Poland, in 1823, warmly espoused the cause of the Hungarian rebellion in 1848, and was attached in 1849 to the literary bureau of the department of the interior during Kossuth's brief sway. In 1856 he came to the United States, and soon acquired a reputation for scholarship, both in the oriental and modern languages. He has been a frequent contributor to literary journals, and his work in connection with the "American Cyclopædia" shows his industry, breadth of view, and exact scholarly attainments. Mr. Heilprin has taken special interest in the Rus-

sian-Jewish emigrants to the United States since 1882, and his intelligent direction and ardent personal sympathy have led to the establishment of several successful agricultural colonies in this country. He has published "The Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews" (vols. i. and ii., New York, 1879–'80).—Michael's son, **Louis,** writer, b. in Miskolcz, Hungary, 2 July, 1851, came with his father to the United States in 1856. His education was received from private sources, and he has been associated with his father in literary work. He has published "The Historical Reference-Book" (New York, 1885).—Another son of Michael, **Angelo,** naturalist, b. in Satoralja-Ujhely, Hungary, 31 March, 1853, came to this country in 1856, but afterward returned to Europe for his education, and studied natural history in London, Geneva, Florence, and Vienna. In 1880 he was appointed professor of invertebrate paleontology at the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia, in 1883 was made curator in charge of the museum, and in 1885 became professor of geology at the Wagner free institute of science in Philadelphia. Prof. Heilprin is also an artist of ability, and has exhibited "Autumn's First Whisper" (1880) at the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, and "Forest Exiles" (1883) at the Boston museum of fine arts. His scientific publications include "Contributions to the Tertiary Geology and Paleontology of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1884); "Town Geology: The Lesson of the Philadelphia Rocks" (1885); "The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals" (New York, 1887); and "Explorations on the West Coast of Florida and in the Okeechobee Wilderness" (Philadelphia, 1887).

HEIN, Piet, Dutch naval officer, b. in Delftshaven in 1570; d. at sea, 20 Aug., 1629. His father was a sailor on a man-of-war, and when scarcely fifteen years old the son became an apprentice under him. Both were captured by the Spaniards, and remained four years in the galleys, suffering so much that young Piet swore to revenge himself. He rose, by gallantry, to be vice-admiral of the East India company in 1616, and directed the armament of the fleet that was sent in 1624 against the Spanish colonies of South America. Jacob Willekens was appointed admiral, and Hein his chief-of-staff. The fleet arrived at Morro de São Paulo, thirty-six miles from Bahia, on 9 May, 1625, and the admirals immediately began operations. Diego de Mendoça, governor-general of Brazil, together with Marcos Texeira, bishop of Bahia, defended the place valiantly, but, on 10 June, Hein, after a hot engagement, crossed the bar of the harbor of San Salvador, and, by threatening the city with bombardment, obliged the governor to capitulate. Willekens returned to Holland on 2 Aug., 1625, leaving Hein with the marines and twelve men-of-war. During his absence on an expedition against Espiritu Santo, a strong Portuguese and Spanish fleet recaptured Bahia, and Hein sailed for Amsterdam, where he arrived in October, 1625, bringing enormous spoils. In the following year the East India company appointed him admiral, and gave him the command of a fleet of thirteen vessels, with orders to attack the coast of Brazil again. On 3 May, 1626, he attacked Todos os Santos, Bahia, and captured twenty-one merchant vessels that were anchored in the harbor, losing only three of his own ships. After a successful expedition against Rio Janeiro, where he also captured many prizes, he returned to the Texel, 26 Oct., 1626. Two years later the company sent Hein to capture the treasure-fleet that every year brought to Spain the tribute of the American colonies. With a fleet of twenty-four vessels he sailed from the Texel, 20 May, 1628, and, lying in wait at Havana, he met, on 9 Sept., near the coast of Cuba, the Spanish fleet of twenty well-armed vessels, and captured it after a desperate battle. The value of the booty was estimated at 18,000,000 piastres, and Hein was rewarded by the appointment of grand admiral of Holland. In the spring of 1629 he set out with a powerful fleet against the corsairs of Dunkerque, and, meeting a Spanish squadron on his way, defeated it, but received in the action a mortal wound. His country erected for him a mausoleum at Delft.

HEINTZELMAN, Samuel Peter, soldier, b. in Manheim, Lancaster co., Pa., 30 Sept., 1805; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 May, 1880. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, and entered the army as 2d lieutenant of infantry. He spent several years in border service, and had his first experience of war in Florida, against the Indians. He served during the Mexican war with the rank of captain. At Huamantla he won distinction for bravery, and on 9 Oct., 1847, he was brevetted major. He organized a battalion of recruits and convalescent soldiers at Vera Cruz, and marched them to the city of Mexico. From 1849 till 1855 he served in California, where he had some rough experience with the Coyote and Yuma Indians, and established Fort Yuma on the Colorado river. In 1859–'60 he was in command of the troops on the Rio Grande against Mexican marauders. In May, 1861, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services against the Indians in California, and ordered to Washington to take the office of inspector-general of the forces. In May of the same year he was commissioned colonel of the 17th regular infantry. On 17 May he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and ordered to the command of a brigade at Alexandria. He commanded a division of McDowell's army at Bull Run, and was wounded. During the organization of the army under Gen. McClellan, in the winter of 1861–'2, he retained command of his division. When the Army of the Potomac began to move, in March, 1862, Heintzelman was in command of the 3d army corps, was in the battle of Williamsburg on 5 May, was made major-general of volunteers on the same day, took an active part in the battle of Fair Oaks, where he commanded the 3d and 4th corps, and for his gallantry in both the first and second day's fighting was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. At the head of his command he took part in the seven days' fighting around Richmond, afterward joined Pope in his Virginia campaign, and at the second battle of Bull Run his corps formed the right wing of Pope's army. During the Maryland campaign he was in command of the defences at Washington, and later he was appointed to the command of the Department of Washington, and of the 22d army corps, which appointment he held during the battles of Chan-

cellorsville and Gettysburg. He was relieved in October, 1863, and in January of the following year was put in command of the Northern Department, embracing Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. For some time before August, 1865, he was on court-martial duty. In March of that year he was brevetted major-general in the regular army, and in September resumed command of the 17th infantry, in New York harbor and in Texas. On 22 Feb., 1869, he was retired with the rank of colonel, and on 29 April, by special act of congress, was placed on the retired list, with the rank of major-general, to date from 22 Feb. His public career ended with his retirement from the army.

HEISS, Michael, archbishop, b. in Pfahldorf, Bavaria, 12 April, 1818. He was a student in the University of Munich from 1835 till 1839, at first in the faculty of law and afterward in that of theology. He then entered the theological seminary in Eichstädt and was ordained priest by Cardinal Reisach, 18 Oct., 1840, although he had not yet attained the canonical age. A visit of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, first suggested to him the idea of laboring in the United States. He arrived in New York, 17 Dec., 1842, and in 1843 became pastor of the Church of the Mother of God, in Covington, Ky. In 1844 his friend, Dr. Henni, was appointed bishop of Milwaukee, and on the invitation of this prelate he went to Wisconsin, where, besides acting as secretary to the bishop, he engaged in missionary work. In 1846 he founded the Church of St. Mary in Milwaukee, the first Roman Catholic parochial church and the first church built of brick in that city. He was in Europe for his health in 1850–'2, and on his return opened an ecclesiastical school in his own house. Afterward the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales was founded on the shores of Lake Michigan, and Father Heiss was appointed its first rector. About this time he became noted as a theological writer. When the diocese of La Crosse, on the Mississippi, was founded, he was named for the new see, and was consecrated bishop, 6 Sept., 1868. The diocese of Bishop Heiss extended over that part of Wisconsin north and west of Wisconsin river as far as the Mississippi. Under his administration several Roman Catholic churches were erected, the new cathedral was built, the Sisters of St. Francis were established in La Crosse, and an episcopal residence was built at his own expense. Twenty-five parochial schools and two asylums were opened. St. John's college was founded at Prairie du Chien, and other schools were built. During the twelve years when he had charge of the diocese, the number of churches had increased from forty to eighty-six. In 1880 he was nominated coadjutor to Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, with right of succession, and he was created Archbishop of Adrianople in partibus infidelium, 14 March of that year. He became metropolitan of Milwaukee in September, 1881. Archbishop Heiss took an active part as theologian in the Baltimore council of 1849, in that of St. Louis in 1855, and in the plenary council of Baltimore of 1866. He was one of the chief members of the Vatican council of 1869–'70, and also a member of one of the four great commissions, each of which consisted of twelve bishops, who represented all parts of the world. His theological works, which include "Ueber die vier Evangelien," and "Ueber die Ehe," were published in Milwaukee.

HEISTER, Leopold Philip de, soldier, b. in 1707; d. in Hesse-Cassel, 19 Nov., 1777. He was a crippled veteran of many campaigns when he was selected to command the Hessian troops that were hired by the British government for service against the American colonies. He landed on Long Island near New Utrecht with two full Hessian brigades on 25 Aug., 1776, three days after the arrival of Gen. William Howe with the British troops. The tedious passage of thirteen weeks from Spithead had tried him sorely; "his patience and tobacco had become exhausted. He called for hock, and swallowed large potations to the health of his friends." Soon after debarking, the invading army prepared for marching, the Hessians under De Heister forming the centre, or main body. They cannonaded the works at Flatbush pass, and De Heister ordered Count Donop to storm the redoubt, while he pressed forward with his troops. "Our Hessians and our brave Highlanders gave no quarter," wrote a British officer, "and it was a fine sight to see with what alacrity they despatched the rebels with their bayonets, after we surrounded them so they could not resist." Heister also commanded the Hessians at White Plains, 28 Oct., 1776.

HEITZMAN, Charles, physician, b. in Vinkovcze, Hungary, 2 Oct., 1836. His father, Martin Heitzman, was a surgeon in the Austrian army. The son was educated in the University of Pesth and in that of Vienna, where he was graduated in 1859. He then lectured on morbid anatomy in the Vienna university, and in 1874 came to New York, where he established a laboratory for microscopical research. His specialty is dermatology, and he was vice-president of the American dermatological society, besides being a member of other medical associations. His publications include "Chirurgische, Pathologie und Therapie" (2 vols., 1864–'8); "Descriptive and Topographical Anatomy of Man in 600 Illustrations" (2 vols., 3d ed., 1886); and papers on "Kenntniss der Dünndarmzotten" and "Untersuchungen über das Protoplasma," in the "Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Sciences" (Vienna, 1867–'73). His chief work is "Microscopic Morphology of the Animal Body" (1873).

HELFENSTEIN, John Conrad Albert, clergyman, b. in Moszbach, Germany, 16 Feb., 1748; d. in Germantown, Pa., 17 May, 1790. He studied theology at Heidelberg, and was appointed by the synod of Holland missionary to America, with Rev. John H. Helffrich and Rev. John G. Gebhard. Soon after his arrival in New York, 14 Jan., 1772, he took charge of a congregation in Germantown, and was one of the fathers of the German Reformed church in this country. In 1775 he accepted a call to Lancaster, Pa., where he frequently preached to the Hessian prisoners. He returned to Germantown in 1779, and remained there till his death. Several small volumes of his sermons have been published.

HELIAS D'HUMONDE, Ferdinand Mary, clergyman, b. in Ghent, Belgium, 3 Aug., 1796; d. in Toas, Cole co., Mo., 11 Aug., 1874. He belonged to a noble Belgian family, and his brother was prime-minister of that kingdom for several years. Ferdinand entered the Society of Jesus in 1817, and at the close of his novitiate was appointed professor and prefect of studies in the high-school of Brieg, Switzerland. After several years he was summoned to Rome to act as assistant secretary to the father-general of the order, and subsequently was assigned to the American mission. He arrived in the United States, 19 May, 1833, and was immediately appointed master of novices in the Jesuit college, Frederick, Md. Shortly afterward he organized at St. Louis a German congregation, which, through his labors, became one of the largest in the country. He also built St. Joseph's church for the use of the German Catholics. In

1838 he organized the first German congregation outside of St. Louis at Washington, Franklin co., Mo., and founded a church. From Washington he made his way through the wilderness, with compass in hand, to Westphalia, Osage co., where he organized a church and founded a mission. In course of time he organized congregations and built churches in Rich Fountain in the same county, in Saint Thomas and Jefferson City, in Toas, Cole co., in Booneville, Cooper co., and in several other places. His missionary labors extended to Westport and Independence, the extreme western settlements of the state. For the last twenty-four years of his life he was principally stationed at Toas, near Jefferson City. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he continued to perform his functions until the day before his death.

HELLMUTH, Isaac, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Warsaw, Poland, 14 Dec., 1819. He is of Jewish descent, was educated at Breslau, and, having been converted to Christianity and ordained in the Anglican church, settled in Canada about 1856. He was appointed successively archdeacon and dean of the diocese of Huron, and on 24 Aug., 1870, was consecrated coadjutor-bishop, with the title of bishop of Norfolk. In 1871, on the death of Bishop Cronyn, Dr. Hellmuth succeeded him as bishop of Huron, but resigned this office in 1883 on being appointed assistant bishop in the diocese of Ripon. Since 1885 he has been rector of Bridlington, Yorkshire. While in Canada he established Huron college for the education of the future clergy of the diocese, and was principal and divinity professor in it in 1863. A few months afterward the London collegiate school, since named Hellmuth college, was erected, and he also established a ladies' college, which was opened in 1869.

HELM, Israel, colonist, b. in Sweden; d. after 1693. He was one of the early emigrants from Sweden to the Delaware. In 1659 he resided at Passyunk, now in Philadelphia, and was employed there as collector of customs. In 1668 he, with others, obtained from Gov. Nicolls a grant of land embracing nearly the whole of Calken Hook, and in the same year was appointed a member of Capt. Carr's council. In 1674 he was commissioned as one of the justices "for the river," and doubtless assisted in holding a court at Upland some years before the "Upland court," of which the records have been preserved, and of which he was also one of the justices. Having learned the language of the Indians, he was frequently employed as an interpreter, and acted as such in 1675 at the conference between Gov. Andros, the magistrates of New Castle, Del., and the Indian sachem of New Jersey, when the treaty of peace was renewed. He had acquired the title of captain, and, as the Swedish government sent a considerable number of Swedish soldiers to the colony, it may reasonably be supposed that he first came in a military capacity. During his residence on the Delaware he made a visit to his native country.

HELM, John Larue, governor of Kentucky, b. in Hardin county, Ky., 4 July, 1802; d. in Elizabethtown, Ky., 8 Sept., 1867. He was descended from Maj. Benjamin and Capt. Leonard Helm, of Fauquier county, Va., early pioneers of Kentucky, who were distinguished in Indian warfare. At an early age he was employed in the office of the circuit clerk, afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar, and appointed county attorney. He was in the state house of representatives in 1826–'37, and state senator from 1844 till 1848 and again from 1865 till 1867, when he resigned. He presided in the legislature seven years, was elected lieutenant-governor in 1848, and in 1850 became governor, which office he held till 1852. In 1854 he was made president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He was again chosen governor of Kentucky after the civil war, and was inaugurated at his residence in Elizabethtown on 3 Sept., 1867, five days before his death.—His son, **Ben Hardin,** soldier, b. in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1830; d. in Georgia, 21 Sept., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1851, assigned to the 2d dragoons, and served in the cavalry-school for practice at Carlisle, Pa., and on frontier duty at Fort Lincoln, Texas. He resigned his commission on 9 Oct., 1852. From 1854 till 1858 he practised law in Elizabethtown, and from 1858 till 1861 in Louisville, Ky. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1855–'6, and commonwealth attorney for the 3d district of Kentucky from 1856 till 1858. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as colonel of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, served at Shiloh, and was made brigadier-general in March, 1862. He took part in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, where he commanded a division, led a Kentucky brigade at Vicksburg in the summer of 1862, and commanded a division at Chickamauga, where he was fatally wounded.

HELMUTH, Justus Christian Henry, clergyman, b. in Helmstadt, Brunswick, Germany, 16 May, 1745; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Feb., 1825. His father died when the son was a mere boy, but a nobleman sent him to the orphan house in Halle, and afterward to the university there, where he received a thorough education in the classics and theology. He was ordained to the ministry at Wernigerode in 1769, and in the same year came to this country in response to an urgent call from Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania. On his arrival, he was at once elected pastor of the congregation at Lancaster, Pa., for ten years, and in 1779 he removed to Philadelphia in answer to a unanimous call from St. Michael's, the first Lutheran congregation in the city. Here he spent the remainder of his life, serving as pastor until 1820. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1780, and that of D. D. in 1785. In the same institution he held for eighteen years the chair of German and Oriental languages, and was regarded as one of the best linguistic scholars of his time. In 1785, with his colleague and intimate friend, Dr. Schmidt, he established a private seminary at Philadelphia, for the education of young men for the ministry, which continued for twenty years, until age and pressure of other labors prevented them from attending properly to the work. In this private institution many of the early Lutheran pastors received their theological training. Dr. Helmuth was frequently elected to ecclesiastical offices of honor and trust, and was identified with many of the public institutions of Philadelphia. Though he was partial to the German language, it did not prevent him from taking an interest in the various activities, educational and religious, of his adopted country. His published works include "Taufe und heilige Schrift" (1793); "Unterhaltungen mit Gott"; books for children, and a volume of German hymns. For several years he edited the "Evangelical Magazine," a German periodical of Philadelphia.

HELPER, Hinton Rowan, author, b. near Mocskville, Davie co., N. C., 27 Dec., 1829. He was graduated at Mocksville academy in 1848. In 1851 he went to California by way of Cape Horn, and spent nearly three years on the Pacific coast. He was appointed U. S. consul at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, in 1861, and held this office

until 1867. In 1867 he returned to Asheville, N. C., where he resided until he settled in New York. He has travelled extensively through North, South, and Central America, in Europe, and also in Africa. He is the projector of the "Three Americas Railway," which he proposes shall eventually form one connected line from Bering strait to the Strait of Magellan. He was the originator and efficient promoter of the commercial commission from the United States to Central and South America. Mr. Helper was brought into notice just before the civil war by his "Impending Crisis of the South" (New York, 1857). In this book he earnestly opposed slavery on economical grounds, although he was not friendly to the colored race. The work was used by the Republican party as a campaign document in 1860, and 140,000 copies were sold between 1857 and 1861. His other works are "The Land of Gold" (Baltimore, 1855); "Nojoque, a Question for a Continent" (New York and London, 1867); "The Negroes in Negroland, the Negroes in America, and the Negroes Generally" (New York, 1868); and "The Three Americas Railway" (St. Louis, 1881).

HELPS, Sir Arthur, English author, b. in England in 1817; d. in London, 7 March, 1875. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, became private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer, and was appointed commissioner of French, Spanish, and Danish claims. He was afterward secretary to the chief secretary for Ireland, in 1859 became clerk of the privy council, and was knighted in 1872. Those of his books that refer specially to America are "Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen" (London, 1848); "The Spanish Conquest in America, and its Relation to the History of Slavery" (1855); "The Life of Columbus" (1869); "The Life of Pizarro" (1869); and "Life of Cortez" (1871). Most of his works have been re-published in Boston, Mass.

HEMBEL, William, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Sept., 1764; d. there, 12 June, 1851. He studied medicine, and was qualified to receive a diploma, but refused to apply for it on account of deafness, which he thought would incapacitate him for practice. He served as a volunteer in the medical department of the Revolutionary army in Virginia, practised gratuitously for many years among the poor of Philadelphia, and was noted for benevolence. He was president of the Academy of natural sciences from 1840 till 1849, when he resigned, owing to his infirmity.

HEMMENWAY, Moses, clergyman, b. in Framingham, Mass., in 1735; d. in Wells, Mass., 5 Aug., 1811. He was graduated at Harvard in 1755, and was a classmate of John Adams, with whom he corresponded for many years. After studying theology, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Wells on 8 Aug., 1759, which charge he held until his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1785, and from Dartmouth in 1792. His publications are "Seven Sermons on the Obligation and Encouragement of the Unregenerate to labor for the Meat which endureth to Everlasting Life" (1767); "Vindication of the Power, Obligation, etc., of the Unregenerate to attend the Means of Grace, against the Exceptions of Samuel Hopkins in his Reply to Mills" (1772); "Remarks on Rev. Mr. Hopkins's Answer to a Tract entitled 'A Vindication,' etc." (1774); and numerous other sermons.

HEMPEL, Charles Julius, physician, b. in Solingen, Prussia, 5 Sept., 1811; d. in Grand Rapids, Mich., 25 Sept., 1879. After completing his collegiate course at Solingen, he attended lectures at the "Université de France," in Paris, and assisted Michelet, who succeeded Guizot in the chair of history, in the publication of his "History of France." He came to the United States in 1835, and for ten years resided in the family of Signor Maroncelli, the intimate friend of the revolutionist Silvio Pellico, where he imbibed an ardent love for music and Italian literature. While attending medical lectures at the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1845, he became associated with several eminent homœopathic practitioners, and soon after his graduation he began to translate some of the more important works relating to homœopathy. He was appointed to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia in 1857, and afterward removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he engaged in a large practice. His health failing, he went abroad; but the change was not beneficial, and he returned to Grand Rapids, where he died. Dr. Hempel was one of the earliest honorary members of the British homœopathic society, and was the recipient of diplomas and certificates of membership from many medical colleges and associations. He wrote a work on the "Life of Christ" in the German language, another on "The True Organization of the New Church," also a "New Grammar of the German Language." He published numerous translations, including Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" (5 vols., Philadelphia, 1846); Hartmann's "Acute and Chronic Diseases" (4 vols., 1849); Jahr's "Mental Diseases and their Homœopathic Treatment" (1853); and "Diseases of Women and Children" (1853); and was the author of "Christendom and Civilization" (1840); a "System of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," his chief work (1859); "Homœopathic Theory and Practice in Surgical Disease," with Mr. J. Beakly (1865); and "The Science of Homœopathy" (1874).

HEMPHILL, John, senator, b. in Chester district, S. C., in 1803; d. in Richmond, Va., 4 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1825, settled at Sumter, and edited a nullification paper in 1832–'3. He then removed to Texas, and for many years was chief justice of the supreme court of that state. In 1858 he was elected U. S. senator, serving from 1859 till his resignation and subsequent expulsion on 6 July, 1861. Judge Hemphill was one of the fourteen senators who on 6 Jan., 1861, met in caucus and adopted the resolutions recommending to their states immediate secession, "a general convention to be holden in Montgomery, Ala." In February, 1861, he was deputy to the Confederate provisional congress.

HEMPHILL, Joseph, jurist, b. in Delaware county, Pa., in 1770; died in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 May, 1842. He received an academic education, studied law, and began to practise in Chester county. He was an active Federalist, and in 1800 was elected to congress, serving one term, and distinguishing himself by a speech on the judiciary bill in 1801. In 1803 he removed to Philadelphia, was appointed the first president judge of that city and county, and served again in congress from 6 Dec., 1819, till 1826, when he resigned. In 1829 he was again elected as a Jackson Democrat, and served one term. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1831–'2.

HENCK, John Benjamin, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in October, 1816. He was graduated at Harvard in 1840, and became professor of Latin and Greek in Baltimore college. In 1842 he was called to a similar chair in the Germantown academy, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1847. He then turned his attention to civil en-

gineering, studying in the office of Felton and Parker, Charlestown, Mass., and in 1848–'9 had charge of the building of a railroad from Charlestown, N. H., to Windsor, Vt. In 1849 he was in charge of the construction of the Harvard branch railroad near Boston, after which he established an office in Boston, and was frequently called upon as an expert to decide on the work of others. Later he had charge of the laying out and filling up of new lands of the state of Massachusetts and Boston water-power company, now known as the Back-bay district in Boston. In 1865 he became professor of civil engineering in the Massachusetts institute of technology, where he remained until 1881. But meanwhile he continued his oversight of the laying out of streets and lots in the back bay. He wrote numerous poems, mathematical papers, and a "Field-Book for Railway Engineers" (New York, 1860).

HENDEE, Mrs., heroine, b. in 1754. When the Indians burned Royalton, Vt., in 1776, her husband, Joshua Hendee, was absent in a Vermont regiment, and she was at work in an adjacent field. The Indians entered her house, seized her children, and carried them across White river, where it was a hundred yards wide and too deep for fording. Mrs. Hendee dashed into the river, swam and waded through, and, entering the camp, regardless of the tomahawks that were flourished about her head, demanded her children's release, and persevered until her request was granted. She carried them across the stream, landed them in safety on the other bank, and, returning three times in succession, procured the release of fifteen children belonging to her neighbors. On her final return to the camp the Indians were so struck with her courage that one of them declared that so brave a squaw deserved to be carried across the stream, and taking her on his back swam with her to the place where the rescued children were awaiting her return. She was twenty-two years old when she performed this feat, and in 1818 she was living in Sharon, Vt., with her third husband, whose name was Mosher. It is thought that she removed to one of the western states about 1820.

HENDEL, William, clergyman, b. in the Palatinate, Germany, about 1730; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Sept., 1798. After completing his theological studies, he removed to the United States in 1764 and became one of the pioneers of the German Reformed church in this country. Between 1769 and 1782 he was pastor of nine congregations at one time in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Pa., besides making several missionary tours. In 1794 he removed to Philadelphia, and during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1798 died of that disease. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1788.

HENDERSON, Archibald, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1785; d. in Washington, D. C., 6 Jan., 1859. He was appointed lieutenant of marines, 4 June, 1806; captain in April, 1811; brevet major in 1814; lieutenant-colonel, 17 Oct., 1820; and colonel, 1 July, 1834. During the Florida war he commanded a battery of marines, was engaged in the skirmish on the Hatcheluskee, 27 Jan., 1837, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service while in command of the marines in Florida, Alabama, and in Tennessee, against the hostile Indians, 27 Jan., 1837.

HENDERSON, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Ireland about 1681; d. in Queen Anne parish, Md., 27 Aug., 1751. Having been admitted to holy orders by the Bishop of London in 1710, he was appointed to a mission at Dover, Kent co., Delaware, came to the United States, and was involved in an ecclesiastical dispute with Gov. Robert Hunter, of Delaware. He returned to England in 1711, and in 1712 was appointed to the first Episcopal mission on the western shore of Maryland, in Queen Anne parish, Prince George co., and marrying the widow of a wealthy jurist and planter, Gabriel Duval, built a chapel near their residence. In 1716 he was appointed by the Bishop of London commissary of the Church of England on the western shore of Maryland. In 1717 he became rector of the parish of St. Anne, and in 1729 was commissary of the entire colony. He visited England in 1737, was elected the first colonial member of the Society for the propagation of the gospel, and obtained liberal donations in its interests. He bequeathed all his property to this society.

HENDERSON, James Alexander, lawyer, b. in Stoke, Devonshire, England, in February, 1821. He came to Canada in 1835, and completed his educational course at Upper Canada college. He was admitted to the bar of Ontario in 1843, and has practised at Kingston ever since. He first entered into a partnership with the late Sir Henry Smith, which continued until the death of the latter in 1868, and has been a master in chancery since 1851. He was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Ontario in 1862, and is a member of the council of Trinity college, Toronto, which, in 1863, conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L.

HENDERSON, John, U. S. senator, b. in a northern state in 1795; d. in Pass Christian, Miss., in 1857. He removed to Mississippi in early manhood, and began the practice of law in Woodville, Wilkinson co., about 1820. In 1835 he served in the state legislature, and was the author of the resolutions impeaching the validity of the laws that admitted members to the legislature from the counties that had been newly formed out of Indian cessions. In 1849 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Whig. At the expiration of his term he allied himself with the politicians of the extreme southern school, favored the annexation of Texas, the conquest of Cuba and Mexico, and was connected with Gen. John A. Quitman in his schemes regarding those enterprises. In 1851 he was arrested with Gen. Quitman, and tried before the U. S. district court at New Orleans for violating the neutrality laws of 1818 by his complicity with the Lopez expedition against Cuba. He was acquitted, but afterward retired from public life.

HENDERSON, John Brooks, senator, b. near Danville, Va., 16 Nov., 1826. He removed with his parents to Missouri in 1836, spent his early years on a farm, and taught while receiving his education. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and in that year and 1856 was elected to the legislature, originating the state railroad and banking laws in 1857. He was a presidential elector in 1856 and 1860, and opposed Pierce's administration after the president's message on the Kansas question. Mr. Henderson was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic convention of 1860, and to the State convention of 1861 to determine whether Missouri should secede. In June, 1861, he equipped a regiment of state militia, which he commanded for a time. On the expulsion of Trusten Polk from the U. S. Senate, in 1862, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1863 was elected for the full term ending in 1869, serving as chairman on the committee on Indian affairs. He was one of the seven Republican senators whose votes defeated the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He was a commissioner to treat with hostile tribes of Indians in 1867, and in 1875 was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney to prosecute men that were accused of evad-

ing the revenue laws, but reflected on President Grant in one of his arguments and was removed from this office.—His wife, **Mary Foote,** author, b. in New York about 1835, is a daughter of Judge Elisha Foote (*q. v.*). She was married to Mr. Henderson in Washington, D. C., removed with him to St. Louis, Mo., and has taken a wide interest in woman's suffrage, serving as president of the State suffrage association in 1876. In that year she organized in St. Louis the School of design, or Industrial art-school, and in 1879 the Woman's exchange. From 1881 till 1885 she studied art in the Washington university, St. Louis. She has published "Practical Cooking and Dinner-Giving" (New York, 1876), and "Diet for the Sick" (1885).

HENDERSON, Matthew, missionary, b. in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1736; d. in Washington county, Pa., 2 Oct., 1795. He was educated at Glasgow university, studied theology under Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, was licensed to preach in 1756, and ordained in 1758. Immediately afterward he came to Pennsylvania as missionary to the British colonies, and settled in Oxford, Lancaster co., where he labored for twenty years. In 1782 he removed to Washington county, and became pastor of the Associate Reformed church of Chartiers and Buffalo, being the only clergyman of his denomination in that portion of Pennsylvania. He lived in a rude cabin, and preached in a tent in winter and in the open fields in summer, but his ministry was attended with success and he had a great influence over his parishioners. Henderson was large and powerful. On one occasion while travelling to a distant congregation he lodged at a tavern where he was treated with much rudeness by two men. He endured their insults with so much patience that they were encouraged finally to assault him, mistaking his mildness for timidity, when he threw off his black coat, and with the exclamation, "Lie there, Rev. Mr. Henderson! and now, Matthew, defend yourself," he seized one of the men, dashed him through the open window, and was preparing to send the other after him, when the second ruffian escaped. Mr. Henderson was killed by the fall of a tree, in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry.

HENDERSON, Peter, gardener, b. in Pathhead, near Edinburgh, Scotland, 25 June, 1823. He was educated at the parish-school of Pathhead, studied botany while serving an apprenticeship as a gardener, and in 1840 obtained the medal given by the experimental gardeners of Edinburgh for the best collection of dried specimens of plants. He afterward came to the United States, engaged in greenhouse horticulture in Jersey City, also as seedsman in New York, and his business in both departments is now the largest in the United States. He is the author of "Gardening for Profit," which has attained a sale of over 100,000 copies (New York, 1866); "Practical Floriculture" (1868); "Gardening for Pleasure" (1875); "Henderson's Handbook of Plants" (1881); "Garden and Farm Topics" (1884); and "How the Farm Pays" (1884).

HENDERSON, Richard, pioneer, b. in Hanover county, Va., in 1734; d. in Hillsborough, Granville co., N. C., 30 Jan., 1785. His parents were poor, and he had grown to manhood before he learned to read or write. While yet a young man he was appointed to be constable, and was subsequently made under-sheriff. He removed to North Carolina in 1762, and, having devoted his leisure time to the perusal of such law-books as fell in his way, was admitted to the bar. In 1769 he was appointed associate judge of the superior court. In September, 1770, the populace, which had been aroused by the unjust system of taxation, enforced by the loyal governor, Tryon, arose, and, armed with cudgels and cow-skin whips, broke into the court over which Judge Henderson was presiding, attempted to strike him, and forced him to leave the bench. When independence was declared, in 1775, and the state government organized in North Carolina, he was re-elected judge, but declined to accept, as he had become interested in an extensive scheme for the acquirement of land. He had previously been involved in unsuccessful speculations, and, in the hope of retrieving his fortunes, formed the "Transylvania land company," and succeeded in 1775 in negotiating with the chiefs of the Cherokee nation a treaty known as the "Treaty of Watoga," by which all that tract of land lying between the Cumberland river, the Cumberland mountains, and the Kentucky river, and situated south of the Ohio, was transferred for a reasonable consideration to the company. By this treaty Henderson and his associates became the proprietors of an extent of territory comprising more than half the present state of Kentucky. A government was at once organized, of which Henderson was made president, with its capital at Boonesborough. The new country was named Transylvania. The first legislature held its session under a large elm-tree, near the walls of a fort. Among the eighteen members were Daniel Boone, Richard Calloway, Thomas Slaughter, John Floyd, and James Harrod. By a compact between the proprietors and the colonists, a liberal administration was established, features of which were an annual election of delegates, and entire freedom of opinion in matters of religion. The appointment of the judges was to be in the hands of the proprietors, but the former were to be answerable to the people for malfeasance in office. The sole power to raise and appropriate moneys was given to a popular convention. Henderson's purchase from the Indians was subsequently annulled by the state of Virginia, as an infringement of its chartered rights. But to compensate the proprietors for settling the wilderness, the legislature granted them a tract of land twelve miles square on the Ohio, below the mouth of Greene river. In 1779 Judge Henderson was appointed with five other commissioners to run the line between Virginia and North Carolina, into Powell's valley. The same year he removed to Tennessee, practised law at Nashville, and returning to North Carolina, in 1780, settled on his large plantation and engaged in farming. A town, a village, and a county are named in his honor.—His brother, **Pleasant,** soldier, b. in Hanover county, Va., 9 Jan., 1756; d. in Huntington, Tenn., 10 Dec., 1842, studied law with his brother Richard, entered the Revolutionary army in 1775, and at the close of the war was major of Col. Malmedy's mounted corps. In 1789 he succeeded John Haywood as clerk of the house of commons of North Carolina, holding office continuously for forty years. In 1831 he removed to Tennessee.—Richard's son, **Archibald,** lawyer, b. in Granville county, N. C., in 1768; d. in Salisbury, N. C., 1 Oct., 1822, was educated at Granville county academy, and settled in the practice of law at Salisbury. From 1799 till 1803 he was a member of congress, having been chosen as a Federalist, but supported Thomas Jefferson for the presidency in 1800. In 1807–'20 he served in the North Carolina house of commons. He was the acknowledged head of the bar in northwestern North Carolina, and distinguished throughout the state as an advocate.—Another son, **Leonard,** jurist, b. in Granville county, N. C., 6 Oct., 1772; d. near Williamsborough, N. C., 13 Aug., 1833, was educated in the county schools,

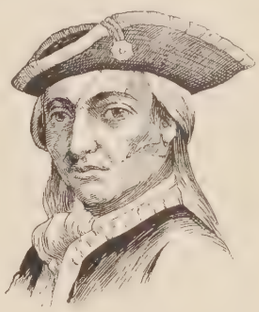
studied law in Hillsborough, and after his admission to the bar was for several years clerk of the district court of Hillsborough. He became judge of the appellate court in 1808, was elevated to the supreme bench in 1818, and appointed chief justice in 1829. His law-school, which he conducted throughout his judicial career, was the most popular in the state.—Leonard's nephew, **James Pinckney,** statesman, b. in Lincoln county, N. C., 31 March, 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 June, 1858, was educated in Lincolnton, N. C., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He removed to Mississippi in 1835, remained there till the Texas difficulties began, and, volunteering in the Texan army, was appointed brigadier-general in 1836. On the disbanding of the troops he was appointed by President Samuel Houston attorney-general, was subsequently secretary of state in 1837–'9, and in the latter part of this year visited England and France to procure the recognition of Texan independence. Resuming his practice in 1840, he entered into partnership with Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, at San Antonio. He was special minister to the United States in 1844, to negotiate the annexation of the republic, and was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1845. He was elected governor of Texas in 1846, and, in response to the call for volunteers, took command of the Texas corps, was distinguished at Monterey, and received the thanks of congress and a sword for bravery in action. In 1857 he was appointed U. S. senator as a state-rights Democrat, to fill the unexpired term of his partner, Thomas J. Rusk, who had just died. Henderson took his seat in March, 1858, but died before the conclusion of the session.

HENDERSON, Robert Miller, lawyer, b. near Carlisle, Pa., 11 March, 1827. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., in 1845, was admitted to the bar in Carlisle in 1847, and served in the legislature in 1851–'3. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Union army as captain in the 36th Pennsylvania reserves, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in 1862, was provost-marshal of Cumberland county, Pa., in 1863, and in 1865 was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers for services during the war. In 1872 he became law judge of the 12th judicial district of Pennsylvania, served ten years, and was elected president judge of the same district in 1882. He has since resigned, and returned to practice.

HENDERSON, Thomas, physician, b. in Freehold, N. J., in 1743; d. there, 15 Dec., 1824. He was graduated at Princeton in 1761, studied medicine under Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, and in 1766 became a member of the New Jersey medical society. He was appointed 2d major in Col. Stewart's battalion of minute-men, 15 Feb., 1776; on 14 June, 1776, major of Col. Heard's battalion; and subsequently became lieutenant-colonel of Col. Forman's battalion in Heard's brigade. At the battle of Monmouth he was a brigade-major, and was a very valuable man on the field. He was the "solitary horseman" that rode up to Gen. Washington, while the latter was standing beside his horse at Freehold Court-House, and informed him of the retreat of Gen. Charles Lee. In 1777 Dr. Henderson was appointed a member of the provincial council. In 1794 he was vice-president of the council of New Jersey, and acting governor of that state at the time of Shays's insurrection, while Gov. Howell was absent in Pennsylvania with some New Jersey troops. After the adoption of the Federal constitution he was elected to congress, and served under Washington's administration. Although Dr. Henderson never relinquished the duties of his profession, he was kept continually in the public service, and after his retirement from congress was by turns surrogate, member of the legislature, judge of common pleas, and commissioner to settle boundaries between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

HENDERSON, Thomas Jefferson, congressman, b. in Brownsville, Tenn., 29 Nov., 1824. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, removed to Illinois, and spent one term at the University of Iowa. He was clerk of the Starr county, Ill., commissioner's court in 1847–'9, and from 1849 till 1853 clerk of the Starr county court. In 1855–'60 he was in the legislature, and, joining the National army in 1862, as colonel of the 112th regiment of Illinois volunteers, served till the close of the war. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for services during the rebellion. In 1871 he became collector of internal revenue for the 5th district of Illinois. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1874, and has since served by successive re-elections.

HENDRICK, Mohawk chief, b. about 1680; d. near Fort George, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1755. His home was at the Upper Castle, on the Mohawk river. At an early age he cast his lot, with most of the Six Nations, on the side of the British, whom he ever served with courage and fidelity. In 1751 he was consulted by the commissioners of Massachusetts on the project of removing the Mohawks to Stockbridge, to be instructed and domesticated, and in June, 1754, attended the congress, at Albany, that was called for the purpose of making a treaty with the Six Nations. At this meeting Lieut.-Gov. James De Lancey made an address to the sachems on pending military affairs, to which Hendrick replied with earnestness and eloquence. He accused the British generals altogether of over-cautious tardiness and a lack of military spirit. In 1755 he joined the army of Sir William Johnson, with a body of several hundred Indian warriors, and marched against the French forces under Baron Dieskau. At Rocky Point a detachment of 1,200 British and Indians, led by Col. Williams and himself, fell into an ambuscade, and in the action both leaders were slain. Several years before his death Hendrick induced the tribes to transfer to Sir William Johnson about 100,000 acres of choice land for a nominal consideration. When he was in battle this chief usually wore the uniform of a British officer, and sometimes a veil also, as seen in the accompanying portrait.



HENDRICKEN, Thomas Francis, R. C. bishop, b. in Kilkenny, Ireland, 5 May, 1827; d. in Providence, R. I., 11 June, 1886. He was educated at St. Kyran's college, Kilkenny, and in the Royal college of Maynooth, where he was graduated in 1853, and ordained by Bishop O'Reilly, of Hartford, Conn., who was then visiting Ireland, and who subsequently invited the young priest to come to the United States. He sailed for America in 1853, and on the voyage some of the steerage passengers were attacked with a fatal sickness. To prevent contagion, all were forbidden to approach the pestilential part of the ship; but Father Hendricken disregarded the order, and offered his services to

the dying. The captain, in a fury, directed him to be pinioned and thrown overboard; but, through the interference of the passengers, his life was spared. In 1854 he was settled as pastor at Winsted, Conn., and in 1855 he was removed to Waterbury, where he ministered seventeen years, building the costly Gothic church of the Immaculate Conception, a school-house and pastoral residence, purchasing and laying out a beautiful cemetery, and founding a convent. On his arrival in Waterbury he opened a free school for children of every denomination, and afterward was an active member of the board of education, and took an interest in all its movements. In 1868 he received the degree of D. D. from Pius IX. In 1872 the diocese of Hartford was divided, and part of it was erected into the see of Providence. Dr. Hendricken was appointed first bishop of the new diocese, and consecrated on 28 April by Cardinal McCloskey. Although he was a constant sufferer from asthma and catarrh, he devoted himself with energy to his new duties, and in a few months had removed the heavy debt resting on the cathedral church, and built an episcopal residence. In 1878 he laid the foundation of a new cathedral, which he completed before his death, and which is considered by many the finest ecclesiastical structure on the western continent. During the twenty-four years of his ministry he purchased and paid for estates valued at over a million dollars, and since his consecration as bishop the number of priests and parishes of the diocese has been doubled.

HENDRICKS, William, statesman, b. in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1783; d. in Madison, Ind., 16 May, 1850. His father was a pioneer settler of Westmoreland county, Pa., and a member of the legislature of that state. The son received a common-school education, and removed to Indiana in 1814, being one of the first settlers of the town of Madison. He was chosen secretary of the first State constitutional convention, was elected to congress as a Democrat on the admission of the state, and was three times re-elected, sitting as the sole representative from Wisconsin from 12 Dec., 1816, till 1822, when he resigned, having been elected governor of Indiana. He was elected a senator in congress for the term beginning 5 Dec., 1825, and was re-elected for the succeeding term, serving till 3 March, 1837. In the senate he served as chairman of the committee on roads and canals.—His nephew, **Thomas Andrews,** vice-president of the United States, b. near Zanesville, Ohio, 7 Sept., 1819; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 25 Nov., 1885, was the son of John Hendricks, who, six months after the birth of his son, removed to Madison, Ind., then the residence of his brother William. John Hendricks was appointed by President Jackson a deputy surveyor of public lands, and long served in that capacity. In 1832 he located a homestead on the site of the present town of Shelbyville. Here Thomas A. Hendricks passed his boyhood till he entered South Hanover college, Ind., where he was graduated in 1841. He then went to Chambersburg, Pa., studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and returned to Shelbyville to practise. He attained an immediate success in his profession. In 1845 he married Eliza C. Morgan. In the same year he was sent to the legislature, where he served one term, but would not accept a re-election. In 1851 he was elected, without opposition, a member of the convention to revise and amend the constitution of Indiana. In 1850, and again in 1852, he was elected a member of congress as a Democrat. At the close of his second term he intended to return to his law practice, but President Pierce appointed him commissioner of the general land-office, and he served in that capacity for four years. In 1860 he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane. In the same year Mr. Hendricks removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis. From 1863 till 1869 Mr. Hendricks was a member of the U. S. senate from Indiana, and was one of the leaders on the Democratic side, serving on the committees on claims, the judiciary, public lands, and naval affairs. He strongly combated the Republican plan of reconstruction, and opposed the amendments to the constitution as being hasty. In 1864 he advocated and voted for large appropriations to bring the war to a close, and spoke eloquently in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers fifty per cent., because of the depreciation of the currency. In the Democratic national convention of 1868, in New York, on the twenty-first ballot, he received 132 votes as candidate for the presidency, standing next to Gen. Hancock, who received 135½; but on the final ballot Horatio Seymour was nominated. In the autumn of that year he was again a candidate for the governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Conrad Baker, who afterward became his law partner. At the close of his senatorial term he returned to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana, defeating Thomas M. Brown. In July, 1874, he was permanent chairman of the State Democratic convention at Indianapolis. In the National Democratic convention at St. Louis in June, 1876, he received 133½ votes for the presidential nomination, and, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated, he received 730 out of 738 votes as candidate for the vice-presidency. He was a member of the National Democratic convention at Chicago in July, 1884, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Joseph E. McDonald, of that state, for the presidency. After the nomination of Grover Cleveland, William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice-presidency, and his nomination was unanimously approved by the convention.

T. A. Hendricks

HENING, William Waller, legal writer, d. in Virginia in 1828. He was clerk of the court of chancery for the Richmond district. He compiled a valuable legislative history entitled "The Statutes of Virginia, 1619–1792" (Richmond, 1809–'23), and published also "The American Pleader and Lawyer's Guide" (New York, 1811); a collection of the legal maxims of Noy, Branch, and Francis (1824; new ed., Philadelphia, 1844); "The New Virginia Justice" (4th ed., 1825); and, in conjunction with William Munford, "Reports of Cases in the Courts of Appeals and Chancery" (Flatbush and New York, 1809–'11).

HENKEL, Paul, clergyman, b. in Rowan county, N. C., 15 Dec., 1754; d. in New Market, Va., 17 Nov., 1825. His ancestor, Gerhardt, a court-preacher in Germany, and one of the earliest

Lutheran ministers who came to America, settled in Germantown, Pa., about 1740. Nearly all the male descendants have been Lutheran clergymen. Paul's father settled in North Carolina, but in 1760 the family were driven by the Catawba Indians to take refuge in western Virginia. The son grew up an expert hunter, and familiar with Indian warfare. About 1776 he listened to the preaching of Whitefield, and determined to enter the ministry. After receiving a brief classical and theological training from the Lutheran clergyman in Fredericktown, Md., he was licensed to preach by the synod, settled at New Market, Va., and was ordained in Philadelphia on 6 June, 1792. He established several churches in the vicinity of New Market and in Augusta county, Va., and Rowan county, N. C., where he labored subsequently. While in North Carolina he helped to form the synod there. In 1805 he returned to New Market, and made missionary tours through western Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. He was a fervent speaker and writer, both in English and German, and a man of earnest convictions, who roused much opposition by his insistence on the conservation of the original confessions and rites of the church. He published a work in German on "Baptism and the Lord's Supper" (1809; afterward translated into English); a German hymn-book (1810), and one in the English language (1816), in each of which were included many hymns composed by himself. He also issued a German catechism (1814), followed by one in English, and was the author of a German satirical poem entitled "Zeitvertreib."—His nephew, **Moses Montgomery,** clergyman, b. in Pendleton county, Va., 23 March, 1798; d. in Richmond, Va., in 1864, became an itinerant minister of the M. E. church in Ohio in 1819, was for some time a missionary to the Wyandotte Indians, and preached in that state and in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. He established a religious magazine, and associated himself in 1845 with Dr. McFerrin in the editorship of the "Christian Advocate" at Nashville. In 1847 he established the "Southern Ladies' Companion," which he conducted for eight years. He taught in Philadelphia and other places, and was thus engaged in Baltimore, Md., during the civil war, but was sent within the Confederate lines. He published, among other books, a volume of "Masonic Addresses" (1848); "The Primary Platform of Methodism" (1851); "Analysis of Church Government" (1852); "Life of Bishop Bascom" (1853); and "Primitive Episcopacy" (1856).

HENKLE, Eli Jones, physician, b. in Baltimore county, Md., 24 Nov., 1828. He received an academic education, taught three years, studied medicine, and was graduated at the University of Maryland in 1850. He practised medicine and pursued horticulture, and in 1863 was elected to the house of delegates. The following year he was a member of the State constitutional convention. He sat in the state senate in 1867, 1868, and 1870, and in the house of delegates in 1871 and 1873. In 1872 he was a member of the National Democratic convention. In 1873–'4 he was professor of anatomy, physiology, and natural history in the Maryland agricultural college. In 1874 he was elected to the National house of representatives, and was returned in the two succeeding elections, serving from 1 Dec., 1875, to 3 March, 1881.

HENLEY, David, Revolutionary soldier, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 12 Feb., 1748; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Jan., 1823. He was appointed brigade-major to Gen. Heath on 15 Aug., 1775, and on 8 Jan., 1776, crossed from Cobble hill and set fire to houses in Charlestown that were occupied by British soldiers. He was made deputy adjutant-general on 6 Sept., 1776, and commissioned colonel of a Massachusetts regiment on 1 Jan., 1777. He was in command at Cambridge when the troops that had been captured at Saratoga were brought thither. Gen. Burgoyne brought charges of cruelty against him for his treatment of the British prisoners, but he was exonerated by a court-martial. After the war he held various posts under the government, and at the time of his death was a clerk in the war department.—His brother, **Thomas,** b. in Charlestown, Mass.; d. on Randall's island, N. Y., 24 Sept., 1776, also held the rank of major, served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Heath, and was accounted one of the best officers in the army. He lost his life in an attempt to recapture from the British Randall's, then called Montressor's, island, on which, with Col. Jackson, he made a descent in flat-boats. He led the assault, fell at the head of his men, and was buried in Trinity church-yard.

HENLEY, John Dandridge, naval officer, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 25 Feb., 1781; d. in Havana, Cuba, 23 May, 1835. He was appointed a midshipman by President Washington, who was his maternal uncle by marriage, on 14 Oct., 1799, and was made a lieutenant on 3 Jan., 1807, and a commander on 24 July, 1813. At the battle of New Orleans he commanded the schooner "Carolina," and won the approbation of Gen. Jackson for the part that he contributed toward the victory of 8 Jan., 1815. He was promoted to a captaincy on 5 March, 1817. At the time of his death he was commanding the West India squadron.—His brother, **Robert,** naval officer, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 5 Jan., 1783; d. on Sullivan's island, S. C., 7 Oct., 1828, entered the service as midshipman on 8 April, 1799, served under Truxton in the engagement with the French vessel "La Vengeance" on 1 Feb., 1800, became a lieutenant on 29 June, 1807, and a commander on 12 Aug., 1814, took part in Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain in September, 1814, when he commanded the brig "Eagle," and was promoted captain in 1825.

HENNEN, Alfred, lawyer, b. at Elk Ridge, Md., 17 Oct., 1786; d. in New Orleans, La., 19 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, settled in New Orleans in 1808, and attained note at the Louisiana bar. He was one of the earliest Protestants in New Orleans, and a founder of the Presbyterian church in that community. He accumulated the largest private library in the southwest, in the departments of both in law and literature. Several times he was offered a seat on the bench, but declined. For many years previous to his death he was professor of common and constitutional law in the University of Louisiana.

HENNEPIN, Louis, explorer, b. in Ath, Belgium, about 1640; d. in Holland after 1701. He entered the order of Recollets of St. Francis, and his fondness for travelling led him to Italy, where he remained several years. He was then sent to preach at Halles, in Hainault, and afterward passed into a convent in Artois. He was employed by his brethren to solicit alms at different places, among others in Dunkirk and Calais, where the stories related by old sailors stimulated his desire to visit distant countries. At the battle of Senef, between the Prince of Condé and William of Orange, he was present as regimental chaplain, and in 1673 he was ordered to Canada. After preaching at Quebec for a time, he went in 1676 to Fort Frontenac, where he founded a convent. When La Salle undertook his expedition to the west, he

solicited Recollet fathers as chaplains of the posts that he intended to establish. Among those assigned to him was Father Hennepin. The latter accompanied the Sieur de la Motte in a brigantine, reached the outlet of Niagara river, 6 Dec., 1678, and chanted a Te Deum in thanksgiving. Leaving the vessel, he went in a canoe to the mountain-ridge, where a rock still bears his name, and after ascending the heights of Lewiston came in sight of the cataract. He then went with his companions to Chippewa creek in search of land suitable for a colony, and, returning the next morning, was the first to offer mass on the Niagara. He then began the erection of a bark house and chapel at the Great Rock on the east side, where La Motte was building Fort de Conty. He then travelled through the great lakes as far as Mackinaw, where he arrived, 26 Aug., 1679. After reaching Peoria, on the Illinois river, where La Salle built Fort Crêvecœur, Hennepin, by his orders, set out with two men in a canoe, 29 Feb., 1680, to ascend the Mississippi river. He descended the Illinois to its mouth, and, after sailing up the Mississippi till 11 April, fell into the hands of a large party of Sioux, who carried him and his companions to their country. Here he discovered and named the falls of St. Anthony. He spent eight months among the savages, when he was rescued by Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (*q. v.*), who enabled him to reach Green Bay by way of Wisconsin river. He passed the winter at Mackinaw and returned to Quebec 5 April, 1682. There is reason to suppose that before this time he was invited by some Roman Catholics in Albany to become their pastor. On his return to Europe he was named guardian of the convent of Renty in Artois. He refused to return to this country, and, having had several quarrels with his superiors, withdrew to Holland in 1697 with their permission. Here he gained protectors at the court of William III. Although he abandoned the religious dress in order to travel in Holland without exciting attention, he did not renounce his vows, and always signed himself Recollet missionary and notary apostolic. His first work was "Description de la Louisiane nouvellement découverte au sud-ouest de la Nouvelle France, avec la carte du pays, les mœurs et la maniere de vivre des sauvages" (Paris, 1685; Italian translation, Bologna, 1686; German translation, Nuremberg, 1689; English translation, by John G. Shea, New York, 1880). It was dedicated to Louis XIV., and contains a narrative of La Salle's first expedition, and Hennepin's own exploration. In his "Nouvelle découverte d'un très-grand pays situé dans l'Amérique, entre le Nouveau-Mexique et la mer Glaciale" (Utrecht, 1697; Amsterdam, 1698), Hennepin asserts that he descended to the mouth of the Mississippi, and explains that he did not treat his travels with sufficient detail in the first volume, because he did not wish to annoy La Salle or take from him during his life the glory of discovering the Mississippi. His last work is "Nouveau voyage dans un pays plus grand que l'Europe, entre la mer Glaciale et le Nouveau-Mexique, depuis 1679 jusqu'en 1682, avec les reflexions sur les entreprises du sieur La Salle" (Utrecht, 1698). Both this work and the preceding are dedicated to William III. In his preface he replies to those who doubted the possibility of his having sailed down and up the Mississippi in the time he mentions. The most interesting thing in the books of this missionary is his picture of savage life. He knew the Indians well and paints their manners vividly. Hennepin's story of his voyage down the Mississippi obtained general credence, notwithstanding the difficulty of reconciling its dates, until the publication of Jared Sparks's "Life of La Salle," since which it has been much doubted. A "Bibliography of Hennepin's Works" has been published by John G. Shea (New York, 1880).

HENNESSY, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland about 1825. He began his labors in this country as a missionary priest in the diocese of St. Louis, and was pastor of churches in New Madrid and Gravois from 1850 till 1855, when he became professor of dogmatic theology and holy scripture in the Roman Catholic theological seminary at Carondelet, Mo., and two years afterward was appointed superior of that institution. He was subsequently attached to the cathedral in St. Joseph, Mo., and in 1864 officiated at St. Joseph's church there. In April, 1866, he was consecrated bishop of Dubuque, Iowa. Early in his ministry he founded the Hospital of mercy at Davenport, Iowa, established St. Joseph's college there in 1873, and the same year was instrumental in founding St. Malchy's priory at Creston, Union co., the first English-speaking community of Benedictines in the United States. Bishop Hennessy was one of the fathers of the third plenary council of Baltimore, Md., in 1884.

HENNESSY, William J., painter, b. in Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1839. He came to New York with his family when he was ten years old, entered the National academy in 1856, and became an artist. Since 1870 he has resided in London, England, but has spent most of the time in Normandy. He was made an associate of the National academy in 1862, academician in 1863, and has been a member of the New York artists' fund society since its organization. He has been successful as an illustrator, and his paintings in oil and water-colors include "On the Sands," "Autumn: the New England Hills," "An Evening on the Thames," "New England Barberry Pickers," "The Votive Offering," "Normandy Cider Orchard" (1880); "Jocund Spring" (1881); "With the Birds" (1883); "'Twixt Day and Night" (1884); and "Flowers of May" (1885).

HENNI, John Martin, archbishop, b. in Obersanzen, Switzerland, 13 June, 1805; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 7 Sept., 1881. After studying in the gymnasia of St. Gall and Zurich, he went to Rome in 1824, where in 1827 he met Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati. At the request of that prelate he volunteered for the United States mission, and immediately after his arrival entered the seminary at Bardstown, Ky., to complete his studies for the priesthood. He was ordained, 2 Feb., 1829, and appointed pastor of the German Catholics of Cincinnati, and professor in the Athenæum of that city. He was soon transferred to Canton, Ohio, but in 1834 was recalled to Cincinnati and made pastor of Holy Trinity church and vicar-general of the diocese. In 1835 he visited Europe, where he published a pamphlet in German, describing the religious condition of southern Ohio. After his return in 1836 he founded, and edited for some time, the "Wahrheits-Freund," the first German Roman Catholic paper published in the United States. He also organized the St. Aloysius's orphans' aid society. During the ten years when he resided in Cincinnati he was a leader in everything that tended to the welfare of the German immigrants who were beginning to come in large numbers into the west. He was present as theologian to Bishop Purcell at the fifth provincial council of Baltimore in 1843, and laid before that body a plan for a seminary for the education of priests to minister among the Germans. The council petitioned the pope to create a new diocese at Mil-

waukee, and recommended Father Henni as bishop, on account of the large German immigration to Wisconsin. He was accordingly nominated and consecrated bishop by Archbishop Purcell, 19 March, 1844. There was only one frame church in Milwaukee when he arrived there. For the 8,000 Roman Catholics in the diocese there were but four priests. The bishop devoted himself energetically to remedy this state of things; in less than three years he had increased the number of priests to thirty-four. St. Mary's church was opened in 1847, and in the same year he began the erection of a cathedral, and founded a hospital which he placed under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. In 1848 he went to Europe to visit the pope, and also travelled through Germany. On his return he founded an orphan asylum and built the churches of Holy Trinity and St. Gall. In the mean while institutions were springing up in every direction under his initiative. He collected money in Cuba and Mexico for the completion of his cathedral, and was enabled to consecrate it on 31 July, 1853. In 1854 he began to build the seminary of St. Francis de Sales, or the "Salerianum." It was opened the following year under the direction of Father Heiss (*q. v.*), the present archbishop of Milwaukee. Meanwhile the territory of Wisconsin had become a state, containing a Roman Catholic population of over 300,000, and in 1868 the dioceses of La Crosse and Green Bay were created out of the northern part of Wisconsin. Finally Milwaukee was created an archbishopric, and Bishop Henni was nominated archbishop. He received the pallium in July, 1875, but soon afterward he began to decline in health. A visitation in 1879, in which he exerted himself beyond his strength, prostrated him, and he obtained a coadjutor, 14 March, 1880, but he soon became too weak to perform any official duty.

HENNINGSEN, Charles Frederick, soldier, b. in England in 1815; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 June, 1877. His parents were Swedes. He joined the Carlist army in Spain in 1834, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the peace convention he returned to England, but on the renewal of the war resumed his post, and after the battle of Vielas de los Navarros was promoted colonel and given the command of the cavalry. He was afterward taken prisoner and released on parole. After serving in the Russian army in Circassia, he joined Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution, becoming military and civil commander of the fortress of Comorn. Afterward he came to the United States as a representative of Hungarian interests, and in October, 1856, joined William Walker in Nicaragua. He was immediately made a brigadier-general, given command of the artillery, and rendered efficient service, distinguishing himself by his defence of Granada, and in the victory at Queresma. He took part in Walker's negotiations with Com. Davis in 1857, and after the surrender to that officer returned to the United States. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 3d regiment of Wise's brigade, and was afterward made brigadier-general, and served in Virginia. Gen. Henningsen was an able artillerist, and also gave much attention to improvements in small arms, superintending the construction of the first Minié rifles ever made in the United States. He published "Revelations of Russia" (Paris, 1845); "Twelve Months' Campaign with Zumalacarregui"; "The White Slave," a novel; "Eastern Europe"; "Sixty Years Hence," a novel of Russian life; "Past and Future of Hungary"; "Analogies and Contrasts"; "Personal Recollections of Nicaragua"; and various other works, most of which were published in London.

HENRION, Nicolas, French scientist, b. in Montpellier in 1733; d. in Paris in October, 1793. He studied botany in Paris under Jussieu, and by his recommendation was sent in 1780 to South America to study the medicinal plants of Chili and Peru, and to bring to France some of the best specimens for acclimation in the Paris botanical gardens. He landed in Concepcion in October, 1780, and in two years he had collected over 1,500 of the plants of Chili. He crossed to Peru in 1783, but had scarcely arrived at Callao when the Asiatic cholera broke out there. He was at once appointed chief physician of the city, and, by thoroughly disinfecting every building and pulling down unhealthy houses, succeeded in abating the disease. He refused all rewards except letters of nobility that were granted to himself and his descendants. Having made a complete collection of the plants of Peru, Henrion was about to sail for France in 1785 with an herbarium numbering over 2,300 specimens, when the governor-general opposed his leaving, and offered him every inducement to make Peru his home, but without success. Henrion was then required to present to the Spanish government a complete memoir about the Peruvian mines of silver and sulphur, and was occupied in his investigation till 1787, when he was allowed to sail. In 1791 Henrion went to the United States by order of the French government to study the medicinal plants of the country. He had scarcely landed in Bordeaux, on his return in 1793, when he was arrested on suspicion of being a royalist, transported to Paris, and put to death. Henrion published "Mémoire sur le cholera du Callao" (Paris, 1788); "Herbier expliqué des plantes du Chile" (3 vols., 1788); "Mémoire sur les mines d'argent et de sulphure du Pérou" (1789); "Herbier expliqué des plantes du Pérou" (2 vols., 4to, 1790); and "Plan de minéralogie du Pérou" (1790).

HENRIQUEZ, Camilo (en-ree'-kayth), Chilian journalist, b. in Valdivia, 20 July, 1769; d. in Santiago, 17 March, 1825. He entered the monastic order of San Camilo de Lelis at Lima, and was prosecuted by the Inquisition for reading prohibited French works on philosophy, but was acquitted after a long trial. At the beginning of the Chilian revolution in 1810 Henriquez hurried to his country to offer his services, arriving in the beginning of 1811, and after the royalist mutiny of Figueroa on 1 April of that year, Father Henriquez patrolled the city to avoid further disorders. He was the first to sustain popular rights, both in the revolutionary paper "La Aurora" and in the pulpit on 4 July, 1811, when the members of the 1st congress attended divine service. After the defeat of Rancaguas in 1814, he emigrated to the Argentine Republic, and there continued his work for independence. He was graduated in the medical faculty of Buenos Ayres, and at the same time taught mathematics. In 1822 he returned to Chili by special invitation of the director, O'Higgins, and in the same year was elected deputy to the National convention, and chosen its secretary. He founded in Santiago the paper "El Mercurio de Chile." In May, 1875, Santiago erected to his memory a monument of white marble, surmounted by his bust. He published "Ensayo acerca de las causas de los succesos desastrosos de Chile" (Buenos Ayres, 1818); a translation of "Bosquejo de la Democracia," and the dramas "Camila" and "Inocencia en el asilo de las virtudes."

HENRY, Alexander, merchant, b. in the north of Ireland in June, 1766; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Aug., 1847. His father died when Alexander was two years old, and in 1783 the boy came to Philadelphia, where he was a clerk in a dry-goods house, and subsequently began business for himself, accumulating a fortune. He was the first to introduce religious tracts into the United States, and actively contributed to the promotion of religion and education, the relief of poverty, and the reformation of criminals. He was president of the Presbyterian board of education, a founder and first president of the American Sunday-school union, and was associated in the management of many other religious or benevolent institutions.—His son, **Thomas Charlton,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 22 Sept., 1790; d. in Charleston, S. C., 4 Oct., 1827, was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, studied two years in Princeton theological seminary, and after two more years of mission work was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman on 7 Nov., 1818. He was pastor of the first church in Columbia, S. C., from that time till 1824, and of the second church in Charleston from then till his death. He spent six months in Europe for his health in 1826. Yale gave him the degree of D. D. in 1824. He published "Inquiry into the Consistency of Popular Amusements with a Profession of Christianity" (Charleston, 1825); "Moral Etchings from the Religious World" (1828); "Letters to an Anxious Inquirer" (1828; London, 1829, with a memoir by Rev. Thomas Lewis); and occasional sermons.—Alexander's grandson, **Alexander,** mayor of Philadelphia, b. in Philadelphia, 14 April, 1823; d. there, 6 Dec., 1883, was the son of John Henry. He was graduated at Princeton in 1840, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1856–'7 he served in the councils, and in 1858 was elected to the mayoralty on the ticket of the People's party, composed of Whigs and Republicans. By successive elections he served in the office until 1866, when he declined a renomination. He managed the affairs of Philadelphia during the civil war with great ability. On the arrival of Mr. Lincoln in Philadelphia, 21 Feb., 1861, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, Mayor Henry gave him welcome, and tendered him the hospitality of the city. On 16 April he issued a proclamation declaring that treason against the state or against the United States would not be suffered within the city. First as a member, and afterward as president, of the state board of centennial supervisors, Mr. Henry labored with great efficiency for the success of the International exhibition of 1876. In addition to many other important offices, he was for many years a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the park commission, and an inspector of the Eastern penitentiary, which post he had held at the time of his decease twenty-eight consecutive years.

HENRY, Alexander, traveller, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1739; d. in Montreal, Canada, 4 April, 1824. He accompanied the expedition of Sir Jeffrey Amherst in 1760, and was present at the capture of Fort de Levi, on the St. Lawrence river, and the surrender of Montreal. A new market having been thus thrown open to English merchants, Henry embarked in the fur-trade, and in 1761 went to Fort Mackinaw. On 4 June, 1763, the majority of the garrison were massacred by the Indians, and Henry, with others, was carried into captivity, but finally escaped death by the intervention of Wawatam, a Chippewa, who had previously adopted him as a brother. Henry now assumed the Indian garb, and lived among the savages till June, 1764, when he went to Fort Niagara, and was given the command of an Indian battalion of ninety-six men, with which he accompanied the army of Gen. John Bradstreet to Detroit. After the relief of that city and the flight of Pontiac, Henry resumed the fur-trade, and until 1776 travelled in that employment in the northwest, between Montreal and the Rocky mountains. In 1770, with the Duke of Gloucester and others in England, and Sir William Johnson, Henry Bostwick, and a Mr. Baxter, in the colonies, he formed a company for working the mines on Lake Superior, but after various unsuccessful attempts the company was dissolved in 1774. Masses of copper weighing as much as three pounds were found, but Henry concluded that the "copper ores of Lake Superior can never be profitably sought for but for local consumption. The country must be cultivated and peopled before they can deserve notice." Henry published "Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between the Years 1760 and 1776" (New York, 1809).

HENRY, Caleb Sprague, author, b. in Rutland, Mass., 2 Aug., 1804; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 9 March, 1884. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, studied theology at Andover and New Haven, and was ordained as a Congregational minister on 21 Jan., 1829. After holding pastorates at Greenfield, Mass., in 1829–'31, and in West Hartford, Conn., in 1833–'5, he took deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in the latter year, was ordained priest in 1836, and in 1835–'8 was professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in Bristol college, Pa. Previously, in 1834, he had published a pamphlet on "Principles and Prospects of the Friends of Peace," and had established the "American Advocate of Peace," which, after the first year, became the organ of the American peace society. In 1837, with Dr. Francis L. Hawks, he founded the "New York Review," and conducted it till 1840, when Dr. Josiah G. Cogswell, who had been co-editor for a year, became its editor-in-chief. Dr. Henry was professor of philosophy and history in the New York university in 1839–'52, and for some time performed the duties of chancellor. He was also rector of St. Clement's church, New York, in 1847–'50. During that period he edited the "Churchman," and was also for a year or two political editor of the New York "Times." He engaged in literary work in Poughkeepsie and Newburg, N. Y., in 1850–'68, and in Hartford, Conn., in 1868–'70, was rector of St. Michael's church, Litchfield, Conn., in 1870–'3, and then resided in Stamford, Conn., till 1880, when he returned to Newburg. Hobart gave him the degree of D. D. in 1838, and the College of the city of New York that of LL. D. in 1879. Besides numerous lectures and addresses, Dr. Henry published "Cousin's Psychology," translated from the French, with an introduction and notes (Hartford, 1834; 4th ed., revised, New York, 1856); "Compendium of Christian Antiquities" (1837); "Moral and Philosophical Essays" (1839); Guizot's "History of Civilization," with notes; "Household Liturgy"; Taylor's "Ancient and Modern History," revised, with a chapter on the history of the United States (1845); Bautain's "Epitome of the History of Philosophy," with a continuation to the date of publication (2 vols., 1845); "Dr. Oldham at Greystones, and his Talk There," published anonymously (1860; 3d ed., 1872); "Social Welfare and Human Progress" (1860); "About Men and Things" (1873); and "Satan as a Moral Philosopher" (1877). The last four are collections of essays on various subjects.

HENRY, Edward Lamson, artist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 12 Jan., 1841. He studied art in New York, at the Philadelphia academy, and in Paris under various masters. He sketched on the James river in 1864, during the civil war, and revisited Europe in 1871, 1875, and 1882. Mr. Henry was elected a national academician in 1869, and has spent most of his professional life in New York city. He has painted chiefly genre pictures, interiors, representing American colonial life, and historical pieces. The first picture by his hand that attracted attention was "Railway Station of a New England Road," and his other works include "Old Corner Cupboard," "Grant's Headquarters at City Point," in the Union League club's collection, New York; "Battle of Germantown, 1777"; "Meeting of Washington and Rochambeau"; "The Little Chicks"; "A Paris Diligence"; "Waiting for the Bathers" (1879); "In Sight of Home" (1882); "In the Roaring Forties" (1884); "The Home of the Squire" (1885); "The Latest Village Scandal" (1886); and "Who dat For" (1886). His "Old Clock on the Stairs" and "Morning Call in 1800" were shown at the Centennial exhibition in 1876.

HENRY, Henry A., clergyman, b. in London in 1801; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 28 Aug., 1879. He became principal of the Jew free school in London, serving until 1842, when he was appointed minister of a synagogue. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States, and was elected minister of a synagogue at Cincinnati, and subsequently at Syracuse, New York, and San Francisco. He published a text-book for Sabbath-schools.

HENRY, James, historian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Oct., 1809. He is president of the Moravian historical society, has contributed to musical journals in the United States and Europe, and is author of "Sketches of Moravian Life and Character" (Philadelphia, 1859), and historical writings.

HENRY, John, actor, b. in Ireland about 1738; d. at sea in 1795. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, appeared at Drury Lane theatre in London in 1762, and later went to the island of Jamaica, W. I., where he joined the "American company" of actors. He then married Miss Storer, one of the members of that company, who was burned to death on the voyage from Kingston to New York city. Henry first appeared on the opening night of the newly built John street theatre in New York, on 7 Dec., 1767, as Aimwell in the "Beaux's Stratagem," and shortly afterward, in connection with Lewis Hallam, the second, became joint manager of the theatre. It was a large wooden structure, painted red, situated on the site of Nos. 15 and 17 John street, about sixty feet in the rear of the present line of buildings, and approached by a wide passageway. In 1773 Henry married his wife's sister, and after her death married the third Miss Storer in 1786. During his management in 1773, the Rev. Dr. Myles Cooper, president of King's college, wrote the prologue for the opening of the theatre. At the beginning of the Revolution the company of actors went to the British West Indies, where they remained several years. Their entertainments for a long time were replaced by the amateur performances of British officers, among whom were Maj. James Moncrieff, Maj. John André, Lord Cathcart, and Gen. Burgoyne. On the return of peace, Hallam and Henry resumed their management of the John street theatre. In 1793 the latter sold his interest to John Hodgkinson. His last appearance was in New York city in 1794. Henry was a good general actor, and an industrious manager. He played in a wide range of characters, from old men's parts to Shakespeare's heroes of tragedy. One of his favorite parts was Othello, in which he was blacked like a negro, and dressed in the uniform of a British officer. On "off nights" it was his habit to appear as one of the players in the orchestra.—The third Mrs. Henry had some talent, both for speaking and singing. Dunlap says: "She usually came full dressed to the theatre, in the old family coach; and the fashion of monstrous hoops worn at that day made it necessary for Mr. Henry to slide her out sideways, take her in his arms, and carry her." Her last performance was in New York in 1794. On the announcement of the death of her husband she was so overcome as to lose her reason, and died a maniac on 25 April, 1795.

HENRY, John, British naval officer, b. 28 Sept., 1731; d. in Rolvenden, Kent, 6 Aug., 1829. He entered the navy about 1744, was a 1st lieutenant at the capture of Havana, and in November, 1777, was promoted to captain for gallantry at Mud island, in the Delaware river. In May, 1778, he aided in destroying American vessels in the Chesapeake, among them the frigates "Washington" and "Effingham," nine large merchantmen, and twenty-three brigs. He distinguished himself in the "Towey" in 1779, as commander of the naval force at Savannah, when it was attacked by D'Estaing, and in 1804 became an admiral.

HENRY, John, adventurer, b. in Ireland. He came to Philadelphia about 1793, edited "Brown's Philadelphia Gazette," and afterward entered the army at the time of the troubles with France, commanded an artillery corps under Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, and was for over a year superior officer at Fort Jay, on Governor's island. He quitted the army while he was in command at Newport, R. I., settled on a farm in northern Vermont, and also studied law. Here he remained five years, occasionally writing articles for the press against the republican form of government. These attracted the attention of Sir James Craig, then governor-general of Canada, who employed him in 1809 to find out the extent of the reported disaffection to the National government in New England. Henry spent three months in Boston in this employment, reporting constantly to Craig by letter, and at one time thought that in the event of war between England and the United States, Massachusetts would take the lead in establishing a northern confederacy, which might, in the end, ally itself with Great Britain. Craig promised Henry office in Canada, but died soon afterward, and the spy's efforts to obtain his reward in London meeting with no success, he returned to this country and divulged the whole matter, on 2 Feb., 1812, to President Madison, who paid him $50,000 for his information. His disclosures were made the subject of a special message to congress, and created much excitement throughout the country, especially among the opponents of the administration, some of whom alleged that it was all a political trick that had been devised by the president to cause war. Henry used all of his reward but $1,000 to purchase an estate in Languedoc from Count de Crillon, and sailed from New York for France on 9 March, 1812. De Crillon proved to be an impostor, and it is probable that Henry lost his money.

HENRY, John, senator, b. in Easton, Md., about 1750; d. there, 16 Dec., 1798. He was graduated at Princeton in 1769, studied law, and practised at Easton. He was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress in 1778–'81 and again in 1784–'7, and was then elected to the United States senate, serving from 1789 till 10 Dec., 1797, when he

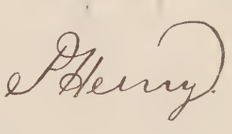
resigned, having been elected governor of his state. He held this office until the time of his death.

HENRY, Joseph, physicist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1797 or 1799; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 May, 1878. The date of his birth is given in duplicate on account of its illegibility in the family Bible. He was descended from Scottish ancestry, and his grandparents emigrated to this country about the beginning of the Revolutionary war. His father died when the boy was very young, but his mother was a woman of great refinement, intelligence, and strength of character. She was a staunch Presbyterian, and exacted from her children the strictest performance of religious duties. Joseph's education began in Galway, near Albany, where for several years he attended the district-school, while residing with his grandmother. At about the age of ten he was placed in a store, and for the five ensuing years his time was divided between his duties as a clerk and his studies. He then returned to Albany, and was apprenticed to a watch-maker and silversmith, and also joined a private dramatic company called "The Rostrum," of which he soon became the leading spirit. There seemed every prospect of his studying for the stage, when, during a brief illness, he read Dr. Gregory's "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry." Thenceforth he determined to devote his life to the study of science, and secured private lessons during the evening from the teachers of the Albany academy. Later he taught, and so acquired sufficient money to enable him to follow a regular course of instruction at the academy. On the completion of his studies he obtained, through the influence of Dr. Theodoric R. Beck, the appointment of private tutor to the family of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon, and devoted three hours daily to teaching. Meanwhile he assisted Dr. Beck in his chemical experiments, and pursued studies in anatomy and physiology with a view to becoming a physician. In 1825 he received the appointment of engineer on the survey of a road to run through the state of New York, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, and a year later he was made professor of mathematics in the Albany academy, and almost at once began the series of brilliant experiments in electricity which have linked his name with that of Franklin as one of the two most original investigators in that branch of science that this country has ever produced. His first work was the improving of existing forms of apparatus, and in 1827 he read a paper before the Albany institute, in which he described how electro-dynamic actions can be shown by simpler means than those employed at that time. Soon afterward he made his first important discovery—that of producing the electro-magnet, properly so called, by showing that in a piece of soft iron the magnetism produced may be greatly increased by multiplying the number of coils around the polar limbs. He continued his investigations, and in 1829 he exhibited electro-magnets possessing greater power than any before known, and later he built several larger magnets, among which was the one now in the physical cabinet of Princeton, capable of sustaining 3,600 pounds with a battery, occupying a single cubic foot of space. His experiments further showed that in the transmission of electricity over great distances the electro-motive force of the battery must be proportional to the length of the conductor. This led in 1830 to the development of the "intensity" magnet, which made the electric telegraph a possibility, and in 1831, in a paper published in Silliman's "American Journal of Science," he suggested its use for that purpose. Indeed, during the same year he constructed the first electro-magnetic telegraph, transmitting signals through a wire more than a mile in length, causing a bell to ring at the farther end of the wire. "This," said President Garfield, "was the last step in the series of great discoveries which preceded the invention of the telegraph." And another authority says: "The thing was perfect as it came from its author, and has never been improved from that day to this as a sounding telegraph." Prof. Henry's own words, brought forth by Morse's attempt to expose "the utter non-reliability of Henry's testimony," were: "The principles I had developed were applied by Dr. Gale to render Morse's instrument effective at a distance." This statement, sustained by Dr. Leonard D. Gale himself, has never been confuted. In 1831 he devised the first electro-magnetic engine for maintaining continuous motion by means of an automatic pole-changer. During the same year he discovered the secondary currents produced in a long conductor by the self-induction of the primary current, and also obtained an electric spark by a purely magnetic induction. In November, 1832, he removed to Princeton, where he had been called to fill the chair of natural philosophy. For some years afterward his exclusive attention was occupied with the duties pertaining to his professorship, especially as he delivered the lectures on chemistry, mineralogy, and geology during the absence of Dr. John Torrey in Europe in 1833, and afterward also lectured on astronomy and architecture. In resuming his electrical researches, he first devoted special attention to the subject of electrical self-induction. In 1835 he renewed his investigation of combined circuits, and extended a series of wires across the college-yard, through which signals were sent, and the local circuit with strong "receiving magnet" used at that time has since become a most important adjunct in the manipulation of the electric telegraph. Papers giving the results of his researches in electricity appear in the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society," under the title of "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," during the years 1835–'42. The study of meteorology was one to which he devoted considerable thought, having previously, from 1827 till 1832, been associated with Dr. Beck in the development of his system of meteorological observations established in the state of New York, and in 1839 he was active in endeavoring to persuade the U. S. government to designate stations for magnetic and meteorological observations. The results of special phenomena that were examined by him at this time were published, but a large collection of original notes of determinations of magnetic variations in auroras, with attempts at ascertaining their extreme height, on violent whirlwinds, on hail-storms, on thunder-storms, and the deportment of lightning-rods, were destroyed by fire. Many other investigations that were conducted by him during his residence in Princeton, in various branches of physics, have

been of permanent value to science. In 1846 he was elected first secretary and director of the Smithsonian institution, and in December of that year removed with his family to Washington. The organization, equipment, and development of this great scientific establishment, thenceforth until his death, occupied his principal attention. He was nominated to the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, with a salary twice as large as that which he was receiving in Washington, and efforts were made to induce him to return to Princeton as its president in 1853, and also in 1867, but these offers were steadily refused. Like Agassiz, he may have answered when tempted by larger salaries, "I can not afford to waste my time in making money." Prof. Simon Newcomb says of him: "He never engaged in an investigation or an enterprise which was to put a dollar into his own pocket, but aimed only at the general good of the world." On the organization of the light-house board in 1852 he was made one of its members, and from 1871 till his death was its chairman. The establishment of the National light-house system is very largely due to him, although his services, during his later years especially, were principally advisory, though he continued his investigations in its behalf until his death, being occupied in its work when the final illness came. During the civil war he was constantly called on to consider plans and devices for facilitating military and naval operations. Throughout his career in Washington he acted as confidential adviser on scientific matters to the government, and the composition of commissions for technical purposes was generally referred to him. He received the degree of LL. D. from Union in 1829, and from Harvard in 1851. In 1849 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, and he was one of the original members of the National academy of science, succeeding Alexander D. Bache in 1868 as president. Prof. Henry was also a member of other societies, both in the United States and Europe. His published papers include over 150 titles, and were contributed principally to American scientific journals. He also wrote valuable articles for the "American" and other cyclopædias, and was the author of a series of papers on "Meteorology in its Connection with Agriculture," contributed to the "Agricultural Reports" (1855–'9). His single book was "Syllabus of Lectures on Physics" (Princeton, 1844), although he edited the annual volumes of the "Smithsonian Reports" from 1846 till 1877. In 1886 two volumes of the "Scientific Writings of Joseph Henry" were published by the Smithsonian institution. See "A Memorial of Joseph Henry," published by order of congress (Washington, 1880).

HENRY, Morris Henry, physician, b. in London, England, 26 July, 1835. He was educated in London and in Belgium, came to the United States, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Vermont in 1860. He was assistant surgeon in the navy during the civil war, and then settled in New York city, and was surgeon-in-chief of the Emigrant hospital, Ward's island, in 1872–'80. He is a member of many medical societies, and has invented various surgical methods and appliances, including the application of plano-convex lenses in examining the throat and upper air-passages (1864); cutting-forceps for the removal of plaster dressings (1868); depilating-forceps (1874); and cartilage-scissors to facilitate the removal of dense tissues (1881). He is the originator and editor of the "American Journal of Dermatology," and has published numerous monographs, including "Treatment of Venereal Diseases in Vienna Hospital" (1872), and "Anomalous Localities of Chancres" (1874). He delivered an address on "Specialists and Specialties in Medicine" before the alumni of the University of Vermont in 1876.

HENRY, Patrick, statesman, b. at Studley, Hanover co., Va., 29 May, 1736; d. in Red Hill, Charlotte co., Va., 6 June, 1799. His father, John Henry, was a Scotchman, son of Alexander Henry and Jean Robertson, a cousin of the historian William Robertson and of the mother of Lord Brougham. His mother was Sarah Winston, of the English family of that name. The father of Patrick Henry gave his son a classical education, but he entered upon business at an early age. At eighteen he married, and, having tried farming and merchandise without success, became a lawyer in 1760. His fee-books show a large practice from the beginning of his professional life; but his surpassing powers as an orator were not discovered till, in December, 1763, he argued what is known as the "Parson's cause." This was a suit brought by a minister of the established church in Virginia to recover his salary, which had been fixed at 16,000 pounds of tobacco. A short crop had caused a great advance in its market price, and induced the colonial legislature to pass an act commuting the salaries of the ministers into money at the rate of two pence for a pound of tobacco, which was its former price. This act had not been approved by the king, but the house of burgesses determined to enforce it. In his speech for the defence Mr. Henry displayed powers of oratory of the first order, and boldly struck the key-note of the American Revolution by arguing that "a king, by disallowing acts of a salutary nature, from being the father of his people, degenerates into a tyrant, and forfeits all right to his subjects' obedience." The passage of the stamp-act by the British parliament in 1765 was made known in the colonies in May, 1765. They had remonstrated against its proposed passage; but no one was bold enough to counsel resistance to its enforcement until, upon the resignation of a member of the Virginia house of burgesses from Louisa county, Mr. Henry was elected to fill the vacancy. On 29 May, 1765, nine days after taking his seat, and on his twenty-ninth birthday, he moved a series of resolutions defining the rights of the colony, and pronouncing the stamp-act unconstitutional and subversive of British and American liberty. These were resisted by all the men that had been previously leaders in that body. After a speech of great eloquence, which was described by Thomas Jefferson as surpassing anything he ever heard, Mr. Henry carried five of his resolutions, the last by a majority of only one. The whole series were published, and the public mind became so inflamed that everywhere resistance to the tax was openly made, and its enforcement became impracticable. Mr. Henry at once became the leader in his colony. In May, 1773, he, with Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, and Dabney Carr, carried through the Virginia house of bur-



gesses a resolution establishing committees of correspondence between the colonies, which gave unity to the Revolutionary agitation, and in May, 1774, he was foremost in the movement to call a Continental congress. At this time the celebrated George Mason first met Henry, and recorded his estimate of him in these words: "He is by far the most powerful speaker I ever heard. Every word he says not only engages but commands the attention, and your passions are no longer your own when he addresses them. But his eloquence is the smallest part of his merit. He is, in my opinion, the first man upon this continent, as well in abilities as public virtues, and had he lived in Rome about the time of the first Punic war, when the Roman people had arrived at their meridian glory, and their virtues not tarnished, Mr. Henry's talents must have put him at the head of that glorious commonwealth."

He was a delegate to the 1st Continental congress, and opened its deliberations by a speech that won him the reputation of being the foremost orator on the continent. In this speech he declared, "I am not a Virginian, but an American." In congress, Henry served on several important committees, among which was that to prepare the address to the king. The first draft of this paper is said to have been from his pen; but as it was too advanced for the party represented by John Dickinson, the latter was added to the committee and modified the address, if he did not recast it. At a most critical period in the deliberations of that congress, Joseph Galloway, a Tory, introduced a plan of reconciliation between the mother country and the colonies, which would have left them in somewhat the same relations to each other as were subsequently established between England and Canada. The plan was advocated by some of the foremost members, and it was believed that it had the approval of the government. Mr. Henry led the opposition to it, and was the only one noted by John Adams in his diary as opposing it in debate. It was defeated by the vote of one colony only, and thus the destiny of the continent was changed. On 25 March, 1775, Mr. Henry moved in the Virginia convention that the colony be put into a state of defence at once, preparatory to the war, which was imminent, and carried his motion by a speech that for true eloquence has never been surpassed. In May following he led a volunteer force against Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, in order to compel him to restore the colony's gunpowder, which had been removed by him from the public magazine and put on board a British ship. This was the first resistance by arms to the British authority in that colony. After obtaining from the governor remuneration for the gunpowder, he repaired to the Continental congress, then holding its second session, and at its close accepted the commission of colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment, and commander of all the Virginia forces, which had been given him by the convention of his state in his absence. His want of military experience gave occasion to some jealousy on the part of other officers, and when the Virginia troops were soon afterward taken into the Continental army, congress, in commissioning the officers, made a subordinate a brigadier-general, and offered Col. Henry the command of a single regiment, which slight was followed by his refusal to accept the commission. He was at once elected to the Virginia convention, which met in May, 1776. Here he arranged the introduction of the resolutions directing the delegates in congress to move for independence, and determining that the colony should at once frame a bill of rights and a constitution as an independent state. By his powers of oratory he overcame all opposition, and obtained a unanimous vote for the resolutions. He was active in the formation of the constitution of his state, which served as a model for the other states, and he proposed the section of the Virginia bill of rights that guarantees religious liberty. Through his exertions, Virginia afterward asked and obtained an amendment to the Federal constitution, embodying in it a similar guarantee. On the adoption of the constitution in 1776, he was elected the first governor of the state, and was re-elected in 1777 and in 1778. Not being eligible under the constitution for four years afterward, he returned to the legislature, but was again elected governor in 1784 and 1785, and in 1786 declined a re-election. He was again elected in 1796, but again declined. During his first service as governor he had to inaugurate a new government in the midst of the Revolutionary war, and his executive talents were put to a severe test, which they stood in such a manner as greatly added to his renown. In 1777 he planned and sent out the expedition, under Gen. George Rogers Clarke, which conquered the vast territory northwest of the Ohio, and forced England to yield it at the treaty of peace. At the close of the war he advocated the return of the banished Tories, and opening our ports at once to immigration and to commerce. He resisted the performance on our part of the treaty with Great Britain until that power had performed her treaty obligation to surrender the northwestern posts. He was a firm and persistent advocate of our right to the free navigation of the Mississippi, whose mouth was held by Spain, a matter of such importance that at one time it threatened the disruption of the Union.

He early saw the defects in the articles of confederation, and advocated a stronger Federal government. He declined the appointment as delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, because of private reasons; but served in the state convention of 1788, which ratified it. He advocated the adoption of amendments to the constitution before its ratification by Virginia, and offered the amendments that were recommended by the convention, the most important of which have been adopted. Many of his predictions as to the future of the Federal government read like prophecy in the light of subsequent history. Among other things, he distinctly foretold the abolition of slavery by congress, in a speech in the convention, delivered 24 June, 1788 (see Elliott's "Debates," vol. iii., p. 589), in which he said: "Among ten thousand implied powers which they may assume, they may, if engaged in war, liberate every one of your slaves if they please. And this must and will be done by men, a majority of whom have not a common interest with you. . . . Another thing will contribute to bring this event about. Slavery is detested. We feel its fatal effects; we deplore it with all the pity of humanity. Let all these considerations, at some future period, press with full force on the minds of congress. Let that urbanity, which I trust will distinguish America, and the necessity of national defence—let all these things operate on their minds; they will search that paper and see if they have power of manumission. And have they not, sir? Have they not power to provide for the general defence and welfare? May they not think that these call for the abolition of slavery? May they not pronounce all slaves free? and will they not be warranted by that power? This is no ambiguous implication or logical deduction. The paper speaks to the point.

They have the power in clear, unequivocal terms, and will clearly and certainly exercise it." The adoption of the first eleven amendments having quieted in a great measure his apprehensions as to the constitution, he sustained the administration of Washington, though not fully approving of all its measures. The earliest manifestations of the French revolution caused him to predict the result, and the influence of French infidelity and Jacobinism upon America excited his alarm, lest they should produce disunion and anarchy. He retired from public life in 1791, after a continuous service of twenty-six years, but continued the practice of law, which he had resumed at the close of the Revolution with great success. He was appointed by Gov. Henry Lee U. S. senator in 1794. Washington offered to make him secretary of state in 1795, and afterward chief justice of the United States, and President John Adams nominated him as a special minister to France. But the state of his health, and the care of a large family, caused him to decline these offices. In 1799, on the passage of the Virginia resolutions claiming the right of a state to resist the execution of an obnoxious act of congress, he was induced by an appeal of Washington to offer himself for a seat in the legislature, for the purpose of resisting what they both considered a doctrine fraught with the greatest danger to the Union. He did not approve of the alien and sedition laws, which occasioned the resolutions, and in his speech as a candidate he urged the use of every constitutional means to effect their repeal. He was elected, but died before taking his seat.

The transcendent powers of Mr. Henry as an orator are testified to by so many men of the greatest culture and ability that he justly ranks among the great orators of the world. Among the distinguished men that heard him, and have left on record their impressions, the following may be mentioned: Dr. Archibald Alexander said of him: "From my earliest childhood I had been accustomed to hear of the eloquence of Patrick Henry. On this subject there existed but one opinion in the country. The power of his eloquence was felt equally by the learned and the unlearned. No man who ever heard him speak on any important occasion could fail to admit his uncommon power over the minds of his hearers. . . . The power of Henry's eloquence was due, first, to the greatness of his emotion and passion, accompanied with a versatility which enabled him to assume at once any emotion or passion which suited his ends. Not less indispensable, secondly, was a matchless perfection of the organs of expression, including the apparatus of voice, intonation, pause, gesture, attitude, and indescribable play of countenance. In no instance did he ever indulge in an expression that was not instantly recognized as nature itself; yet some of his penetrating and subduing tones were absolutely peculiar, and as inimitable as they were indescribable. These were felt by every hearer in all their force. His mightiest feelings were sometimes indicated and communicated by a long pause, aided by an eloquent aspect, and some significant use of his fingers." Thomas Jefferson attended the debate on the resolutions against the stamp act, and wrote concerning it: "I heard the splendid display of Mr. Henry's talents as a popular orator. They were great indeed, such as I have never heard from any other man. He appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote." And in describing Edmund Pendleton, Mr. Jefferson said of him: "He had not, indeed, the poetical fancy of Mr. Henry, his sublime imagination, his lofty and overwhelming diction." Mr. Wirt, in his "Life of Henry," says that Mr. Jefferson considered him "the greatest orator that ever lived." John Randolph, of Roanoke, pronounced him the greatest of orators, and declared that he was "Shakespeare and Garrick combined."

Mr. Henry was twice married—first to Sarah Shelton, daughter of a neighbor, and afterward to Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, a granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. He was a devoted Christian, and left a spotless character. His life has been written by William Wirt (1817), by Alexander H. Everett in Sparks's "American Biography," and by Moses Coit Tyler in the series of "American Statesmen" (Boston, 1887).—His grandson, **William Wirt,** b. at Red Hill, Charlotte co., Va., 14 Feb., 1831, was educated at the University of Virginia, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and served as state's attorney for his county during several years. He afterward removed to Richmond, and served four sessions in the legislature, declining a re-election. He is vice-president of the Virginia historical society, has contributed to current literature, and has delivered several historical addresses, including a "Defence of Capt. John Smith's Narrative" before the Virginia historical society on 24 Feb., 1882, and one in Philadelphia on the centennial of the motion for independence. He has in preparation (1887) a "Life of Patrick Henry."

HENRY, Pierre François, French author, b. in Nancy, 28 May, 1759; d. in Paris, 12 Aug., 1833. He became a lawyer, and afterward an actor, but did not succeed, and after the revolution held several municipal offices. He wrote a "History of the Directory" (2 vols., Paris, 1801), and translated from the English many volumes of history, travels, and biography, including Marshall's "Life of Washington" (5 vols., Paris, 1807). He also wrote a "Description of South America" for Mentelli's "Geographie universelle."

HENRY, Robert, educator, b. in Charleston, S. C., 6 Dec., 1792; d. in Columbia, S. C., 6 Feb., 1856. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1814, and, after travelling on the continent of Europe, returned to Charleston, and was minister to the French Huguenot congregation there for two years, preaching alternately in French and English. He became professor of logic and moral philosophy in South Carolina college in 1818, and afterward of metaphysics and political philosophy. He was president in 1834–'5, accepted the chair of metaphysics and belles-lettres in 1839, and was again president in 1842–'5, also performing for a time the duties of professor of Greek. He wrote articles for the southern reviews, and published, besides occasional sermons, eulogies on Jonathan Maxcy, and John C. Calhoun.

HENRY, William, inventor, b. in Chester county, Pa., 19 May, 1729; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 15 Dec., 1786. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his grandparents settled in Pennsylvania in 1722. While yet a young man, he began the manufacture of fire-arms at Lancaster, Pa., and was afterward appointed armorer to the troops that were collected for Braddock's expedition, and ordered to Virginia. In 1758 he was commissioned justice of the peace, and in 1760 visited England. In 1771 he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine whether the opening of communication between the Delaware and Ohio rivers for the purposes of navigation or land-carriage were practicable. He was chosen to the assembly in 1776, and the following year was elected treasurer of Lan-

caster county, which office he held until his death. During the Revolution he held the rank of commissary. He was a member of the Continental congress in 1784–'5, and during the former year was commissioned president judge of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of Lancaster county. He was a member of the American philosophical society, and was favorably known as an inventor. In 1768 he invented the "self-moving or sentinel register," which was followed in 1771 by the "screw-auger." He was among those antecedent to Fitch and Fulton in the application of steam as a motive power to propel boats. His original drawings, made in 1779, were found among his papers after his death. In 1785 he exhibited the "model of a wheel-carriage, which rolls close in against the wind by wind-force."—His son, **William,** manufacturer, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 12 March, 1757; d. in Philadelphia, 21 April, 1827, removed in 1778 to Northampton county, where he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, and in 1808 erected a forge on the Bushkill, where the first iron that was manufactured in the country was drawn, 9 March, 1809. He was commissioned, 14 Jan., 1788, justice of the peace and associate judge of the courts for Northampton county, but resigned in 1814. In 1792 he was elected one of the presidential electors of the state, and voted for Washington.—Another son, **John Joseph,** jurist, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 4 Nov., 1758; d. there, 15 April, 1811, enlisted in Capt. Matthew Smith's company of riflemen at the beginning of the Revolution, and took part in Arnold's expedition to Canada, where he was taken prisoner and confined for nine months. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. In 1793 he was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin president judge of the 2d judicial district of Pennsylvania, consisting of the counties of Chester, Lancaster. York, and Dauphin, but he resigned in 1810. He was the author of "Accurate and Interesting Account of Arnold's Campaign against Quebec, and of the Hardships and Sufferings of that Band of Heroes who traversed the Wilderness of Maine from Cambridge to the St. Lawrence in the Autumn of 1775" (Lancaster, Pa., 1812).

HENRY, William, soldier, b. in Charlotte county, Va., in 1761; d. in Christian county, Ky., 23 Nov., 1824. He entered the army when a lad, and fought at Guilford, the Cowpens, and Yorktown. After the Revolution he removed to Kentucky, and took part there in many conflicts with the Indians. He was appointed major-general of Kentucky volunteers, 31 Aug., 1813, commanded a division of three brigades in the battle of the Thames, on 5 Oct., and also served in Scott's and Wilkinson's campaigns. Gen. Henry was a member of the Constitutional convention of his state, and of both branches of the legislature.—His son, **Robert Pryor,** b. in Henry's Mills, Scott co., Ky., 24 Nov., 1788; d. in Hopkinsville, Ky., 25 Aug., 1826, was graduated at Transylvania college, studied law with Henry Clay, and was admitted to the bar in 1809, serving in that year as prosecuting attorney for his district. He was aide to his father in the war of 1812, and afterward settled in Christian county, Ky., where he became prosecuting attorney for that circuit. He was then elected to congress as a Clay Democrat, and served from 1 Dec., 1823, till his death. As a member of the committee on roads and canals he obtained the first appropriation that was ever granted for improving the Mississippi.—Another son, **John Flournoy,** physician, b. in Henry's Mills, Ky., 17 Jan., 1793; d. in Burlington, Iowa, 12 Nov., 1873, was educated at Georgetown academy, Ky., attended lectures at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1817. He had previously served at Fort Meigs in 1813, as surgeon's mate of Kentucky troops. In 1825, while a resident of Hopkinsville, Ky., he organized the first temperance society there. He was elected to congress for the unexpired term of his brother Robert, served in 1826–'7, and in 1831 became professor in the Medical college of Ohio, Cincinnati. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 he was active in relieving the suffering in that city. He removed to Bloomington, Ill., in 1834, and in 1845 to Burlington, Iowa, where he practised his profession. Dr. Henry contributed articles to medical journals, and published a treatise on the "Causes and Treatment of Cholera" (1833).—Another son, **Gustavus Adolphus,** orator, b. in Cherry Spring, Scott co., Ky., 8 Oct., 1804; d. in Clarksville, Tenn., 10 Sept., 1880, was graduated at Transylvania university in 1825, and became a lawyer. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1831–'3, and shortly afterward removed to Tennessee, where he was one of the leaders of the Whig minority. He achieved great reputation as a public speaker, and was known throughout the south as the "eagle orator of Tennessee." He was in the Tennessee legislature in 1851, was four times on the Whig electoral ticket, and in 1860 was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore that nominated Bell and Everett, afterward speaking in their behalf in the northern states. He was a member of the Confederate senate from 1861 till the close of the civil war, and after the fall of Vicksburg, at the request of Jefferson Davis, made public speeches to encourage the people. He was twice a candidate for governor of Tennessee, but was each time defeated by Andrew Johnson.

HENRY, William Alexander, Canadian jurist, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 30 Dec., 1816. He was educated at the high-school, Halifax, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1840. In 1841 he was elected a member of the Nova Scotia assembly, in which he sat for many years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Canadian parliament in 1867 and 1869. He has been mayor of Halifax, became a member of the provincial executive council in 1849, and subsequently held office three times as solicitor-general, and was also provincial secretary and attorney-general. He took a prominent part in the question of the union of the British American provinces, was a delegate to Great Britain on public business in 1858 and 1865, and in the winter of 1866 took part in an unsuccessful negotiation for the continuance of the reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown union conference and to that of Quebec, and in July, 1866, with the delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, met in London and adopted a scheme of union for submission to the home government, which was adopted. He was a judge in the trial of election cases in Nova Scotia in 1874, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Canada in October, 1875. He was instrumental in securing measures for the protection of the Canadian fisheries, in establishing a complete system of telegraphs for Nova Scotia, and in publishing the revised statutes of that province.

HENRY, William Seaton, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1816; d. in New York city, 5 March, 1851. His father was a lawyer in Albany. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, assigned to the 3d infantry, and served on the frontier in the Florida war of 1841–'2, and in

the war with Mexico. He became 1st lieutenant, 7 July, 1838, captain, 18 May, 1846, and was brevetted major, 23 Sept., 1846, for gallantry at Monterey. He was afterward on garrison and recruiting service till his death. Maj. Henry published "Campaign Sketches of the War with Mexico" (New York, 1848).—His son, **Guy Vernor,** soldier, b. in Fort Smith, Indian territory, 9 March, 1839, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on 14 May, was on Gen. McDowell's staff at the battle of Bull Run, and was brevetted captain, 22 Oct., 1862, for gallantry in an action near Pocotaligo river, S. C. He commanded a battalion in Hunter's advance on Charleston in 1863, was acting chief of artillery of the Department of the South in June of that year, and was made colonel of the 40th Massachusetts regiment on 9 Nov. He commanded a brigade in the Army of the James in 1864–'5, and received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, 29 Sept., 1864, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 June, 1864, for his services before Petersburg. After the war he became captain in the 1st artillery, 1 Dec., 1865, and has since served chiefly on the frontier against hostile Indians. He suffered severely from frostbites in the Black Hills expedition, and was wounded in the battle of Rose Bud Creek, Montana, with Sitting Bull, 17 June, 1876, losing the use of one eye. On 26 June, 1881, he was promoted to major in the 9th cavalry, and is now (1887) stationed at Omaha, Neb. He has published "Military Record of Civilian Appointments in the U. S. Army" (2 vols., New York, 1865–'71); "Army Catechism for Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers" (Salt Lake City, 1881); and "Manual on Target Practice" (Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1884).

HENSHAW, John Prentiss Kewley, P. E. bishop, b. in Middletown, Conn., 13 June, 1792; d. near Frederick, Md., 19 July, 1852. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1808, and spent a year at Harvard as a resident graduate. During a visit to his native place during this period, he was first deeply impressed by the truths of religion, and he subsequently became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, although he had been educated as a Congregationalist. Shortly afterward Bishop Griswold appointed him a lay-reader, and by his zealous labors several congregations were established in different parts of Vermont. After studying theology and taking charge of a church at Marblehead, Mass., for a time, he was ordered deacon on his twenty-first birthday. Soon afterward he was called to St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was ordained priest on his twenty-fourth birthday. Twenty-six years of his life were passed as rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore, Md., where he went in 1817. On his accession to the rectorship there were only 45 communicants, but at the close of his ministry the number had increased to 474, the whole number added during his incumbency being 900. He also baptized 1,018 persons, and presented 506 for confirmation. During his residence in Maryland, Dr. Henshaw (he received the degree of S. T. D. from his alma mater in 1830) exerted an important influence beyond the confines of his own parish and city, taking an active part in the erection of many churches, and the organization of several congregations. He was a devoted friend to the cause of missions, and performed valuable services in the conventions, both diocesan and general. He was repeatedly nominated as bishop of Maryland, but failed to receive a sufficiently large vote to secure his election. On the erection of Rhode Island into a separate diocese he was chosen its head in 1843, and made rector of Grace church, Providence. In 1848 his health began to fail, and in 1850 he had a stroke of apoplexy. In the summer of 1852 he was called to perform episcopal functions in the diocese of Maryland during Bishop Wittingham's absence in Europe, but was again stricken with apoplexy, this time fatally, after he had been engaged about two weeks in the discharge of these duties. Bishop Henshaw possessed a mind naturally clear, sound, and vigorous, trained to patient labor. He ranked high as a preacher, never reading his sermons, but composing them with care. He was also exceedingly happy as an extemporaneous speaker. He published many sermons, charges, and books, among which were "An Oration delivered before the Associated Alumni of Middlebury College" (1827); "Hymns" (5th ed., 1832); "The Usefulness of Sunday Schools" (1833); "Henshaw's Sheridan," being "Lessons on Elocution," etc. (1834); "Theology for the People" (1840); "Memoir of Right Rev. Channing Moore, D. D." (1842); "An Inquiry concerning the Second Advent" (1842); "Lectures on the Terms Priest, Altar, etc.," and "The Work of Christ's Living Body" (1843).

HENSHAW, Joshua Sidney, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 Oct., 1811; d. in Utica, N. Y., 29 April, 1859. He was a descendant of Jonathan Belcher, and his name, which was originally Joshua Henshaw Belcher, was changed by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1845. He became a teacher in Chauncey Hall institute, Boston, in 1833, and from September, 1837, till 1841 was instructor of mathematics in the U. S. navy. During this period he made a voyage in the frigate "Columbia," an account of which was published under the title "Around the World, by an Officer of the U. S. Navy" (New York, 1840). After resigning his professorship in the navy he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, but in 1843 he was reinstated in his former post. From 1848 till his death he practised law in Utica. He published "Philosophy of Human Progress" (1835); "Incitements to Moral and Intellectual Well-Doing" (1836); "Life of Father Mathew" (1847); and "United States Manual for Consuls" (1849). A work on "Bible Ethics" was left unfinished.

HENSHAW, William, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 Sept., 1735; d. in Leicester, Mass., 21 Feb., 1820. He was one of the original settlers of Leicester, whither he removed in 1748. He was a lieutenant of provincial troops under Amherst in 1759, was lieutenant-colonel of Little's regiment at the siege of Boston, and took part subsequently in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton. He left the service early in 1777.—His nephew, **David,** secretary of the navy, b. in Leicester, Mass., 2 April, 1791; d. there, 11 Nov., 1852, was apprenticed to a druggist in Boston at the age of sixteen, and carried on business on his own account from 1814 till 1829. He devoted his leisure to study, acquired note as a political writer, published pamphlets and review articles in advocacy of free-trade, and zealously supported the principles of the Democratic party. He was elected to the state senate in 1826 and to the house of representatives in 1839, after holding the post of collector of customs at Boston since 1830. He was active in promoting the earlier railroad enterprises in Massachusetts, and was interested in the construction of the Boston and Worcester, the Boston and Albany, and the Boston and Providence railroads. On 24 July, 1843, he was appointed by President Tyler secretary of the navy, but, after holding the office several months, was rejected by the senate, and

succeeded by Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, on 15 Feb., 1844. Among his publications were "Letters on the Internal Improvement and Commerce of the West" (Boston, 1839). — William's grandson, **Daniel**, lawyer and journalist, b. in Leicester, Mass., 9 May, 1782; d. in Boston, Mass., 9 July, 1863, was graduated at Harvard in 1806, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and practised in Winchendon, Mass., till 1830, then for a number of years at Worcester, and afterward at Lynn. He gave up his professional business in order to undertake the editorship of the Lynn "Record," which he conducted till its discontinuance, a period of fourteen years, after which he resided in Boston. He read many papers before the New England Historic-genealogical society.

HENSLER, Eliza, singer, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1835. She was the daughter of a German shoemaker, possessed a fine voice and a graceful person, and was educated for the operatic stage. Her first appearance was at the Academy of Music, New York, at the age of fifteen. She afterward went to Paris to complete her training, and appeared at the Grand Opéra in that city, but had little success. She then went to Lisbon, and became a favorite. On 10 June, 1869, she married the ex-king of Portugal, Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who first caused her to be raised to the nobility with the title of Countess of Edla.

HENSON, Josiah, clergyman, b. in Port Tobacco, Charles co., Md., 15 June, 1787; d. in Dresden, Ontario, in 1881. He was a pure-blooded negro, and was born and bred as a slave. The story of his life served as the foundation for Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe's novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." When a young man and a preacher, he took all his master's slaves to a relative in Kentucky, to prevent their passing into the hands of creditors. There they were hired out to neighboring planters. He worked most of the time for a good-natured master named St. Clair, whose young daughter read to him. His arms were crippled, like those of Uncle Tom in the novel, the result of a blow from the Maryland overseer. He paid $500 toward purchasing his freedom, but was taken to New Orleans by his master's son to be sold, when the latter was attacked with yellow fever, and the slave accompanied him back to Kentucky and nursed him through his sickness. He finally escaped with his wife, carrying his two children on his back through the swamps to Cincinnati, where he had friends among the colored people, and then across the wilderness to Sandusky, whence they were conveyed to Canada by the benevolent captain of a schooner. "Uncle Si," as he was called, settled with his family at Colchester, Ontario. He was the captain of a company of colored men during the Canadian rebellion. Subsequently he took up a tract of land on Sydenham river, where the town of Dresden was afterward situated. There he prospered as a farmer, and was the pastor of a church. At the age of fifty-five he began to learn to read and write. He met Mrs. Stowe, and described to her the events of his life. He also wrote an "Autobiography," which was afterward published, with an introduction by Mrs. Stowe (Boston, 1858). In 1850 he went to England, and lectured in London. He visited England again in 1852, and a third time in 1876, on which occasion he lectured and preached in various cities, and was entertained at Windsor Castle by Queen Victoria.

J. Henson

HENSON, Poindexter Smith, clergyman, b. in Fluvanna county, Va., 7 Dec., 1831. He was graduated at Richmond college in 1848, and at the University of Virginia in 1851. He taught in Milton, N. C., for two years, at the same time studying law and editing a weekly paper, and was professor of natural science in the Chowan female college at Murfreesborough, N. C., for two years. After beginning the practice of the law in his native county, he was ordained as minister of the Baptist church in Fluvanna in February, 1856. He also conducted a female seminary while he was there. On 27 Dec., 1867, he became pastor of the Broad street church in Philadelphia, which he left in 1867, to organize the Memorial church, where he gathered the largest Protestant congregation in that city. Dr. Henson is also editor of the "Baptist Teacher." In 1878 he declined the presidency of Lewisburg university.

HENTZ, Nicholas Marcellus, educator, b. in Versailles, France, 25 July, 1797; d. in Marianna, Fla., 4 Nov., 1856. He studied medicine and learned the art of miniature-painting in Paris, emigrated to the United States in 1816, taught French and miniature-painting in Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, and in 1824–'5 was associated with George Bancroft in the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass. In 1826–'30 he was professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of North Carolina. He removed with his wife to Covington, Ky., in 1831, and in the following year they took charge of a female seminary near Cincinnati. They afterward conducted various schools in Alabama and Georgia, and in 1851 removed to Marianna, Fla., on account of the illness of Prof. Hentz. He was an entomologist of repute, and the author of a monograph on the "Arachnides, or Spiders of the United States," published by the Boston society of natural history (Boston, 1875).—His wife, **Caroline Lee,** author, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 1 June, 1800; d. in Marianna, Fla., 11 Feb., 1856, was a daughter of Gen. John Whiting, and married Mr. Hentz in 1824. While at Covington, Ky., Mrs. Hentz, who had written a poem, a novel, and a tragedy before she was twelve years old, competed for a prize of $500 that had been offered for a play by the directors of the Arch street theatre in Philadelphia. The prize was awarded to her for the tragedy of "De Lara, or the Moorish Bride," which was produced on the stage, and afterward published in book-form. "Lamorah, or the Western Wild," another tragedy, was acted at Cincinnati and published in a newspaper at Columbus, Ga. "Constance of Werdenberg," a third, remained unpublished. She was the author of numerous short poems, and a voluminous writer of tales and novelettes that were published in periodicals and newspapers, and many of them afterward collected into volumes. She was successful in depicting the phases of southern social life. Her first two books, which were the most extensively read of her productions, were "Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag" (Philadelphia, 1846) and "The Mob Cap" (1848). Her other tales include "Linda, or the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole" (1850); "Rena, or the Snow

Bird" (1851); "Marcus Warland, or the Long Moss Spring" (1852); "Wild Jack, or the Stolen Child" (1853); "Helen and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning-Wheel" (1853); "The Planter's Northern Bride" (1854); "Love after Marriage, and other Stories" (1854); "The Lost Daughter"; "Robert Graham, a Sequel to 'Linda'" (1856); and "Ernest Linwood" (1856). Mrs. Hentz was the author of a novel called "Lovell's Folly," the purpose of which was to show the incorrectness of the prejudices entertained against each other by northern and southern people. A sketch of her life, by the Rev. William C. Langdon, was prefixed to "Linda." —Their daughter, **Julia L.**, b. at Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1829; d. in 1879, was educated by her parents, and in 1846 married, at Tuskegee, Dr. J. W. Keyes, with whom she removed to his home in Florida. Before and after her marriage she wrote short poems, most of which were never published. In 1857 she removed with her husband to Montgomery, Ala. Dr. Keyes became an officer in the Confederate army, and after the war took his family to Brazil, but returned in 1870 to Montgomery. In 1859 Mrs. Keyes wrote a prize poem entitled "A Dream of Locust Dell." A selection of her poems was published by her husband. —Another daughter, **Caroline Therese**, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 22 Nov., 1833, was educated by her parents, and married Rev. James O. Branch. She sent a series of letters from California to the "Southern Christian Advocate" in 1875, and has published many tales and sketches in magazines.

HEPBURN, James Curtis, missionary, b. in Milton, Northumberland co., Pa., in 1815. He was graduated at Princeton in 1833, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. After practising in Norristown, Pa., he married and went as a medical missionary to China. The ports not being opened, he spent a year at Singapore, prior to five years of labor at Amoy. He returned to the United States in 1845, and settled in New York city, but in 1859 abandoned a large practice to go as missionary to Japan. Settling at Kanagawa, he has been engaged, with few interruptions, in daily dispensary work, as well as in translation of the Holy Scriptures, in philanthropic and literary labors, and especially in lexicography. In the autumn of 1872 the mikado accepted from his hands a copy of the Bible—an event of profound significance, and so felt by the Japanese. He has published a "Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary" in Roman, kata-kana Japanese, and Chinese characters (1867; 2d ed., with grammar, 1872; 3d ed., 1886). The finished work includes the archaic words of the most ancient texts, besides the expanded vocabulary which the amazing progress of new Japan has necessitated. All other dictionaries of Japanese vocables, in other languages, are based on this American scholar's monument of industry, which he created from materials that were gathered by himself, or by natives trained under his own eye.

HEPWORTH, George Hughes, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 Feb., 1833. He studied theology at Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated in 1855. His first pastorate was in the Unitarian congregation at Nantucket, Mass., from 1855 till 1857. In 1858 he became pastor of the Church of the Unity, Boston, with which he remained connected until 1870. In 1862 he took temporary leave of his church, serving at first as chaplain with the 47th Massachusetts regiment in Louisiana. In 1863 he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Banks, and at the end of that year returned to his congregation in Boston. In 1870 Mr. Hepworth left the Church of the Unity and spent part of the year in Cambridge as a resident graduate, at the same time preaching on Sunday evenings in the Boston theatres. In 1870 he was invited to fill the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah, New York city. Here he remained nearly two years, but in the autumn of 1872 delivered a farewell sermon, in which he declared himself a believer in the divinity of Christ. He then formed a new Presbyterian congregation, the Church of the Disciples, and continued for several years with his followers. Subsequently Mr. Hepworth ministered to different congregations in New Jersey. He has recently left the pulpit, and is now (1887) a journalist connected with the "New York Herald." His published works include "Whip, Sword, and Hoe" (Boston, 1864); "The Little Gentleman in Green" (1865); "Rocks and Shoals" (1870); "Lectures to Young Men" (1870); "Christ and his Church" (New York, 1872); "Starboard and Port" (1876); and a story that has for its title three exclamation-marks, "! ! !" (New York, 1885).

HERAULD, André, French scientist, b. in Dijon in 1662; d. in Versailles in 1724. The Paris academy of sciences having invited Louis XIV. to send a mission to Mexico in 1706, Huet proposed Herauld, who sailed from Brest on the frigate "La Vaillante" in May, 1706, landing in Mexico in July. He immediately began his explorations, and in two years collected 900 botanical and over 1,200 mineralogical specimens. Returning to France in 1709, his vessel was captured by the English, who confiscated his collections and took him to Plymouth as a prisoner. The Academy of Paris complained to the Royal institute of London, and Herauld obtained the restitution of his collections in 1719. He devoted the remainder of his life to arranging them, and left them by his will to the Academy of sciences, which afterward gave them in part to the Jardin des plantes and the Museum of natural history. Herauld published "Flore de la Nouvelle Espagne" (6 vols., with illustrations and charts, Paris, 1722); "Les plantes médicinales de la Nouvelle Espagne" (with illustrations, 1721); and "Plan de mineralogie du royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne" (1723).

HERBERMANN, Charles George, educator, b. near Münster, Westphalia, 8 Dec., 1840. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of ten, and was graduated at St. Francis Xavier's college, New York city, in 1858. After teaching there for several years, he was appointed in 1869 professor of Latin in the College of the city of New York, and was made librarian there in 1873. He received the degree of LL. D. from St. Francis Xavier in 1884. He has published "Business Life in Ancient Rome" (New York, 1880), and an edition of Sallust's "Jugurtha" (1886), and is a frequent contributor to the "Catholic Quarterly Review" and other periodicals.

HERBERT, Henry William, author, b. in London, England, 7 April, 1807; d. in New York city, 17 May, 1858. His father, Rev. William Herbert, was a cousin of the Earl of Carnarvon. The son was graduated at Oxford in 1829, with honors. In the winter of the following year, having lost his property through the dishonesty of a trustee, he came to the United States, and after teaching the classics in Newark, N. J., in 1831 became Greek and Latin preceptor in a classical institute in New York city, where he taught for about eight years, devoting his leisure hours to writing. His first literary efforts were essays, which were sent anonymously to the leading weeklies, but rejected when payment was de-

manded for them. Irritated by this, and especially by the return of a carefully prepared article offered to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," he soon afterward established the "American Monthly Magazine," the editorship of which he finally transferred to Charles Fenno Hoffman. His first novel, entitled "The Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde" (1834), was issued anonymously at the urgent request of the publishers. It was well received by the critics of the day, and attributed to G. P. R. James, Gilmore Simms, Theodore S. Fay, and to other native as well as foreign novelists. But the financial reward for so much labor disheartened the author, and he resolved to begin the study of law, and to practise it as a profession. In order to do this, as he soon discovered, he must become an American citizen, and he would not do this, notwithstanding his strong desire to be regarded as an American in sentiment and sympathy. Between 1837 and 1855 he published various novels, but afterward devoted himself to historical composition. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and was the first in this country to give prominence to that department of literature. Under the pen-name of "Frank Forester" he wrote largely for sporting papers, issuing also several works on hunting and fishing. He was also industrious as a translator. During the last twelve years of his life, Mr. Herbert's home was midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the banks of the Passaic, where he owned three quarters of an acre of land, with a cottage. This spot he called "The Cedars," and here after the death of his first wife in 1846 he lived most of the time alone, surrounded by his dogs, of which he was very fond. In February, 1858, he married again, and about three months afterward his wife, influenced by reports concerning his former dissipation, left him, and notified him through the newspapers that she had applied for a divorce. Thereupon he ordered a grand dinner to be served in his rooms in New York city, and invited to it his friends of olden times, only one of whom, however, accepted. After dinner Herbert rose from the table, placed himself before a full-length mirror, and, taking aim from the reflection in the glass, shot himself through the heart. His body was carried back to "The Cedars," and thence through his private gate, which opened into Mount Pleasant cemetery, he was borne to his grave only a few hundred yards from his cottage. A plain stone marks the spot, and on it is carved, according to his wishes, the word *Infelicissimus*. A movement has been set on foot to erect a monument to his memory. His novels include "Cromwell" (2 vols., New York, 1837); "Marmaduke Wyvil" (1843); "The Roman Traitor" (2 vols., Baltimore, 1846); "The Puritans of New England: A Historical Romance of the Days of Witchcraft" (1853), which was subsequently issued under the title of "The Puritan's Daughter" (Philadelphia). His last romance was the "Saxon Serf," which first appeared as a serial, and when completed was reprinted in book-form under the title of "Sherwood Forest"

Henry Wm Herbert

(1855). His historical works are "The Captains of the Old World" (New York, 1851); "The Cavaliers of England," and "The Knights of England" (1852); "The Chevaliers of France" (1853); "Persons and Pictures from French and English History," and "The Captains of the Great Roman Republic" (1854); and "Memoirs of Henry VIII. and his Six Wives" (1855). A companion volume, entitled "The Royal Marys of Mediæval History," was fully completed at the time of his death, but unfortunately fell into the hands of a money-lender to whom he had hypothecated it, chapter by chapter, as the work progressed. It probably went to the junk-dealer, for it has not yet been found. His books on outdoor sports include "The Field Sports of the United States and British Provinces of North America," with illustrations by himself (2 vols., 1848); "Fish and Fishing of the United States and British Provinces" (1849); "Frank Forester and his Friends" (London, 1849); "Warwick Woodlands," a series of sketches that he had contributed in 1839 to the "American Turf Register" (New York); three collections of articles that had appeared in "Graham's Magazine," entitled "My Shooting-Box" (1846); "American Game in its Season" (1853); and "The Deerstalkers"; "Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen" (1852); and "Horse and Horsemanship in North America" (2 vols., 1857), a large and costly work, the practical portions of which he condensed into a small volume, entitled "Hints to Horsekeepers" (1859). As a translator, Mr. Herbert was very industrious. With the exception, however, of the "Prometheus and Agamemnon" of Æschylus, done mostly for amusement (1849), his translations were chiefly from the French, and consisted of five of the romances of Eugène Sue, with two or three of those of Alexander Dumas, and Weiss's "Protestant Refugees" (1854); "Fugitive Sporting Sketches, edited by Will Wildwood," appeared in 1879, and his "Poems," edited by Morgan Herbert, are in press (1887). David W. Judd is also editing the "Life and Writings of Frank Forester," to comprise ten volumes, two of which have been issued in New York. See "Frank Forester's Life and Writings," by Col. Thomas Picton (1881).

HERBETTE, André Paul, French iconographer, b. in Santo Domingo in 1769; d. in Paris in 1817. He served in garrison at Santo Domingo, 1787–'91, and afterward establishing himself in the island of Tortugas, made a rich collection of plants. He left Tortugas in 1798 for the United States, was employed as a master of design in Harvard college, and accompanied Humboldt and Bonpland to Paris in 1802. There, with Poiteau and Turpin, Herbette was given the task of illustrating Humboldt's publications concerning America, and had exclusive charge of the iconography, 1803–'11. He also contributed designs to botanical periodicals in Germany, France, and England, and published "Aperçu sur la situation politique de Saint Domingue" (Paris, 1809; 2d ed., with charts, revised, 1817); "Traité d'iconographie végétale des Antilles" (2 vols., 1807); and "Dictionnaire raisonné d'iconographie végétale" (1815). Humboldt acknowledges his obligations to Herbette.

HERBST, John, Moravian bishop, b. in Kempten, Germany, 23 July, 1735; d. in Salem, N. C., 15 Jan., 1812. He came in 1786 to the United States, where, after serving for twenty-five years the churches at Lancaster and Lititz, Pa., he was, although nearly seventy-six years of age, consecrated, 12 May, 1811, to the episcopacy, and appointed the presiding bishop of the southern district of the Moravian church.

HERDOÑANA, Antonio Modesto, Mexican clergyman, b. in Tepeapulco, Mexico, 12 Feb., 1709; d. in Puebla de Los Angeles, 31 May, 1758. He became a member of the Jesuit order on 1 June, 1730, and devoted himself to the ministry of the Indians in the city of Mexico, where he lived twenty-four years. He founded the College of St. Francis Xavier in Puebla de Los Angeles for the training of Jesuit missionaries to the Indians, and built in Mexico the College of St. Mary of Guadeloupe for Indian girls. He wrote "Constituciones para el Colegio de Indias doncellas de Ntrã Sra de Guadelupe de Méjico," "Consultas al Rmó P. Ignacio Visconti, Generál de la Compañia de Jesus," "Carta al Rmó P. Generál de la Comp. de Jesus Luis Centurione," and "Representaciones al Arzobispo y á la Real Audiencia de Méjico, sobre la fundación del Colegio para las Indias."

HEREDIA, José María de (ay-ray'-dee-ah), Cuban author, b. in Santiago de Cuba, 31 Dec., 1803; d. in Mexico in May, 1839. His early years were spent in travelling with his parents in Cuba, Florida, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, and Mexico. In 1817 he went to Havana, where his studies were completed. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and in the same year, on account of his political and liberal ideas, he was banished to the United States. There he published a volume of poems (New York, 1825; new ed., enlarged, 2 vols., 1832), which made his name at once famous as a lyrical poet in every Spanish-speaking country. In the same year he was called by President Victoria to Mexico, and practised law there till the end of his life, filling several high offices. His tragedy "Sila" was performed in 1826, "Tiberio" in 1827, and "Los ultimos romanos" in 1829. The poems of Heredia have passed through numerous editions in Spain as well as in the Spanish-American countries, and have been translated, totally or partially, into English, French, Italian, German, and Portuguese. The best Spanish critics, like Lista, Quintana, Bello, Cañete, Cánovas del Castillo, and Menendez Pelayo, have paid high tributes to his lyrical talent; while French and English writers, like Villemain, Ampère, De Mazade, Kennedy, and Longfellow, have also bestowed their praises on the Cuban poet. There has been recently a movement in Cuba for the erection of a monument to his memory. Heredia also published "Lecciones de Historia Universal" (4 vols., 1830–'1), and translations in verse of Alfieri's "Saul," Chénier's "Cayo Graco," Ducis's "Abufar," Voltaire's "Mahomet," and Crébillon's "Atreo y Thiestes."

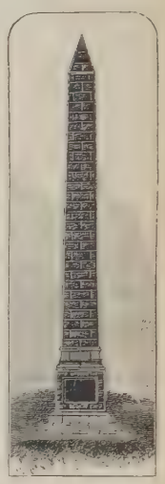
HEREDIA, Pedro de, Spanish soldier, b. in Madrid in the last quarter of the 15th century; d. at sea in 1555. In his youth he killed three noblemen in a brawl, and was obliged to leave Madrid, taking refuge in Santo Domingo, where he inherited some property. In 1526 he was appointed to supersede the governor of Santa Marta, and went to the American continent, where he soon distinguished himself in the numerous battles against the Indians. Heredia went to Spain and obtained, in 1532, from Charles V., permission to explore and possess the territory from the river Magdalen to the Atrato, as far inland as the equator. With three vessels and about 100 men, he sailed from Spain, touched at Hispaniola, where, from his estates, he obtained more men and a supply of horses, and on 15 Jan., 1533, reached the coast of what was then called the province of Calamari, entering, in 11° N., a port which he called Cartagena de las Indias, and on a small island, Codégo, he laid, on 21 Jan., the foundations for the city of that name. After defeating the Indians in the battles of Canopóte and Turváco, he conquered a large territory, and founded the cities of San Sebastian de Buena Vista, Santiago de Tolú, and Villa Maria. In 1535 he had a disagreement with the newly elected bishop, Tomás de Toro, and was accused of appropriating the treasure found in the Indian villages without accounting to the crown for its share. He was tried and sent as a prisoner to Spain. But the council of India exonerated him, and he soon returned to his government. Hearing that Antioquia, which he claimed as belonging to his dominions, was occupied by Benalcazar's troops, he marched against them; but on 4 March, 1542, was taken prisoner and sent to Panama for trial. The judges acknowledged his right, and he was liberated. On 27 July, 1543, the French fleet took Cartagena by surprise. Heredia fled to the woods, and the city was plundered. A special commissioner was sent to investigate the government of New Granada, Heredia was accused of malfeasance, was again deposed, and in 1556 was sent as a prisoner to Spain on the fleet commanded by Admiral Cosme Rodriguez Farfán, which was lost on the coast of Africa.

HEREFORD, Frank, senator, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 4 July, 1825. He received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. After beginning practice in Virginia he removed to California, where from 1855 till 1857 he was district attorney of Sacramento county. He afterward settled in West Virginia, was elected to congress, and twice re-elected, serving from 4 March, 1871, to 4 Dec., 1876, when he took his seat in the U. S. senate, having been appointed in the place of Allen T. Caperton, deceased. He was elected by the legislature for the remainder of the term, which expired in 1881.

HERING, Constantin, physician, b. in Oschatz, Saxony, 1 Jan., 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 July, 1880. He studied medicine at Leipsic, at Würzburg, where he was graduated as doctor of medicine, obstetrics, and surgery in 1826, and at the surgical academy in Dresden. Having been engaged to write a book confuting homœopathy, he read Hahnemann's works, became a convert, sought out the author, and became his personal friend. He was for a time instructor in mathematics and natural science in Berckmann's institute, Dresden, and was sent by the king of Saxony to Surinam to make botanical and zoölogical collections. After practising medicine for a time in Paramaribo he sailed for Philadelphia, where he arrived in January, 1833. There he founded a homœopathic school, the first of its kind in any country. From 1845 till 1869 he filled the chairs of institutes of medicine and materia medica in the Philadelphia college of homœopathy. He devoted much study to cures for the bites of venomous serpents and for hydrophobia, and developed many of Hahnemann's theories. He was joint editor of the "Medical Correspondent" (Allentown, 1835–'6), of the "Miscellanies of Homœopathy" (Philadelphia, 1839), of the "North American Homœopathic Quarterly" (New York, 1851–'2), and of the "Homœopathic News" (1854), and founded and edited the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica." He published many books in both German and English, including "Rise and Progress of Homœopathy" (Philadelphia, 1834), which was translated into several languages; "Condensed Materia Medica"; "Effects of Snake Poison" (1837); "Guiding Symptoms and Analytical Therapeutics"; "Hering's Domestic Physician" (6th ed., 1858); and "American Drug Provings" (vol. i., Leipsic, 1853).

HERIOT, George, Canadian statesman, b. in the island of Jersey, 2 Jan., 1766; d. in Drummondville, Canada, 30 Dec., 1844. He emigrated to Canada, and was a clerk in the ordnance department at Quebec in 1799. He was deputy postmaster-general of British North America in 1800–'6, and was appointed first postmaster-general of British North America in 1774. He participated in several battles during the war of 1812–'15, was second in command under De Salaberry at Chateauguay, and was made a C. B. as a recognition of his services. He was deputy for the county of Drummond from 1830 till 1834, a provincial aide-de-camp, and was promoted major-general in 1841. He was the author of a "Descriptive Poem," written in the West Indies (London, 1781); "History of Canada" (2 vols., London, 1804); and "Travels through the Canadas" (1807). His history is taken largely from Charlevoix's.

HERKIMER, Nicholas, soldier, b. about 1715; d. in Danube, N. Y., 16 Aug., 1777. His name, as commonly written, is an anglicized form of the German *Herchheimer*. His father, a native of the Rhine Palatinate, was one of the patentees of the tract called Burnet's field, in what is now Herkimer county, N. Y. Nicholas became at the age of thirty a lieutenant of militia, and was in command at Fort Herkimer when the French and Indians attacked German Flats in 1758. He afterward lived in the Canajoharie district, was commissioned colonel in 1775, became chairman of the committee of safety of Tryon county, and a year later was made a brigadier-general in the New York militia. He was a man of energetic character, and one of the most prominent and widely respected of the German citizens of the province, and by identifying himself with the popular cause contributed an element of strength to the movement throughout central New York. He had become schooled in the methods of Indian fighting in the French war. In 1776 he led an expedition against Sir John Johnson's force of Tories and Indian allies. His alert and vigorous nature is exemplified in the following curious order, the spelling of which proves that his acquaintance with the English language was very slight: "Ser yu will orter your bodellyen do merchs Immiedietlih do ford edward weid for das brofiesen and amonieschen fied for on betell. Dis yu will disben yur berrell from frind Nicolas herchheimer. To Carnell pieder bellinger, ad de plats, ochdober 18, 1776" [Sir: You will order your battalion to march immediately to Fort Edward, with four days' provisions and ammunition fit for one battle. This you will disobey at your peril. From your friend, Nicolas Herchheimer. To Colonel Peter Bellinger, at the Flats, October 18, 1776]. After the fall of Ticonderoga and the retreat of Gen. Schuyler to the Hudson, Burgoyne threatened to capture Albany and join his forces with Howe's in the east. When the co-operating force, led by Col. Barry St. Leger, and consisting of British regulars, New York loyalists, and Brant's Indians, had invested Fort Schuyler, or Fort Stanwix, as it was originally called, which stood near the present site of Rome, N. Y., Herkimer marched to the relief of the latter place at the head of the militia of Tryon county. St. Leger's force, which had marched up the St. Lawrence, crossed over to Oswego, and passed through the Mohawk valley. It consisted of about 800 white troops and 1,000 Indians, while Col. Gansevoort had only 750 men in Fort Schuyler. Gen. Herkimer, when setting out for the relief of the garrison, sent word to Col. Gansevoort, in order that he might arrange a sortie at the moment when the relieving force came up. The plan failed, because the militia were delayed in the march. Herkimer decided then to move cautiously, but allowed his judgment to be swayed by the reproaches of the younger officers. Col. St. Leger had knowledge of Herkimer's approach, and sent a detachment to intercept the militia, who were 1,000 strong. As they advanced in hasty march through a wooded ravine near Oriskany, the British regulars in ambush at the other end and the Indians on both sides opened fire. The rear-guard of the Americans, cut off from the main body, was dispersed, many of them were taken prisoners, and the supply-train was captured. Herkimer's horse was killed, and he was severely wounded. His subordinates urged him to retire, but he, declaring that he would face the enemy, seated himself beneath a tree, and issued his orders while smoking a pipe. His men, experienced in Indian warfare, separated into groups of two or three, and sought the shelter of trees and rocks. After a long and obstinate fight, and an impetuous sally from the fort, led by Col. Willett, the Indians retreated, and after them the British troops. The intelligence of the approach of another relief party caused St. Leger to raise the siege and hasten back to Canada soon after the battle. About one third of the militia fell on the battlefield, and as many more were mortally wounded or carried into captivity. Herkimer was carried on a litter to his house, thirty-five miles away. The wound that he had received in the leg rendered amputation necessary, but the operation was unskilfully performed, and he died ten days afterward. Congress, in October, 1777, ordered a monument to his memory, but it was not erected. In 1827 Gov. De Witt Clinton urged on the New York legislature the duty of building a monument to the hero of Oriskany, but the bill failed. He repeated the suggestion in his last annual message in 1828, with the same result. In 1844 Judge William Campbell, author of the "Annals of Tryon County," sought without success an appropriation from congress to redeem the pledge of the old congress. He renewed the proposition in the succeeding congress, supported by a petition from the New York historical society. After the centennial celebration of the battle of Oriskany, the Oneida historical society, presided over by Horatio Seymour, brought the subject again to the attention of congress, and $4,100 was voted, being the original appropriation of $500, with simple interest. The sum was increased to $10,000 by private subscriptions and an additional appropriation made by the New York legislature in 1882. The foundation is of limestone, and the pedestal and obelisk of granite. The total height of the monument is 85 feet. On each side of the pedestal is a bronze tablet 6 by 4½ feet. One represents the wounded general directing the battle; another the conflict between Indians and white men; another contains the dedication; and the fourth the names of 250 out of the 800 men in the battle. These tablets were the work of the National fine art foundry of New York city. (See illustration above.)—His nephew, **John,** jurist, b. in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1773; d. in



Danube, N. Y., 8 June, 1848, was a member of the state house of representatives from 1800 till 1808, and as major in the war of 1812 commanded a battalion of New York volunteers in the defence of Sackett's Harbor on 29 May, 1813. For several years he was a judge of the circuit court, residing at Danube. He was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1816. After removing to Meriden, N. Y., he was again sent to congress in 1822, and re-elected for the following term.

HERMAN, John Gottlieb, Moravian bishop, b. in Niesky, Prussia, 18 Nov., 1789; d. in Missouri, 20 July, 1854. He was educated at the college and the theological seminary of the Moravian church in Germany. He came to the United States in 1817, and labored for twenty-seven years in various capacities, among others as principal of the Brown boarding-school for boys at Nazareth, Pa. Having been elected to the supreme executive board of the Moravian church in 1844, he returned to Europe, where he was consecrated to the episcopacy, 27 Sept., 1846. In that same year he went out on a protracted official visit to the missions in the West Indies. Two years later, in 1848, the general synod of the entire Moravian church, a body composed of bishops, other clergy, and lay delegates from many parts of the world, met at Herrnhut, in Saxony. Of this synod Bishop Herman was chosen president. But the longer he remained in Germany the more he was dissatisfied. He longed for his adopted country, and in the following year returned to the United States as the presiding bishop of the southern district. In 1854 he undertook an official visit to the mission in the Cherokee country. There being comparatively few railroads in the south at that time, he travelled all the way in a private carriage. The hardships of this journey were too great for his waning strength. On the way back he died in a log-cabin in the wilderness of southwestern Missouri. Bishop Herman was noted for his earnest eloquence and for his genial social qualities.

HERMSTAEDT, Nicholas Piet, Dutch missionary, b. in Haarlem, Holland, in 1521; d. in Para, Brazil, in 1589. He was a Jesuit, went to Brazil in 1545, and prepared himself for missionary work among the Indians, meanwhile teaching in the college in Bahia. He was attached in 1551 to the mission of Pirahguinga, and distinguished himself by his energy and his success with the Indians, who surnamed him Abare bébé ("the flying father"). He organized the Mamaluco half-breeds in a colony, which he named San Antonio, six miles from Pirahguinga, built a college, and trained some Mamalucos as assistants to the missionaries. His popularity with Indians increased as he learned the Tupi, a dialect of the Guarani language, which he spoke afterward more fluently than either Spanish or Dutch. At the invitation of Meen de Saa', governor of Rio de Janeiro, he formed a battalion of Mamalucos, and marched, in 1558, against Villegaignon and his French forces, who occupied an island at the entrance of the bay of Rio de Janeiro. But the Tupinambos and Tomayos, allies of the French, invaded the Mamaluco territory, and Hermstaedt, returning for their protection, waged against the hostile Indians a bloody war, which lasted four years, 1558–'62, and was terminated by the treaty of Upabeba, in which the invaders agreed to leave the country. In 1574 Hermstaedt was appointed visitor to the missions between the rivers Plate and Amazon. He built several colleges in Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, civilized and organized the Aymaros, forming the villages of the Papanaces in the province of Espiritu-Santo, and founded the city of Rerigtibo on the north bank of the Cabapuana. Hermstaedt is the author of "Arte da Grammatica mais usada na Costa do Brasil" (Lisbon, 1611). His "Drama ad extirpanda Brasiliæ vitia," "Annales ecclesiasti Brasiliæ," and other works, were published in the "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu" (Rome, 1677).

HERNANDEZ, Francisco, Spanish naturalist, b. in Toledo, Spain, in 1530; d. in Madrid, 28 Jan., 1587. He was physician to Philip II., and was sent by him in 1572 to Mexico to study the plants and animals of that country. Hernandez wrote a large number of works on the natural history of Spanish America, some of which are still in manuscript in the library of the Escurial. Among his published works is "Francisci Hernandez rerum medicarum Novæ Hispaniæ Thesaurus, seu Plantarum, Animalium, Mineralium Mexicanorum Historia cum notis Joannis Terentii Lincæi" (Rome, 1648). This appears to be the same as a similar work in Spanish, entitled "Plantas y Animales de la Nueva España, y sus virtudes por Francisco Hernandez, y de Latin en Romance por Fr. Francisco Ximenez" (Mexico, 1615). The title of the latter book indicates that it was at first written in Latin by Hernandez, and the Rome edition is an extract of the original work.

HERNANDEZ, Joseph Marion, soldier, b. in St. Augustine, Fla.; d. near Matanzas, Cuba, 8 June, 1857. When Florida was annexed to the United States he became an American citizen, and was elected the first delegate to congress from the territory of Florida, serving from 3 Jan., 1823, to 3 March, 1825. He was a member of the territorial house of representatives, and was chosen its presiding officer. He was a brigadier-general in the Florida militia, and during the war with the Indians entered the U. S. service, and served from 1835 till 1838. The expedition that captured the Indian chief Osceola in 1837 was under his command. He was appointed brigadier-general of mounted volunteers in July, 1837, and on 10 Sept., 1837, took part in an engagement with the Indians near Mosquito inlet.

HERNANDEZ, Vicente, Spanish missionary, b. in Leon, Spain, about 1480; d. in Tlaltelolco, Mexico, in 1543. He was a Franciscan, and went to Hispaniola, in 1520 with Bishop Geraldini. Witnessing there the cruelties of the Spaniards toward the Caribs, which in a few years caused an almost total depopulation of the island, he took the part of the Indians, and strenuously opposed that policy. Hernandez lived several years among the Caribs, learned their language, and had gathered several thousand around his mission, when, in 1524, he was ordered to leave the country at once. He went to New Spain, and founded a convent of his order in Santiago de Tlaltelolco, for the support of which he was given fourteen Indian villages. He also established a model garden for the benefit of the Indians, and that institution, called Tepetlaxtoc, soon became celebrated. Hernandez found that the condition of the Aztecs in New Spain was no better than that of the Caribs in Hispaniola, since the Spaniards treated them as slaves. He sought the help of the pope, and in company with Betanzos, provincial of Guatemala, sailed for Rome, where he laid his complaints before the holy father in 1535. Paulus III. promulgated the celebrated bull "Veritas Ipsa" (1537), in which he reminded the conquerors that Indians are men. The persecutions ceased for a time, but the conquerors revenged themselves by persecuting Hernandez on his return in 1538. He was accused of heresy, which brought about his death.

HERNDON, Mary Eliza, author, b. in Fayette county, Ky., 1 March, 1820. She was a daughter of Beverly A. Hicks, an educator, taught in Bowling Green, and married Reuben Herndon, and for her second husband Lundsford Chiles. She published "Louisa Elton," a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (Philadelphia, 1853), and subsequently "Bandits of Italy" and other novels; also a volume of "Select Poems."

HERNDON, William Lewis, naval officer, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., 25 Oct., 1813; lost at sea, 12 Sept., 1857. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1828, and was promoted passed midshipman in 1834 and lieutenant in 1841. He served on various cruising-stations and was actively employed during the Mexican war. After three years of duty at the naval observatory he was sent to the south Pacific station, where in 1851 he received orders detaching him from his ship, and directing him to explore the valley of the Amazon to ascertain its commercial resources and capabilities. He started from Lima, and crossed the Cordilleras in company with Lieut. Lardner Gibbon, who separated from him to explore the Bolivian tributaries, while Herndon followed the main trunk of the Amazon to its mouth, returning to the United States in 1852. The report of this expedition was published by the government in two volumes, of which Herndon wrote vol. i., "Explorations of the Valley of the River Amazon" (Washington, 1853). This work was extensively circulated, and is still cited in works on ethnology and natural history. In 1855 he was made commander. He took service in the line of mail-steamers plying between New York and the Isthmus of Panama. On Tuesday, 8 Sept., 1857, he left Havana in command of the "Central America" (an old steamer, formerly named the "George Law"), carrying a large number of passengers returning from California and gold amounting to $2,000,000. The ship encountered a cyclone in the edge of the Gulf stream, and her lack of water-tight bulkheads and general unseaworthiness allowed water to extinguish the fires, so that steam could not be used to keep the ship under control or to pump her out after Friday noon. The next day a small brig was signalled to stand by, and all the women and children were transferred to her in the three remaining boats. Herndon kept the boats from being overloaded, and preserved order on board to the last. He sent his watch to his wife, saying that he could not leave the ship while there was a soul on board. He took his station on the paddle-box when the ship was seen to be sinking, and made signals for assistance. At 8 P. M. the steamer went down. Some of those who remained on deck were picked up by passing vessels, after clinging to spars, but Herndon and 426 others were lost. His devotion to duty excited general admiration, and led his brother officers to erect a fine monument to his memory at the naval academy in Annapolis. A daughter of Commander Herndon became the wife of Chester A. Arthur, who was afterward president of the United States.

HERON, Matilda, actress, b. near Londonderry, Ireland, 1 Dec., 1830; d. in New York city, 7 March, 1877. She came to this country in early childhood, with her parents, who settled in Philadelphia. In that city Miss Heron studied for the stage, under the tuition of Peter Richings, and made her first appearance at the Walnut street theatre on 17 Feb., 1851, as Bianca in Dean Milman's play of "Fazio." In 1852 she went to St. Louis, and in 1853 played with success in San Francisco, although her manager had died during the voyage, and she was without friends and unknown even by reputation when she arrived in that city. From California, in 1854, Miss Heron came to New York city, where her success was confirmed. Thereafter she appeared throughout the country, and, returning to New York in 1857, was much admired at Wallack's theatre as Camille. In the same year she married Robert Stoepel, a German musician of note, from whom she afterward separated. In 1861 Miss Heron played in London at the Lyceum theatre with English audiences, making her début there as Rosalie Lee in "New-Year's Eve." She met with only qualified success, and in the year following returned to the United States. Her last engagement was at Booth's theatre, in the winter of 1874–'5, where, among other characters, she essayed Lady Macbeth. Miss Heron's final appearance took place in April, 1876, as Medea, on the occasion of her daughter's benefit. The latter part of Miss Heron's life was spent obscurely in New York city, as a teacher of stage elocution. She was a remarkably emotional actress in sensational dramas, but was not successful in Shakespeare's characters. In "Medea," an adaptation from the Greek of Euripides, she was forcible; but her one great success was in the part of Camille, which she performed for many years to crowded houses, and from it alone received about $200,000.

Matilda Heron

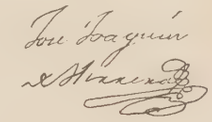
HERRAN, Jeronimo (er-rahn'), clergyman, b. in Spain in the latter part of the 18th century. The date of his death is unknown. He belonged to the Jesuit order, was sent to labor among the Indians of Paraguay, and afterward appointed procurator-general of the Paraguayan mission. His works are "Relacion Historial de las Misiones de los Indios, que llaman Chiquitos, que están a cargo de los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus en la Provincia del Paraguay" (Madrid, 1726); "Letter of Father Herran to His Excellency the Marquis de Castel-Fuerte, Viceroy of Peru, on the Events that happened among the Thirty Tribes who live under the Laws of the Jesuits" (Buenos Ayres, 1733); and two reports on missions that are published in "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses" (Paris, 1843). The works of Father Herran were translated into German and published in the "Neue Weltbote," edited by Father Stöcklein.

HERRAN, Pedro Alcántara, Colombian soldier, b. in Bogotá, 19 Nov., 1800; d. there, 26 April, 1872. He entered the military service when a boy, and participated in all campaigns from 1812 till 1828, and also in the victorious battles of Junin and Ayacucho, 6 Aug. and 9 Dec., 1824. In the latter he distinguished himself in a cavalry charge, obtaining from Marshal Sucre the name of "the hussar of Ayacucho." After the war of independence he served with success during the struggle for the preservation of order, and in 1840 was presented, by order of congress, with a sword. He was a leader of the Liberal party, and was a member of congress and secretary of war, of the interior, and of foreign relations. After subduing the revolution against the government of Marquez in 1841, he was elected president of the republic, and re-

mained in office till the end of 1845. From 1846 till 1849 he was minister at Washington, when he signed the treaty for the Panama railroad. He was afterward entrusted with a diplomatic mission to Costa Rica, and from 1853 till 1861 was again minister to the United States.

HERRERA, Bartolomé (er-ray'-rah), Peruvian R. C. bishop, b. in Lima, 24 Aug., 1808; d. in Arequipa in 1864. In 1828 he was graduated at the University of San Marcos, where for three years he occupied the chair of philosophy and mathematics. In 1831 he was ordained priest, and, besides filling his duties as vice-rector of the College of San Carlos and professor of theology, he soon became known as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators. In 1834 he was appointed to the parish of Cajacay, province of Cajatambo, and so distinguished himself that the Archbishop of Lima made him his secretary-general in the visit to the archdiocese in 1836. Being next year a member of a commission to examine the new civil code, which attacked the clerical immunity, Dr. Herrera demonstrated, from documents and former conventions between the government and the church, the right of asylum in the temples. On returning to his parish at the end of 1837, he was prostrated by a long and serious sickness, and obtained leave to go to Lima, where he resided till 1840, when he obtained the parish of Lurin, province of Lima. There he was consulted, in 1842, by the victorious Gen. Vidal, who appointed him rector of the College of San Carlos. In 1846 he was elected canon of the cathedral, and in 1848 deputy to congress, which body chose him its president. In 1850 he was appointed councillor of state, and next year he undertook the formation of a cabinet, taking for himself the portfolio of justice, public worship, and instruction, and temporarily those of the interior and foreign relations. He took vigorous measures against the powerful party leaders and revolutionary chieftains, and established peace in the interior. Afterward, in order to settle the frequent disputes between the government and the church by means of a concordat, he accepted the mission to European governments. On his return in 1853, as the government refused to ratify the concordat negotiated by him, he retired from politics to his duties as rector of the College of San Carlos. In 1859 Gen. Castilla nominated him for the bishopric of Arequipa, of which he took possession the same year. When in 1860 a modification of the constitution was proposed, he was elected to congress to defend the ultramontane Catholic principles and the rights of the church. He was again elected president of the lower house, and ably defended the church against the encroachments of the government; but, when he saw that his ideas could not prevail, he retired again to the exercise of his episcopal duties.

HERRERA, José Joaquin de, Mexican president, b. in Jalapa, in 1792; d. in Tacubaya, 10 Feb., 1854. He entered the military service at the age of seventeen, and took part with the Spanish army in the campaign against the revolutionary forces, notably in the battles of Aculco, Guanajuato, and Calderón. In 1814 he was promoted captain, held for some time political and military commands, and after the advantages obtained by the insurgents on the Pacific coast retired to Perote, where he established a pharmacy. When independence was proclaimed by Iturbide, 24 Feb., 1821, Herrera was called by the officers of the regiment of grenadiers of Jalapa, who had pronounced for independence and deposed their colonel, to take command, and with them he took part in the final struggle against the Spanish forces, entered the capital, 27 Sept., 1821, and was promoted brigadier-general. He took part in the overthrow of Iturbide in 1823, and in the following year was appointed secretary of war, and was afterward military commander of Jalapa, when a Spanish invasion was threatened.



He participated in the revolution that overthrew the government of Bustamante in 1832, and during the presidency of Gomez Farias was twice called to the ministry of war, but after Bustamante had again become president, and during Santa-Anna's first and second administrations, Herrera retired from politics. In 1844 he accepted the office of president of the supreme court, and took charge of the executive after the resignation of Santa-Anna, 12 Sept., until the arrival of the provisional president, Gen. Canalizo, 21 Sept. But Canalizo was deposed and imprisoned by a military revolution, 6 Dec., and Herrera again took charge of the executive, and was afterward elected president. During his short administration, Santa-Anna, who had risen in rebellion, was taken prisoner, and confined in the fortress of Perote, and the difficulties with the United States regarding the annexation of Texas began. Herrera from the beginning had favored the recognition of the independence of that state. This rendered him unpopular, and after an abortive insurrection in June, 1845, on 14 Dec., the commander-in-chief of the forces marching against Texas, Gen. Paredes, pronounced against the government, which was seconded on the 30th by the forces of the capital under Gen. Valencia, and on that day Herrera resigned the executive and retired to his home. During the invasion of the American army in 1847, Herrera served as second in command to Gen. Santa-Anna, and retired on 14 Sept. with part of the army toward Toluca. After the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 2 Feb., 1848, the congress elected Herrera president, 30 May, and, after the evacuation of the capital by the American forces, he took charge of the government. His administration was chiefly remarkable for economy, leniency toward his enemies, and thorough honesty. On 8 Jan., 1851, congress elected Gen. Mariano Arista president, and on the 15th of that month Herrera gave up the office to his successor, the change of government taking place for the first time in the history of Mexico in a constitutional manner, and without revolution. Herrera retired to his country-seat at Tacubaya.

HERRERA, Miguel da Fonseca e Silva, Brazilian historian, b. in Para in 1763; d. in Bahia de Todos os Santos in 1822. He became a priest, and at his death was vicar of the cathedral of Bahia. He gathered an important collection of documents, which he bequeathed to the historical institute of Rio de Janeiro, which had presented him in 1820 with a gold medal. He published "Memorias historicas e politicas da provincia de Bahia" (3 vols., Bahia, 1815), a collection of rare documents, valuable to the historians of Brazil, and "Corographia Brasilica, seu Descripção fisica, historica e politica do Brasil" (Bahia, 1819).

HERRERA, Nicolas, Uruguayan statesman, b. in Montevideo in 1780; d. there, 4 March, 1832. He studied law, and at the age of twenty-six was sent to Madrid by the municipality of Montevideo as their attorney-general at the court. He was present at the abdication of Charles IV. in Aranjuez, 1808, and, after the imprisonment of the Spanish kings by Napoleon, he went, as a member of the Spanish junta, to Bayonne; but, seeing the uselessness of opposition, he returned to the river Plate, and took an enthusiastic part in the movement for independence in May, 1810. With Bernardino Rivadavia, he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and in 1813 was sent on a mission to the director of the Paraguayan government junta, Dr. Francia, which he accomplished satisfactorily. In 1814 he followed Gen. Carlos Maria Alvear in his campaign for the final overthrow of the Spanish dominion in Uruguay, happily finished in the capitulation of Montevideo, 20 June, and afterward sustained the policy of that general against Artigas; but, when the power of the director Alvear was overthrown by a revolution in April, 1815, Herrera fled to Brazil, where he was received with marked distinction at court. In the endeavor to liberate his country from the oppression of the dictator Artigas, and at the same time provide against a threatened re-conquest of Uruguay by Spain, Herrera favored the occupation of the province by the Portuguese forces, on condition of preserving the autonomy, in the mistaken hope that it would be easy, after finishing with Artigas and the danger of a Spanish invasion, to liberate the Banda Oriental again. With this hope he accompanied the invading army in 1816 as political secretary of the general-in-chief, Baron de Laguna. After the occupation of Montevideo, 20 Jan., 1817, he was appointed chief judge, and exercised great political influence; but after the final overthrow of Artigas at Tacuarembo, 22 Jan., 1820, his hope of independence was defeated by the forced vote of annexation to Brazil, July, 1821, and he employed his official position, as far as possible, to the benefit of his oppressed countrymen. The independence of Brazil in 1822 did not change the situation, and insurrectionary movements were continued, until on 19 April, 1825, Col. Lavalleja, with thirty-two Uruguayan refugees, landed near Soriano, and soon the whole province was in arms. On 25 Aug., independence from Brazil was declared, and the revolution continued, secretly assisted by the Argentine Republic. In consequence, Brazil declared war against the Argentine, 4 Nov., 1825, and Herrera sympathized with the movement for independence, especially after his former chief, Alvear, had been appointed general commander of the liberating army. On 20 Feb., 1827, the Brazilian army was defeated at Ituzaingó, and the independence of Uruguay was recognized by the treaty of Rio de Janeiro, 28 Aug., 1828. Herrera was confirmed in his judicial functions, and afterward appointed diplomatical agent at the court of Brazil, where he obtained the recognition of the constitution of Uruguay. On his return he was elected to the senate, which office he held until his death.

HERRERA Y CABRERA, Desiderio (erray'-rah), Cuban educator, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1792; d. there in 1856. He studied in his native city, and afterward devoted himself to teaching and journalism. He published "Agrimensura Cubana," a work that was much praised in Spain (1834); "Observaciones científicas" (Havana, 1843), which Arago deemed worthy to be translated and published (Paris, 1843); "Huracanes de la isla de Cuba" (1847, English and French translations); "Topografía médica de Cuba," "Lecciones de Agrimensura," "Vindicación del sabio español Don Jorge Juan," a treatise on "Meteorology," and memoirs and pamphlets, chiefly scientific.

HERRERA Y OLALLA, Alonso de, Spanish soldier, b. in Agudo, Spain, about 1500; d. in New Granada about 1580. In 1534 he resolved to go to Venezuela with Jorge de Spire, leaving his wife and children in Spain. He met Federmann (*q. v.*) in Coro, and went with him to New Granada, where he remained. He was not long in Santa Fé before the Indians of Simijaca revolted, and he was commissioned with Cespedes to reduce them to subjection. The Indians held a strong position on a rock, and defended themselves vigorously. Determined to dislodge them, Herrera climbed the steep amid a shower of stones. He had already reached the middle of it when he was struck by a stone and hurled down a distance of more than three hundred feet. His fall was broken by the branches of some trees, but he was injured, and he did not recover for two years. The spot still bears his name, and is called "Olalla's Leap." After his recovery, he headed an expedition against the natives of Tocaima, Pamplona, and Mariquilo, whom he conquered. He also reduced the natives of Bituima to subjection at his own expense and without bloodshed. He next subdued the inhabitants of the present department of La Palma, and, having pacified the entire country between Honda and Bogotá, he made also, at his own expense, a road between these two points thirty leagues in length. After building a village on this highway he undertook the conquest of the Valle de la Plata and Moquinque with 150 men. The enterprise was successful, but he died on the return march.

HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS, Antonio de, Spanish historian, b. in Cuellar, Spain, in 1559; d. in Madrid, 29 March, 1625. The name of his father was Tordesillas, but he adopted that of his mother on reaching manhood. In 1579 he became private secretary to Vespasiano de Gonzaga, viceroy of Naples, which place he occupied till the death of the latter in 1591. Philip II. appointed him in 1592 historiographer of the Indies and Castille, and granted him a considerable pension. A short time before his death he was raised to the post of secretary of state. His most important work is "Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las islas y tierra firma del mar oceano" (4 vols., Madrid, 1601–'15; new ed., revised by Gonzalez Barcia, 5 vols., with engravings, 1729–'30). There is also an Antwerp edition (4 vols., 1728), but it is very imperfect. Herrera's work covers a period of over sixty years. Although he never left Europe, the excellent material which he had at his disposal enabled him to write with exactness the history of the discovery of America, and of all that followed that event. "Of all the Spanish writers," says Robertson, in his "History of South America," "Herrera furnishes the fullest and most accurate information concerning the conquest of Mexico, as well as every other transaction of America. If, by attempting to relate the various occurrences in the New World in a strictly chronological order, the arrangement of events in his work had not been rendered so perplexed, disconnected, and obscure, that it is an unpleasant task to collect from different parts of his book and piece together the detached shreds of a story, he might justly have been ranked among the most eminent historians of his country." Herrera has been accused of using a bombastic style, of concealing some odious actions of his countrymen, and of a love for the mar-

vellous. His work is an inexhaustible mine of facts, and writers who have treated the same subject after him have taken him for their guide and model. The two first decades were translated into French by Nicolas de la Coste (3 vols., Paris, 1660–'71). There is an English translation by John Stevens (6 vols., London, 1725–'6). Herrera wrote "Descripcion de las Indias occidentales" (Madrid, 1601), which is also found at the end of the first edition of the preceding work. It was translated into Latin by Van Baerl, and inserted in the collection which he printed under the title "Novus orbis, sive Descriptio Indiae occidentalis" (Amsterdam, 1622). Herrera also wrote several other works dealing with European history.

HERRICK, Anson, journalist, b. in Lewiston, Me., 21 Jan., 1812; d. in New York city, 5 Feb., 1868. His father was a representative in congress from Maine. The son received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a printer. In 1833 he established "The Citizen" at Wiscasset, Me., and in 1836 removed to New York city and worked as a journeyman printer till 1838, when he began the publication of the New York "Atlas," a weekly journal. In 1857 he was appointed naval store-keeper of the port of New York, and in 1862 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 3 Dec., 1863, to 3 March, 1865. He was a delegate in 1866 to the National Union convention at Philadelphia.

HERRICK, Edward Claudius, [illegible], b. in New Haven, Conn., 24 Feb., 1811; d. there, 11 June, 1862. He received an academical education, became a bookseller in New Haven, and in 1843 was appointed librarian of Yale college. In 1852 he became treasurer of the college, and in 1858 resigned the post of librarian. After the death of Prof. [illegible] [illegible]

HERRICK, John Russell, [illegible]

HERRICK, Joshua, [illegible]

1874. He received a common-school education, removed to the district of Maine in 1811, settled in Brunswick, engaged in lumbering on the Androscoggin, and was interested in the first cotton-mill in Maine. In 1829 he was appointed by President Jackson deputy collector and inspector of customs at Kennebunkport, which post he retained until 1841. He was a Democratic representative in congress in 1843–'5, deputy collector at Kennebunkport again in 1847–'9, and register of probate in York county from 1849 till 1855. He was a friend of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, and one of the promoters of the first line of telegraph built between Washington and Baltimore in 1844.

HERRICK, Samuel Edward, clergyman, b. in Southampton, N. Y., 6 April, 1841. He was graduated at Amherst in 1859, was a teacher two years, studied theology at Princeton seminary, where he was graduated in 1861, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on 13 Oct., 1863. From 1864 till 1871 he was pastor of a Congregational church at Chelsea, Mass., and afterward of the Mount Vernon church in Boston. He is the author of "[illegible] of Yesterday," historical essays (Boston, 1884).

HERRICK, Sophie McIlvaine Bledsoe, editor, b. in Gambier, Ohio, 26 March, 1837. She is the daughter of Dr. Albert T. Bledsoe, and in [illegible] married James Burton Herrick. [illegible]

HERRICK, Stephen Solon, [illegible]

Wood's "Handbook of Hygiene and Public Health" and "Handbook of the Medical Sciences."—His brother, **Lucius Carroll**, physician, b. in West Randolph, Vt., 2 Sept., 1840, was graduated M. D. at the University of Vermont in 1864, served as a private and as assistant surgeon during the civil war, attended medical lectures, and served as attending physician at the Lying-in asylum and in dispensaries in New York city for two years. In 1869 he settled in Woodstock, Ohio, whence he removed to Columbus in 1882. He prepared a "Genealogical Register of the Family of Herrick" printed privately, Columbus, 1885).

HERRING, Elbert, jurist, b. in Stratford, Conn., 8 July, 1777; d. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1876. He was graduated at Princeton in 1795, studied law, and practised in New York city. Charles O'Conor was one of his law-students. He was judge of the marine court there from its establishment in 1805 till 1808, and a few years later was re-appointed. He was a friend of De Witt Clinton, who made him the first register of the state of New York in 1812, an office which he held for five years. In July, 1832, President Jackson appointed him the first commissioner of Indian affairs. He filled this post till July, 1836. A few years later he retired from active life, but remained hale till the end of his career of almost a century.

HERRING, James, artist, b. in London, England, 12 Jan., 1794; d. in Paris, France, in October, 1867. His father emigrated to the United States in 1804, and became a brewer and distiller in the Bowery, New York. The son began by coloring prints and maps, and removed to Philadelphia, where he entered into the business of coloring maps, but returned to New York, and settled in Chatham square as a portrait-painter. He illustrated, with Longacre, American biography in the "National Portrait-Gallery" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1834–'9).—His son, **Frederick William,** artist, b. in New York city, 24 Nov., 1821, studied art with his father and Henry Inman, and devotes his attention to portrait-painting.

HERRMAN, Augustine, colonist, first Lord of Bohemia Manor, b. in Prague, Bohemia, about 1605; d. on Bohemia Manor, Md., in 1686. He was the son of Augustine Ephraim Herrman, councilman of Prague, and Beatrice, daughter of Caspar Redel. He received a good education, speaking German, Dutch, French, Spanish, English, and Latin, was a surveyor by profession, skilled in sketching and drawing, and became an enterprising merchant. He entered the service of the Dutch West India company, and made voyages in their employ to the Antilles, Curaçoa, and Surinam. He claimed to have been "the first founder of the Virginia tobacco-trade," and so must have been in America at least as early as 1629. He also made successful experiments in planting indigo near New Amsterdam, where he settled in 1643. He was agent for the mercantile house of Gabry, of Amsterdam, and made several commercial voyages to Holland. He likewise became interested in privateering, and was one of the owners of the frigate "La Garce," engaged in depredations on Spanish commerce. He opposed Gov. Stuyvesant in some of his measures of self-aggrandizement at the expense of the settlers in New Netherland, and rendered important service to the colony. He was one of the board of nine men organized in 1647, and held that office in 1649 and 1650; one of the ambassadors to Rhode Island in 1652; and in the same capacity, in company with Resolved Waldron, was sent to Maryland in September, 1659. He kept a journal of their travels and proceedings in this service, and, with his associate, urged with great ability before the Maryland governor and his council the rights of the New Netherland government in opposition to Lord Baltimore's claim to the South river. To the arguments then used, employed eighty years later in the interest of Penn, the existence of the present state of Delaware, as independent of Maryland, is mainly to be attributed. In 1660 Herrman visited Virginia, and in the same year transported his people from New Amsterdam to Maryland, obtaining in 1661 a charter from Lord Baltimore for the founding of Cecil town and county, and in 1662 (in consideration of his services in making a valuable map of Maryland and Virginia) patents for a tract of land called Bohemia Manor, and one known as Little Bohemia, to which was added, in 1671, St. Augustine's Manor, including the territory east of the former, between St. George's and Appoquinimink creeks, to the shores of the Delaware. These liberal concessions from the proprietor embraced about 30,000 acres, and were accompanied with manorial privileges, and the title of "Lord" applied to the grantee. In 1684 he conveyed a tract of 3,750 acres to a company of Hollanders and others, who established a community of Labadists upon it. Herrman was a member of the governor's council and a justice of Baltimore county, and in 1678 was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Indians. He married Jannetje, daughter of Caspar and Judith Varleth, of Holland (afterward of New Netherland), and left issue.—**Ephraim George,** second Lord of Bohemia Manor, b. in New Amsterdam in 1652; d. on Bohemia Manor in 1689, was the eldest son of Augustine Herrman. In 1673 he was clerk in the office of the secretary of state at New York, and in 1676 was appointed clerk of the courts of Upland and New Castle, in 1677 clerk of the customs and receiver of quit-rents within the jurisdiction of those courts, and in 1680 surveyor for the counties of New Castle and St. Jones. With John Moll, he was appointed attorney for the Duke of York to present the territory of New Castle county to William Penn, a duty he performed in 1682. He became a Labadist, but, almost in exact fulfilment of his father's malediction that he might not live two years after joining the community, was taken sick, lost his mind, and died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lucas Rodenburg, vice-director of the island of Curaçoa from about 1646 until his death in 1657, who survived him, subsequently marrying Maj. John Donaldson, a member of the provincial council of Pennsylvania.—**Casparus,** third Lord of Bohemia Manor, b. in New Amsterdam in 1656; d. on Bohemia Manor in 1704. He was a son of Augustine Herrman, and succeeded his brother Ephraim in the title and estate in 1689. He represented the county of New Castle in the general assembly of Pennsylvania from 1683 to 1685, and was a member of the legislature of Maryland in 1694.—**Ephraim Augustine,** fourth Lord

of Bohemia Manor, b. on St. Augustine's Manor, in New Castle county, near the Delaware river; d. on Bohemia Manor in 1735. He was the son of Casparus Herrman, whom he succeeded in the title and estate in 1704. He was a member of the legislature of Maryland from Cecil county in 1715, 1716, 1728, and 1731.

HERRON, Francis, clergyman, b. near Shippensburg, Cumberland co., Pa., 28 June, 1774; d. 6 Dec., 1860. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, was graduated at Dickinson in 1794, studied theology under Robert Cooper, and was licensed by the Carlisle presbytery in 1797. He began his work as a missionary, travelling through the backwoods of Ohio with a guide, preaching in taverns, and encamping with the Indians. He was pastor of the Rocky Spring church from 1800 till 1811, and of the 1st Presbyterian church from 1811 till 1850. In 1827 he was moderator of the general assembly. He was influential in securing the location of the Western theological seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., and was its president from 1827 till 1860. He was a trustee of Jefferson college in 1817–'49.

HERRON, Francis Jay, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 17 Feb., 1837. He was graduated at the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1853, and about 1856 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1861 he organized and commanded the Governor's Grays, with which he served in the 1st Iowa regiment, and was engaged in the battles of Dug Springs, Ozark, and Wilson's Creek. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Iowa regiment in September, 1861, commanding it through the campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian territory. He was wounded and captured in the battle of Pea Ridge during the second day's engagement, but was soon exchanged. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 July, 1862, and had command of the Army of the Frontier during the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., for which he was made major-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862. Subsequently he captured Van Buren, Ark. After commanding the left wing of the investing forces at Vicksburg, and of the army and navy expedition that captured Yazoo City, he was in charge of the 13th army corps on the Texas coast till he was assigned to command the northern division of Louisiana during Gen. Banks's operations. In May, 1865, he negotiated, and in June received, the formal surrender of the trans-Mississippi army and all Confederate forces west of the Mississippi, and in July, 1865, was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes. He resigned his commission as major-general and also that of Indian commissioner in August, 1865. He then practised law in New Orleans, was U. S. marshal of the district of Louisiana from 1867 till 1869, secretary of state of Louisiana in 1872–'3, and has since practised his profession in New York city.

HERSEY, Ezekiel, physician, b. in Hingham, Mass., 21 Sept., 1709; d. there, 9 Dec., 1770. He was graduated at Harvard in 1728. After studying medicine under Dr. Dalhoude, of Boston, he established himself in his native town. He bequeathed £1,000, and a similar sum at the death of his widow, for the support of a professor of anatomy and surgery at Harvard, and also left funds for the establishment of an academy at Hingham. —His brother, **Abner,** physician, b. in Barnstable, Mass., in 1722; d. there in 1787, acquired some distinction in his profession. His will is one of the strangest documents on record, and the legislature was forced to put an end to his scheme for perpetuating his estate. He added £500 to the fund left by his brother to Harvard. He railed at people and at the fashion of the time, and wore a coat made of seven tanned calf-skins.

HERSEY, Samuel Freeman, philanthropist, b. in Sumner, Me. (then Massachusetts), 12 April, 1812; d. in Bangor, Me., 3 Feb., 1875. After his graduation at Hebron academy in 1831, he became a bank-clerk, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Bangor in 1844. Subsequently he was interested in the lumber business and banking in Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. He was a member of the Maine legislature in 1842, 1857, 1865, 1867, and 1869, and of the executive council of Maine in 1851–'2. Mr. Hersey was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1860, and to that held in Baltimore in 1864. From 1864 till 1868 he was a member of the national Republican committee, and served as a representative in congress from 1873 till 1875. He left a large fortune, giving $100,000 to Bangor, which supports a public library, a bequest to Westbrook seminary, Deering, Me., and a sum for a summer retreat on the Penobscot for the Universalist Sunday-school of Bangor.

HERTEL DE ROUVILLE, Francis, soldier, b. in Three Rivers, Canada, in 1643; d. in Boucherville, Canada, 29 May, 1722. He adopted the military profession, and soon distinguished himself both for valor and piety. In 1681 he was made prisoner by the Iroquois, and was led to Agniers, where he endured frightful tortures. A finger of his right hand was burned in the bowl of a calumet, and the thumb of the left was hacked off. His patience under these afflictions excited the admiration of the savages. After a long captivity, the Indians prepared to burn him, but he was rescued by an aged Iroquois woman, who consented to adopt him after the manner of the tribe. Some time afterward he escaped and rejoined his regiment. In 1690 he was placed in command of a body of troops raised in Three Rivers, and on the invasion of the English colonies by Frontenac, he set out from Three Rivers at the head of fifty Canadians and twenty-five Indians, on 28 Jan., and by a long march through snow and ice reached the English village of Salmon Falls, where they massacred thirty or forty of the inhabitants in cold blood. Having learned what was taking place at Salmon Falls, the inhabitants of Dover armed themselves and advanced, over two hundred strong, to succor their countrymen. Hertel, having heard of their march, and fearing that he might be surrounded, took possession of the bridge that crossed the river in front of the enemy. Without firing a shot, he allowed them to advance on the bridge, and then charged them, sword in hand, compelling them to retreat. He then united with the troops levied in the district of Quebec. He afterward commanded a part of the forces that besieged Casco Bay. The capture of this place was largely due to his skilful manœuvres, and he contributed much to the success of Frontenac's campaign against the Iroquois. In return for these services, he was promised letters of nobility from Louis XIV. in 1690, entitling him and his descendants to the privileges enjoyed by the French nobles; but the letters were not delivered to Hertel until 1716.

HESS, George, sculptor, b. in Germany in 1832. He was brought to the United States, and left an orphan without money, but studied in Munich, where he went at the age of twenty-five, and practised his art in New York city. His bust of Mme. Janauschek is well known. His other works include "Echo," "The Water-Lily," and two humorous pieces called "Gold Up" and "Gold Down."

HETH, William (heath), soldier, b. in Virginia in 1735; d. in Richmond, Va., 15 April, 1808. He was an officer in Gen. Richard Montgomery's regiment during the French war, and was wounded at the battle of Quebec. At the beginning of the Revolution he joined the Continental army; in 1777 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment, and was in command till the end of the war, serving with Gen. Benjamin Lincoln at the siege of Charleston. After the war he received a lucrative government office under Gen. Washington.—His grandson, **Henry,** soldier, b. in Virginia in 1825, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1847, and, entering the 6th infantry, became 1st lieutenant in 1853, adjutant in 1854, and captain in 1855. In 1861 he resigned, and entered the Confederate army as brigadier-general. In May, 1863, he was commissioned major-general. He commanded a division of Gen. Ambrose P. Hill's corps in Virginia, and was engaged at the battle of Gettysburg and in the campaigns of 1864–'5. Since the war he has been engaged in business in South Carolina.

HEUSTIS, Jabez Wiggins, physician, b. probably in St. John, N. B., in 1784; d. in Talladega Springs, Ala., in 1841. He received his medical education in the New York college of physicians and surgeons, and in 1806–'7 was assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy. He then became surgeon in the U. S. army under Gen. Jackson, and served throughout the southern campaigns. Afterward he resided in Cahawba, Ala., until he removed to Mobile in 1835. His death was caused by blood-poisoning, contracted while performing an operation. His publications are "Physical Observations and Medical Tracts and Researches on the Topography and Diseases of Louisiana" (New York, 1817); "Medical Facts and Inquiries respecting the Causes, Nature, Prevention, and Cure of Fever" (Cahawba, 1821); and the "Bilious Remittent Fever of Alabama" (1825). He also contributed largely to the "American Journal of Medical Science."—His son, **James Fountain,** physician, b. in Cahawba, Ala., 15 Nov., 1829, was educated in the common schools of Mobile and at the medical department of the University of Louisiana, where he was graduated in 1848. He was assistant-surgeon in the U. S. navy in 1850–'7, and afterward practised his profession in Mobile. He was elected professor of anatomy in the Alabama medical college in 1859, served as surgeon in the Confederate army throughout the civil war, and since 1875 has been professor of surgery in Alabama medical college. He has been successful as a surgeon, having performed many important operations, and has contributed to current medical literature.

HERVAS Y PANDURO, Lorenzo (ayr-vahs'), Spanish philologist, b. in Horcajo in 1735; d. in Rome in 1809. He was a Jesuit, and taught philosophy in the Seminary of Madrid and the College of Murcia. About 1760 he was sent to the missions of South America, and for several years he labored in the district of Mainas, Peru, where he made a special study of the Indian languages. On the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions in 1787, he went to Italy, became canonical adviser to the cardinals Albani and Roberello, and was appointed prefect of the Quirinal library. Here he prosecuted his favorite studies of geography and aboriginal languages. Besides many philosophical and historical works, he published "Vocabulario poliglota," containing the grammatical elements of eighteen South American languages (Rome, 1784); "Origen, formación, mecanismo, y armonía de los idiomas" (Madrid, 1790); "Historia de las primeras colónias de América" (Madrid, 1794); "Aritmética de las naciones y division del tiempo entre los Orientales" (Madrid, 1796); and the most important work, "Catálogo de las lenguas de las naciones conocidas; y numeración, división, y clases de estas segun la diversidad de sus idiomas y dialectos" (2 vols., Madrid, 1800). This work, in the 4th and 5th chapters, treats of the languages of Peru, and especially of Mainas. The author says that he cannot even pretend to count the South American Indian dialects, but they must number at least 500. He has also investigated the question of the origin of the American races, and concludes that the tribes peopling the Pacific coast must have come from Asia by way of the Aleutian islands, while those on the Atlantic side came from Africa by way of the West Indian islands, which formerly connected with the fabulous submerged Atlantis.

HEWAT, Alexander, historian, b. in Scotland about 1745; d. in London, England, in 1829. He was educated at Kelso grammar school, Scotland, and it is supposed came to the United States in 1762, since the records of St. Andrew's society of Charleston, S. C., show him to be moderator of the session of the Presbyterian church there about that time. He continued pastor of the "Scotch church" of Charleston until the near prospect of war with Great Britain induced his return to England in 1774. He was the first historian of South Carolina, being the author of "History of South Carolina and Charleston" (London, 1779); and he also published "Sermons" (1803).

HEWES, George Robert Twelves, one of the "Boston tea-party," b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Nov., 1731; d. in Richfield, Oswego co., N. Y., 5 Nov., 1840. His only instruction was from the wife of the town-crier, who taught him to read and write. He supported himself by fishing, hunting, and rude shoemaking, until 1758, when he made an unsuccessful attempt to enlist in the Colonial army against the French. He was unable to pass muster, made an equally unsuccessful attempt to enter the navy, and through necessity returned to his trade. In the various disturbances in Boston at the time of the stamp act, Hewes, who was excitable but patriotic, was one of the foremost. He took an active part in the destruction of the tea in December, 1773, and is probably the only man who ever confessed to a share in this transaction. His own account is given in "The Boston Tea-Party," a memoir of his life (New York, 1834). Hewes was imprisoned with other patriots, but escaped, and entered the navy. He afterward joined the army, and was stationed at West Point under Gen. Alexander McDougal. After the Revolution he returned to Boston, and again led a seafaring life. He removed to Richfield many years previous to his death, and in his extreme age was supported by the residents of the town. In his 107th year, Hewes is described as "a hale old man, with blue eyes undimmed by age, and with alert faculties." At the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument he was a guest of the city of Boston.

HEWES, Joseph, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Kingston, N. J., in 1730; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Nov., 1779. His parents were Connecticut farmers who escaped from the Indians in 1728, and settled near Kingston. Joseph, after receiving a common-school education, went to Philadelphia and engaged in business, removing to Edenton, N. C., in 1763. He was in the state senate in that year; in 1774 was a delegate to the continental congress, and assisted in the preparation of the report on "The statement of the rights of the colonists in general, the several

instances in which these rights are violated and infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining their restoration." Although a merchant, he insisted on the plan of importation, and served with distinction on this and many of the most important committees during 1775–'6. In the beginning of 1775 the Society of Friends, to which he and his family belonged, held a general convention denouncing the proceedings of congress, and such was Hewes's patriotism that he at once severed his connection with the Society and became not only a promoter of war but of gay and worldly habits. In 1776 he was a member of the secret committee, of the committee on claims, and was virtually first secretary of the navy. With Gen. Washington, he conceived the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, and voted in favor of the immediate adoption of the declaration of 4 July in accordance with the resolutions passed by the North Carolina convention of the preceding April, that state being the first of the colonies to declare in favor of throwing off all connection with Great Britain. He was again chosen a delegate to congress in 1776, but was prevented by illness from serving, and was again returned in 1779, but died in the second month of his term. His funeral was conducted with public ceremonies, and attended by Gen. Washington and a distinguished civil and military escort. He left no children to inherit his large estates. His miniature shows him to have possessed great personal beauty.

Joseph Hewes.

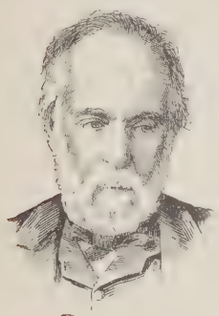
HEWETT, Edward Osborne, Canadian engineer, b. in Glamorgan, England, 25 Sept., 1835. He was educated at Cheltenham college and the Royal military academy at Woolwich, commissioned lieutenant in the Royal engineers in 1854, captain in 1860, major in 1872, lieutenant-colonel in 1879, colonel in 1881, and was created a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1883. In 1861, in anticipation of a war with the United States, he took command of the field company of royal engineers for active service in Canada. He subsequently commanded the Royal engineers of Ontario, west of Toronto, was engaged in reporting on the defences and resources of Canada, and was afterward in charge of the designing and construction of the military and naval fortifications in Halifax, N. S. He visited both National and Confederate camps during the civil war. In 1875 he was appointed commandant of the proposed military college of Canada, and he has had the sole organization and working of this institution from its conception till the present date (1887).

HEWETT, Waterman Thomas, educator, b. in Miami, Saline co., Mo., 10 Jan., 1846. He removed in early youth to South Paris, Me., and was graduated at Amherst in 1869. He then went abroad, was a student at the University of Athens and in the school of modern languages at Heidelberg in 1870, on his return to the United States became assistant professor of German at Cornell, and since 1883 has been professor there of the German language and literature. Prof. Hewett is a constant contributor to the magazines on scientific and literary subjects, especially on the life, character, and literature of Goethe, and has published "The Frisian Language and Literature" (Ithaca, N. Y., 1879); "Monograph on the Aims and Efforts of Collegiate Study of the Modern Languages" (Baltimore, 1886); and the "Mutual Relations of High Schools and Colleges" (Syracuse, 1887).

HEWIT, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 28 Aug., 1788; d. in Bridgeport, Conn., 3 Feb., 1867. He was graduated at Yale in 1808, and studied law, but afterward entered the divinity-school at Andover, and in 1815 was licensed to preach. He officiated successfully in the Presbyterian churches in Plattsburg, N. Y., and Fairfield, Conn., until 1828, when he resigned to become the agent of the American temperance society. He was signally successful in this work, and earned the title of the "Luther of the early temperance reform." He became pastor of the 2d Congregational church in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1830, made a visit, in aid of the temperance reform, to England in 1831, and, returning in 1834, continued pastor of the 2d church of Bridgeport, and then of a Presbyterian church that was formed of members of his old parish, until increasing age and infirmities compelled him to withdraw from active labors in 1862. He was a founder and liberal benefactor of the Hartford theological seminary. His wife was a daughter of Senator James Hillhouse of Connecticut.—His son, **Nathaniel Augustus,** clergyman, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 27 Nov., 1820, was graduated at Amherst in 1839. He studied law, but at the end of a year abandoned it, and entered the Theological institute of Connecticut, which was then at Windsor. In 1842 he was licensed to preach as a Congregationalist, but in the following year he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was selected to accompany Bishop Southgate as a missionary to Constantinople, but the missionary committee refused to ratify the appointment on the ground that Mr. Hewit held beliefs that were distinctively Roman Catholic. He was received into the Roman Catholic church in 1846, and was ordained in 1847 by Bishop Reynolds. He was then appointed vice-principal of the Charleston collegiate institute. He joined the Redemptorist order in 1850, and in 1858, on the foundation of the congregation of St. Paul by Father Hecker, became one of its chief members, taking the religious name of Augustine Francis. Since 1865 he has been employed in literary work, and as professor of philosophy, theology, and Holy Scripture in the Paulist seminary, New York city. From 1869 till 1874 he edited the "Catholic World." Amherst gave him the degree of D. D. in 1877. Father Hewit's works are "Reasons for submitting to the Catholic Church" (Charleston, 1846); "Life of Princess Borghese" (New York, 1856); "Life of Dumoulin-Borie," an Annamite missionary (1857); "The Little Angel of the Copts"; "Life of Rev. Francis A. Baker" (1865); "Problems of the Age, with Studies in St. Augustine on Kindred Subjects" (1868); "Light in Darkness, a Treatise on the Obscure Night of the Soul" (1870); "The King's Highway, or the Catholic Church the Way of Salvation, as revealed in Holy Scriptures" (1874). Father Hewit has been a frequent contributor to religious periodicals, and has edited the "Complete Works of Bishop England" (Baltimore, 1850).—Another son, **Henry Stewart,** surgeon, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 26 Dec., 1825; d. in New York city, 19 Aug., 1873, was educated at Yale, and graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1848, entering the army as acting

assistant-surgeon in the autumn of this year. He was stationed at Vera Cruz during the latter part of the Mexican war, in 1849 was commissioned assistant surgeon, was stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal., and accompanied Capt. William H. Warner on the surveying expedition in which that officer was killed by the Sierra Nevada Indians. In the spring of 1852 he resigned from the army, and, removing to San Francisco, practised medicine there three years. He then returned to New York, and established himself in his profession. In August, 1861, he re-entered the army as brigade-surgeon of volunteers, served under Gen. Charles F. Smith, and afterward as medical director on Gen. Grant's staff at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Vicksburg. He afterward served on the staff of Gen. John M. Scofield, and was brevetted colonel in March, 1865, for gallant conduct during the war. Dr. Hewit became a Roman Catholic in 1855, and was devoted to the benevolent enterprises of his church. Settling in New York after the war, he had charge of the House of the Good Shepherd, was a director of St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, and president of the medical board of the Charity hospital.

HEWITT, Abram Stevens, statesman, b. in Haverstraw, N. Y., 31 July, 1822. He was educated first at a public school in New York city, where by a special examination he gained a scholarship at Columbia, and was graduated in 1842 at the head of his class. During his college course he supported himself by teaching, and after his graduation he remained as an assistant, being in 1843 acting professor of mathematics. In 1844 he visited Europe with his classmate, Edward Cooper, whose partner he afterward became, and whose sister he married in 1855. Meanwhile he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, after an examination in which twenty-four out of fifty-seven applicants were rejected. He soon gave up the practice of his profession on account of impaired eyesight, and became associated with Peter Cooper in the iron business. The firm of Cooper and Hewitt now own and control the Trenton, Ringwood, Pequest, and the Durham iron-works. The development and management of these vast enterprises have been principally the result of Mr. Hewitt's efforts. In 1862 he went to England to learn the process of making gun-barrel iron, and at a heavy loss to his firm furnished the U. S. government with material during the civil war. The introduction of the Martins-Siemens or open-hearth process for the manufacture of steel in this country is due to his judgment. No serious labor troubles have ever affected their works, and in times of commercial depression the furnaces have been carried on at a loss, rather than add by suspension to the distress of the community. The plan of the Cooper Union was devised by its own trustees, with Mr. Hewitt as their active head, and as secretary of this board he has directed its financial and educational details, bestowing upon it for more than a quarter of a century an amount of labor exceeding the duties of some college presidents. He left the Tammany, joined the Irving Hall society, and was one of the organizers of the County Democracy in 1879. He was elected to congress in 1874, and served continuously, with the exception of one term, until 1886. Mr. Hewitt was an advocate of honest financial legislation, of a moderate and discriminating tariff reform, and has been a frequent speaker on subjects connected with finance, labor, and the development of national resources. The U. S. geological survey owes its existence principally to an address delivered in its favor by Mr. Hewitt, and his speeches generally have commanded the attention of both parties. In October, 1886, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York city, and at the subsequent election received 90,552 votes against 68,110 for Henry George and 60,435 for Theodore Roosevelt. His management of the municipal government has been marked by a rigid enforcement of the laws, and holding the heads of the various departments to a strict accountability. Mr. Hewitt was chairman of the Democratic national committee in 1876. He has taken an interest in all matters pertaining to the development of New York city, and in 1883 was chosen to be the orator at the opening of the East River bridge. Columbia gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1887, and he was the president of its alumni association in 1883. In 1876 he was elected president of the American institute of mining engineers, and his retiring address on "A Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States" attracted favorable criticism at home and abroad. His report on "Iron and Steel" at the World's fair held in Paris in 1867 was received with approval, and was republished at home and abroad.



A. S. Hewitt

HEWITT, Charles Nathaniel, physician, b. in Vergennes, Vt., 3 June, 1836. He was educated at Hobart college, and was graduated at the Albany medical college in 1857. He practised his profession in Geneva, N. Y., until 1861, when he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon of the 50th New York regiment, and rose to the rank of brigade surgeon. After the war he removed to Red Wing, Minn., where he is professor of public health in the University of Minnesota. Dr. Hewitt devotes himself especially to surgery, and has invented a modification of the starch bandage.

HEWITT, Edward Crawford, educator, b. in Sutton, Mass., 7 Nov., 1828. He was educated at the County academy and the State normal school in Bridgeport, Conn., working at the shoemaker's trade during his vacations to obtain a support. He taught successively in Pittsfield, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., until 1858, when he removed to Bloomington, Ill., was professor of history and geography in the State normal university, and since 1876 has been its president. Mr. Hewitt is a licensed clergyman of the Baptist church, has served one term as president of the Illinois teachers' association, and for several years edited "The Schoolmaster," an educational magazine. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Shurtleff college, and has published "Pedagogy for Young Teachers" (Cincinnati, 1883).

HEWITT, Mary Elizabeth, authoress, b. in Malden, Mass., in 1818. Her father, a farmer named Moore, died when she was three years old. Her mother then removed to Boston, where Mary resided until her marriage to James L. Hewitt, of New York city. Several years after his death she married, in 1854, R. Stebbins of the same city. She is chiefly known by her poetical contributions to periodicals. She edited a gift-book entitled "The

Gem of the Western World" (New York, 1850); "A Memorial of Frances S. Osgood" (1851); and is the author of "Songs of our Land" (New York, 1845); "Heroines of History" (1856); and "Poems, Sacred, Passionate, and Legendary" (1864).

HEWLETT, Richard, soldier, b. in Hempstead, N. Y., about 1712; d. near Gagetown, New Brunswick, in 1789. He was a captain in the French war of 1757–'9, and participated in the capture of Fort Frontenac. During the Revolution he was an active loyalist, and received from the "Asia," a British man-of-war, a great quantity of firearms and cannon, secreting them on his premises. So obnoxious was his course to the colonists that Gen. Henry Lee issued an order that "Richard Hewlett should have no conditions offered him, but must be secured without ceremony." When De Lancey's corps was raised, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d battalion, and in 1777 commanded the garrison of 260 men at Setauket, L. I., when it was attacked by Gen. Parsons, who demanded its surrender. Hewlett asked his soldiers whether he must submit, and, receiving the response "No," exclaimed: "I will stick to you then as long as there's a man left." After a cannonade of three hours, the patriots retreated. Hewlett received mention in the general orders that were issued after the affair. He also commanded the 130 Tories who came from the west end of Long Island, and pillaged the citizens of Southhold, Oyster Pond, in 1778. At the close of the war he was retired on half pay, removed to St. Johns, N. B., and became a grantee of the town, and its mayor.—His son, **Thomas,** was a captain in the N. Y. loyal volunteers, and was killed in 1780 at Hanging Rock, N. C., while looking out of a block-house "to see what the rebels were about."

HEWSON, Thomas Tickell, physician, b. in London, England, 9 April, 1773; d. in Philadelphia, 17 Feb., 1848. His father, the celebrated anatomist, William Hewson, died in 1774, and Thomas removed with his mother to the United States in 1786. He was graduated at the Philadelphia medical college in 1789, returned to London, and was house-surgeon in St. Bartholomew's hospital, afterward taking a course of medical lectures in Edinburgh. Returning to Philadelphia in 1796, he established himself in practice, was physician to the Walnut street prison in 1806–'18, and rendered valuable service during the epidemic of 1817–'18. He was censor and secretary of the College of physicians, Philadelphia, from 1802 till 1835, professor of comparative anatomy in 1816, and president from 1835 till his death. For many years he was surgeon to the Philadelphia almshouse, thirteen years physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, physician to the orphan asylum, and took an active part in the formation of the National pharmacopœia. In 1822 he established a school of medicine in which he taught anatomy and practice. He was a member and officer of various medical societies, and translated Swediaur's "Treatise on Syphilis" (Philadelphia, 1815).—His son, **Addinell,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, 22 Nov., 1828, was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1850, studied in Paris, and in Dublin under Sir William Wilde, and, on his return to the United States, was appointed resident physician to the Pennsylvania hospital. He was visiting surgeon to the Episcopal hospital in 1852–'3, from 1853 till 1876 physician to Wills hospital, and since 1861 has filled that office in the Pennsylvania hospital. He edited Sir William Wilde's "Aural Surgery," at the author's request (Philadelphia, 1853); the American edition of Laurence's "Diseases of the Eye"; and, besides many professional papers, has published in book-form "The Use of Earth in Surgery" (Philadelphia, 1887).

HEY, William, English jurist, b. in England; d. there in 1797. He was appointed chief justice of Canada, 25 Sept., 1766. In 1773 he proceeded to England in connection with the bill providing for the more effectual governing of the province of Quebec, and on its passage through the house of commons in 1774 gave important evidence relative to it before a special committee. By command of the Earl of Dartmouth, secretary of state for war and the colonies, he prepared a draught of a provincial ordinance to be submitted to the governor and legislative council in Canada. It provided for the re-establishment of the English laws relating to habeas corpus, trial by jury in civil cases, and the laws relative to commercial matters. Chief-Justice Hey arrived with it in Quebec in June, 1775, and in the ensuing September laid it before the council. Soon afterward he returned to England. In 1774 he was elected to parliament, but vacated his seat in 1776 on being appointed a commissioner of customs, which office he filled till his death.

HEYER, Christian Frederick, missionary, b. in Helmstedt, Brunswick, Germany, in 1793; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Nov., 1873. He emigrated in 1810 to the United States, studied theology, was licensed in 1817, and preached a short time in Philadelphia. He was ordained as a missionary in 1820, and labored in organizing Lutheran churches in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and western Pennsylvania. In 1840 he was elected to go as a missionary to India, and during the following winter attended medical lectures in Baltimore. He arrived at Guntur, in the presidency of Madras, on 31 July, 1842, and remained there till 1847, when he visited the United States. He went back in 1848, and settled at Rajahmundry, on the Godavery. He established missions among the Telugus, who inhabit the eastern coasts of the peninsula. In 1857 he left India, and was engaged in ministerial work in Germany for eleven years. Returning to Rajahmundry in December, 1869, he remained there a year, and then came to the United States, and was chaplain of the Lutheran theological seminary in Philadelphia until his death.

HEYWARD, Thomas, Jr., signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in St. Luke's parish, S. C., in 1746; d. there, 6 March, 1809. His father, Col. Daniel, was a wealthy planter. Thomas was educated under private tutors, and studied law in the Temple in London. After several years of European travel he returned to South Carolina. He early opposed British supremacy, became a leader of the Revolutionary party in his state, and was a member of the first assembly after the abdication of the colonial governor. He was also one of the first committee of safety, and a delegate to congress in 1775–'8. In

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1780 he became judge of the criminal and circuit court of South Carolina, and not long afterward, while the British lay encamped before Charleston, he presided at the trial of some colonists who were convicted of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and were executed within sight of the British lines. He held at the same time a military commission, and in the Beauford skirmish of 1780 he received a wound of which he bore the scar till his death. At the siege of Charleston, 12 May, 1780, he commanded a battalion of volunteers, and, on the surrender of the city to Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, he was taken prisoner, and sent with Edward Rutledge, Richard Hutson, and other patriots to St. Augustine, Fla., where he was confined one year. Here he amused himself by composing patriotic words to such British national songs as "God save the King," that the prisoners might indulge their republican sentiments under cover of loyal tunes. During his imprisonment a party of the British visited his plantation and carried away all his slaves, which were afterward sold by their captors to the sugar-planters in Jamaica. On his release he took passage for Philadelphia, fell overboard, and escaped drowning by holding to the ship's rudder. On his return to South Carolina he resumed his judicial duties, was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1790, and the next year retired to his estate.

HEYWOOD, Charles, officer of marines, b. in Waterville, Me., 3 Oct., 1839. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the marine corps from New York on 5 April, 1858, commissioned 1st lieutenant in May, 1861, and captain on 23 Nov., 1861. He was in active service during the civil war, and was attached to the North Atlantic, and subsequently to the Gulf, squadron as fleet marine-officer. He was engaged at the battle of Hatteras Inlet on 28 Aug., 1861, and continued to serve on the sloop "Cumberland" till that vessel was sunk on 8 March, 1862, by the Confederate ram "Merrimac." For his conduct during this engagement he was brevetted major. He was attached to the frigate "Sabine" on special service in 1863, and to the steam sloop "Hartford," the flagship of Farragut's squadron, in 1864–'5. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, and was brevetted for gallantry in that action. He was promoted major on 1 Nov., 1876. In 1886 he was on duty at the navy-yard in Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEYWOOD, John Healy, clergyman, b. in Worcester, Mass., 30 March, 1818; d. in Louisville, Ky., in 1880. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and at the divinity-school there in 1840, entered the ministry and was called to the 1st Unitarian church at Louisville, Ky., succeeding Rev. James Freeman Clarke. He strove to obtain a public-school system of high order for Louisville, and was for fourteen years president of the city school board, and for many years more a member. During the war he gave unremitting attention to the U. S. sanitary commission and to the relief of the needy in many other ways. The Old Ladies' Home in Louisville was partially an outgrowth of his activity. He was two years editor of the "Louisville Examiner," and a writer for the "Christian Register," "Unitarian Review," and other periodicals. He continued his pastorate in Louisville for over forty years, the oldest ministerial charge in the city.

HEYWOOD, Levi, inventor, b. in Gardner, Mass., 10 Dec., 1800; d. there, 21 July, 1882. After attending school, he taught during the winters in 1820–'2, kept a country store with his brother in 1823–'9, and in 1826 began to make wood-seated chairs. In 1853 the Heywood chair-manufacturing company was organized. Mr. Heywood was among the first to experiment in shaving and splitting cane, and made many useful inventions, including a tilting-chair, machines for splitting, shaving, and otherwise manipulating rattan, and machinery for bending wood. He also invented a process for injecting rattan with India-rubber as a substitute for whalebone. He was active in public affairs, was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1853, and of the legislature in 1871. The town of Gardner owes much of its prosperity to him, and he gave liberally for the support of schools there. —His brother, **Walter,** b. in Gardner, Mass., 13 Feb., 1804, was for some time associated with Levi in his business, and in 1869 organized the Walter Heywood chair company at Fitchburg, Mass., and became its president.

HIACOOMES, Indian preacher, b. about 1610; d. at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., about 1690. He was the first Indian converted to Christianity in New England, being persuaded to embrace the Christian religion by Thomas Mayhew, after Martha's Vineyard, where he lived, was settled by white people in 1642. He learned to read, and in 1653 began to preach to his fellow-Indians. He made many converts, and boldly rebuked the pagan Indians for adhering to their superstitions, while he himself was often threatened by the Indian priests, whose sorceries he defied. A church was built at Martha's Vineyard for his congregation of Indian Christians, and he was ordained its pastor by Eliot and Cotton on 22 Aug., 1670.

HIBBARD, Ellery Albee, jurist, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 31 July, 1826. He obtained an academic education by his own efforts, studied law in Haverhill and Exeter, N. H., was admitted to the bar in July, 1849, and practised in Plymouth, N. H., till 1853, and subsequently in Laconia, N. H. He was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1865–'6, and was elected a representative in congress from New Hampshire by the Democrats and Labor Reformers in 1870. After the conclusion of his term he became judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, but in 1874 declined re-appointment under the revised laws, and returned to his practice.

HIBBARD, Freeborn Garretson, clergyman, b. in New Rochelle, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1811. His father, Rev. Billy Hibbard, was a well-known clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. The son entered the ministry of the same church in the New York conference at the age of eighteen, before he had completed his college course, and continued in this work, chiefly in western New York, from 1830 till 1856, when he was elected editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," printed in Auburn, N. Y. In 1860 he resumed the pastorate, and became presiding elder of the Geneva district. Dr. Hibbard's principal works are "Christian Baptism, its Subjects, and its Import, Mode, Efficacy, and Relative Order" (New York, 1845); "Geography and History of Palestine" (1851); "The Psalms, Chronologically Arranged, with Historical Introductions, and a General Introduction to the Whole Book" (1856); and "The Religion of Childhood, or Children in their Relation to Native Depravity, to the Atonement, to the Family, and to the Church" (1864). He has also edited the "Sermons" (1869) and "Works" (1872), and published a "Biography" of Bishop Leonidas L. Hamline (1880). The "Commentary on the Psalm" (1882) in the Whedon series of "Commentaries on the Old Testament" was written by him. He also published a "History of the late East Genesee Conference" (1887).

HICKCOX, John Howard, librarian, b. in Albany, N. Y., 10 Aug., 1832. He was educated at the Albany academy, and in 1848 became assistant librarian of the state library in that city, where he remained till 1863. From 1874 till 1882 he was employed in the Congressional library at Washington, D. C. He has contributed to periodicals, and published "An Historical Account of American Coinage," with plates, of which only two hundred copies were printed (Albany, 1858); "History of the Bills of Credit, or Paper Money, issued by New York from 1709 to 1789" (1866); "Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. Franklin B. Hough" (1886); and "Catalogue of United States Government Publications" (3 vols., Washington, 1885–'7).

HICKENLOOPER, Andrew, engineer, b. in Hudson, Ohio, 31 Aug., 1837. He was educated at Woodward college, Cincinnati, but was not graduated, and in 1855 became city surveyor of that city, afterward conducting the government survey of Indian lands at Little Travers Bay. He was made captain of the 5th Ohio independent battery on 31 Aug., 1861, and was afterward chief of artillery and chief engineer of the 17th corps, Army of the Tennessee, till after the capture of Vicksburg. He was then judge-advocate-general and afterward chief of artillery of that army, and was finally given command of a brigade in the 17th corps. He was engaged in the principal battles of the Army of the Tennessee from Shiloh to Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. After the war he was U. S. marshal for the southern district of Ohio in 1866–'70, elected city civil engineer of Cincinnati in 1871, and in 1877 became president of the Cincinnati gas-light and coke company, of which he had been vice-president since 1872. In 1880 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of Ohio. He has published "Competition in the Manufacture and Delivery of Gas" (1881), and "Incandescent Electric Lights for Street Illumination" (1886).

HICKEY, Thomas, conspirator, d. in New York city, 27 June, 1776. When Gen. Howe set out from Halifax to attack New York city in June, 1776, Gov. Tryon, with the aid of bribes, arranged a conspiracy to blow up the magazine and murder the American generals, or at least to abduct Washington and deliver him to the British. Among 500 persons that were seduced were two of Washington's guard. One of these was Hickey, who was immediately arrested, with a dozen others. He was convicted by the unanimous decision of a court-martial, and hanged in the presence of twenty thousand spectators near the Bowery lane. This was the first military execution in New York.

HICKMAN, John, lawyer, b. in Chester county, Pa., 11 Sept., 1810; d. in West Chester, Pa., 23 March, 1875. He was educated by private tutors, read law in West Chester, and was admitted to the bar there in 1832. He acquired reputation at the bar and as a political speaker, and in 1854 he was elected to congress as a Democrat in a strong Whig district. He was re-elected in 1856, changed his views on the slavery question, was again elected in 1858 as a Douglas Democrat by a large majority over both the regular nominees, and became a leader on the side of the north, acquiring a national reputation through his brilliant speeches. In 1860 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the vice-presidency. He was again elected to congress in 1860 as a Republican, and was the first to propose in congress the freeing of the slaves and the enlisting of negro soldiers. At the close of his fourth congressional term he declined a re-election, and with the exception of a single term in the legislature passed the remainder of his life at his home in West Chester.

HICKMAN, Robert S., b. in 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 Sept., 1873. He was a native of Virginia or Maryland, went to Washington about the time of the Mexican war, and there soon became noted for the elegance of his dress and manners, acquiring the name of "Beau" Hickman. He was on familiar terms with many public men, and in later life entertained many visitors in Washington with his reminiscences and anecdotes, and subsisted by means of trifling sums that he pretended to borrow from his hearers.

HICKMAN, William, clergyman, b. in King and Queen county, Va., 4 Feb., 1747; d. in Kentucky in 1830. He was educated as an Episcopalian, but united with the Baptist church in 1773, was licensed to preach in 1776, after visiting Kentucky earlier in the year, where he preached the first sermon delivered in the new settlement. In 1784 he settled in Fayette county, Ky., and founded many churches in Kentucky.—His son, **Paschal,** soldier, killed at the battle of the River Raisin, 22 Jan., 1813, led a party of spies under Gen. Wayne in 1794–'5, was captain of Kentucky volunteers under Col. William Lewis in 1812, and was wounded in the action with the British and Indians at Frenchtown, and killed in the massacre that took place three days afterward. Hickman county, Ky., was named in his honor.

HICKOK, Laurens Perseus, clergyman, b. in Danbury, Conn., 29 Dec., 1798. He was graduated at Union college in 1820, studied theology, was licensed as a preacher in 1822, and was pastor successively at Newtown, Kent, and Litchfield, Conn., where he succeeded Dr. Lyman Beecher. In 1836 he was elected professor of theology in the Western reserve college, Ohio, where he remained eight years. In 1844 he became professor of the same branch in the Auburn theological seminary, and in 1852 removed to Schenectady, N. Y., to become professor of mental and moral science and vice-president of Union college. He assisted Dr. Nott in the government of the college for eight years, had sole charge for the succeeding eight years, and became president of the college on 1 March, 1866, which post he resigned 20 July, 1868, when he removed to Amherst, Mass. He has published "Rational Psychology, or the Subjective Idea and Objective Laws of all Intelligence" (Auburn, 1848); "System of Moral Science" (Schenectady, 1853); "Empirical Psychology, or the Human Mind as given in Consciousness" (1854); "Rational Cosmology, or the Eternal Principles and the Necessary Laws of the Universe" (New York, 1858); "Creator and Creation, or the Knowledge in the Reason of God and His Works" (Boston, 1872); "Humanity Immortal, or Man Tried, Fallen, and Redeemed" (1872); and "Rational Logic, or True Logic must strike Root in Reason" (1875). His collected works have been published (Boston, 1875).

HICKS, Elias, minister of the Society of Friends, b. in Hempstead, N. Y., 19 March, 1748; d. in Jericho, N. Y., 27 Feb., 1830. His youth was passed in carelessness and indifference to religious subjects, but not without frequent checks of conscience for his neglect of duty. At the age of about twenty years the subject of religion deeply affected his mind, and wrought a thorough change in his conduct. He became interested in the principles and testimonies of the society of which he was a member, and when about twenty-seven years of age he began his ministry, soon became an

acknowledged minister of the society, and for more than fifty years labored with unwearied diligence. He travelled through almost every state in the Union, and also through Canada several times, and, notwithstanding the fact that his circumstances were not affluent, he never received the least compensation for his services. When not engaged in religious service, he was diligently occupied with his own hands upon his farm. He was in early life deeply impressed with the injustice and cruelty of keeping slaves, and was among the first that brought the subject frequently and forcibly before his religious society. Not only in his public discourses, but also by his pen, his views on this subject widely diffused themselves throughout the community, and through his exertions, conjoined with those of other philanthropists, the state of New York was induced to pass the act that on 4 July, 1827, gave freedom to every slave within its limits. As a preacher he was lucid and powerful, and wielded an influence that has been scarcely attained by any other member of his society. The prominent theme of his ministry was "obedience to the light within," which he considered as the foundation of true Quakerism. In the latter years of his life he gave ground for uneasiness to some of the society by his views concerning the dogmatic opinions of theologians concerning the pre-existence, deity, incarnation, and vicarious atonement of Christ. He considered that the personality of the meek, wise, majestic prophet of Galilee was overlaid with theological verbiage and technicality, which greatly impaired its practical value and authority as an example to mankind. Hicks's ministry was marked by much dignity and power. Notwithstanding his pure, blameless, and upright walk among men, his doctrinal views became the cause of dissatisfaction, which led to a separation in all, or nearly all, the yearly meetings on the continent, his friends and supporters in most of the yearly meetings being largely in the majority. The contest was conducted with much acrimony, which, to the credit of all concerned, is rapidly passing away. Those members of the society that adhere to the teachings of Elias Hicks are commonly known as "Hicksites," a name that was originally given in derision, but they recognize no other name than that of "Friends." Mr. Hicks published "Observations on Slavery" (New York, 1811); "Sermons" (1828); "Elias Hicks's Journal of his Life and Labors" (Philadelphia, 1828); and "The Letters of Elias Hicks" (1834). See also Samuel M. Janney's "History of the Religious Society of the Friends" (1859).

Elias Hicks

HICKS, John, journalist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., about 1750; d. in Newton, Mass. His father was killed at the battle of Lexington, and it is supposed that the son was with him. In 1773, with Nathaniel Mills, he bought of Green and Russell the "Massachusetts Gazette and Post-Boy," which he conducted with spirit and ability in the interest of the British. As many of the articles gave evidence of great political knowledge and judgment, it was supposed that officers of the British army were among its contributors. He went to Halifax in 1776, and continued with the royal troops throughout the war. He was proscribed and banished by the Massachusetts government in 1778. After the evacuation of New York, he went again to Halifax, but after remaining there a few years returned and purchased an estate at Newton, Mass., where he resided until his death.

HICKS, Thomas, artist, b. in Newtown, Bucks co., Pa., 18 Oct., 1823. He was educated at the Newtown academy, and attempted portrait-painting at the age of fifteen. He began his studies in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts in Philadelphia, and in 1838 entered the National academy in New York, and contributed "The Death of Abel" to the exhibition of 1841. In 1845 he went to Europe and studied in London, Paris, Florence, and Rome. After a visit to Venice in 1847 he returned to Rome and painted among other works a half-length figure entitled "Italia." In 1849 he returned to New York and began a successful career as a portrait-painter. He was elected a national academician in 1851, and was president of the Artists' fund society of New York from 1873 till 1885. He has painted portraits of Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, Edwin Booth as Iago, Hamilton Fish, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane in the cabin of the "Advance," Abraham Lincoln, Henry W. Longfellow, William H. Seward, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bayard Taylor, and Gulian C. Verplanck, a notable picture containing the authors of the United States, and another representing the governors of New York (1851–'5). Mr. Hicks read before the Century club of New York city, on 26 Jan., 1858, a eulogy of Thomas Crawford, which was printed by the club and also in an edition de luxe for private circulation (New York, 1858).

Thomas Hicks.

HICKS, Thomas Holliday, statesman, b. in Dorchester county, Md., 2 Sept., 1798; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 Feb., 1865. He worked on his father's farm in boyhood, received a plain education, and was constable and sheriff of his county until he engaged in mercantile pursuits in 1831. In 1836 he was elected to the state house of representatives. He became register of wills in 1838, in 1849 was a member of the Constitutional convention, and from 1858 till 1862 was governor of Maryland, strongly opposing secession. His firmness and adroit management were among the efficient means of saving Maryland to the Union. He refused, in a published address, to call a special meeting of the legislature to consider an ordinance of secession, although he was formally requested to do so by a majority of the state senate, who were sympathizers with the seceding states, and, when the attack on the Massachusetts 6th regiment was made in Baltimore, he issued a proclamation declaring that all his authority would be exercised in favor of the government. He was appointed to the U. S. senate as a Republican on the death of James A. Pearce, was subsequently elected by the

legislature, serving from 1863 till his death. His term would have ended in 1867. In the senate he was a member of the committees on naval affairs.

HICKS, Whitehead, lawyer, b. in Flushing, L. I., 24 Aug., 1728; d. there in October, 1780. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1750, and attained note in his profession. He was clerk of Queens county from 1752 till 1757, mayor of New York city from 1766 till 1776, and judge of the New York supreme court from 1776 till his death.

HIDALGO, Ignacio Xavier, clergyman, b. in Valladolid de Michoacan, Mexico, 28 Nov., 1698; d. in Puebla de Los Angeles in 1759. He entered the Jesuit order, 15 June, 1717, and was appointed director of the congregation of San Salvador in Mexico. He wrote "La Nueva Ruth: elogio de la ínclita Matrona Doña Maria Rosa de la Peña" (Mexico, 1754), and "Ochenta y cinco Sermones Morales," the manuscript of which is in the library of the University of Mexico.

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, Miguel (e-dal'-go), Mexican patriot, b. on the farm of Corralejos, Guanajuato, 8 May, 1753; d. in Chihuahua, 30 July (according to others, 1 Aug.), 1811. His parents were Cristobal Hidalgo y Costilla and Ana Maria Gallaga, and therefore, according to Mexican custom, his name is Hidalgo y Gallaga, but in his earlier years he used to sign it Hidalgo y Costilla. He studied philosophy and theology at Valladolid, and in 1779 went to the city of Mexico and was ordained priest. He served in several parishes, and after the death of his elder brother, Dr. Joaquin, rector of Dolores, he was appointed as first assistant and afterward rector of that parish, which gave him enough income to sustain a curate. He established a tannery, a pottery, and a brick-yard, and the cultivation of the mulberry-tree and breeding of silk-worms. The first conspiracy, under the pretext of opposing the French rule in Spain, was formed, 21 Dec., 1809, in Valladolid, but was discovered and thwarted. But the enterprise was taken up by Dominguez, mayor of Queretaro, in whose house the conspirators met, Hidalgo being one. The conspiracy was denounced to the mayor of Guanajuato, Riaño, who sent a force to capture the principals. Dominguez was arrested, but his wife managed to send notice to Allende at San Miguel, who had gone to Dolores for consultation with Hidalgo, and when Aldama arrived there with the news in the night of 15 Sept., 1810, Hidalgo resolved to anticipate the blow, and convinced his friends that it was the only way of salvation. With his brother Mariano, Jose Santos Villa, Allende, Aldama, and ten armed men, he went to the jail, compelled the keeper to set at liberty the prisoners, whom he armed with swords, and with the forces thus gathered he arrested the police delegate and all the Spanish residents. When the country people began to arrive for mass, it being Sunday, he issued the celebrated declaration of independence, commonly called the "Grito de Dolores." With about 300 badly armed men, the same day he marched on San Miguel, where a regiment of dragoons joined him, and, with his forces continually augmented by the country people, he continued his march, taking at the shrine of Atotonilco a picture of the virgin of Guadalupe as his banner, and on 21 Sept. occupied Celaya, where he was elected general-in-chief. With about 50,000 men, poorly armed, he invaded the rich city of Guanajuato, where the mayor had intrenched himself in the granary of Granaditos, which after an obstinate defence was stormed, and all its defenders massacred, 28 Sept. Here Hidalgo established a cannon-foundry and a mint, and marched, on 10 Oct., although excommunicated by the church, against Valladolid, which city he occupied on the 17th without serious resistance, and was joined by the dragoons of Patzcuaro and the militia battalion of Michoacan. With a motley army of about 80,000 men he marched on the city of Mexico, and after defeating, 20 Oct., in the wood of Las Cruces, a force of about 3,000 men, sent against him by the viceroy Venegas, did not deem it prudent to attack the capital. Many of his men deprived of the hope of plunder deserted, and on 2 Dec. he began his retreat on Queretaro. On the 7th he was surprised near Aculco by the army of Gen. Calleja, and the greater part of his army dispersed. Allende retired with few followers to Guanajuato, and Hidalgo to Valladolid, and, hearing there that his followers had taken possession of Guadalajora, he marched for that city with about 7,000 men, arriving on 26 Nov., and was joined on 12 Dec. by Allende. Here he organized a government and prepared for resistance. But the forces organized by the viceroy, after occupying Guanajuato, advanced under Callejas against Guadalajora, and the bridge of Calderon over the Santiago river was chosen as the point of resistance. There the forces met on 17 Jan., 1811, the independents with 100,000 badly organized men and 95 cannons, and the Spaniards with 6,000 disciplined veterans, and the latter gained a complete victory. Hidalgo fled to Aguas Calicutes and Zacatecas, and was joined by Allende and the other chiefs, who on 25 Jan. divested him of the supreme command, nominating Allende in his stead. It was resolved that the principal chiefs, with the best troops, should march to the United States, to reorganize and procure arms and ammunitions; but, after their departure from Mondova, a counter-revolution broke out, 1 March, and Capt. Elizondo, who at first had taken their part, resolved to gain the reward offered for their capture. With 342 men he awaited them at the Norias de Bajan, and, feigning to receive them with military honors, made them all prisoners. They were sent to Chihuahua, and after a long trial were condemned to be shot. Hidalgo was degraded on 29 July from his sacerdotal character, and at dawn of the following day was executed. This date is fixed by congress for displaying the national flag at half-mast; but most writers fix the date as 1 Aug., probably counting the three days that according to the historian elapsed between the sentence and its execution. Hidalgo's body was buried in the church of St. Francis of Chihuahua; but by order of congress it was carried to Mexico and buried in a vault of the cathedral, with great ceremony, on 17 Sept., 1823. The accompanying sketch represents a colossal statue of the revolutionary chief, modelled by the brothers Isla, and to be cast in bronze by order of congress.

Miguel Hidalgo

HIESTER, Daniel, congressman, b. in Bern township, Berks co., Pa., 25 June, 1747; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 March, 1804. His father, Daniel, emigrated from Silesia in 1737, and settled in Gosenhoppen, Pa., afterward purchasing from

the proprietary government a tract of several thousand acres in Berks county. The younger Daniel received a good education and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Montgomery county, where he served during the Revolution as colonel and brigadier-general of militia. In 1784 he was elected to the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 he was appointed a commissioner of the Connecticut land claims. He was a member of congress from 1789 till 1796, when he resigned and removed to Hagerstown, Md. In 1801 he was again elected to congress, and died during his term of service. He was among the number that voted for the location of the seat of the government on the Potomac.—His brother, **John,** b. in Bern, Pa., 9 April, 1746; d. 15 Oct., 1821, served in congress from 1807 till 1809.—His cousin, **Joseph,** governor of Pennsylvania, b. in Bern township, 18 Nov., 1752; d. in Reading, Pa., 10 June, 1832, received a common-school education in the intervals of farm labor, and became clerk in a store in Reading, Pa. At the beginning of the Revolution he raised and equipped in that town a company with which he took part in the battles of Long Island and Germantown. He was promoted colonel, was captured and confined in the "Jersey" prison-ship, where he did much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-prisoners. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1776, and of the State constitutional convention of 1790, and served five years in the house and four in the senate of Pennsylvania. In 1807 he was appointed one of the two major-generals to command the quota of Pennsylvania militia that was called for by the president. He served in congress from 1797 till 1805, and again from 1815 till 1820, when he resigned. He was governor of Pennsylvania from 1821 till 1823, when he retired from public life.—John's son, **Daniel,** b. in Berks county, Pa., was a representative in congress from 1809 till 1811.—John's nephew, **William,** b. in Bern, Pa.; d. in Lancaster county, 14 Oct., 1853, received a public-school education, and settled on a farm in Lancaster county. He was elected to congress as a Whig in 1831, serving until 1837, in which year he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention.—William's son, **Isaac Ellmaker,** lawyer, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1820; d. there, 6 Feb., 1871, was graduated at Yale in 1842. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and began to practise in Lancaster. In 1848 he was deputy attorney-general for Lancaster county. He was then elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 1853 till 1855, but, as he had expressed opinions on slavery that were not in harmony with those of his constituents, he was defeated in the next election. He then practised law with success till his death.

HIGBEE, Elnathan Elisha, educator, b. in Saint George, Vt., 27 March, 1830. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1849, completed his theological course in the seminary of the German Reformed church at Mercersburg, Pa., and in 1864 was called to take the chair of church history and exegesis there during the temporary absence of Dr. Philip Schaff in Europe. He was elected to succeed Dr. Schaff in 1866, in 1871 was made president of Mercersburg college, and in 1881 appointed superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania. Dr. Higbee has been a frequent contributor to the "Mercersburg Review," a literary and theological periodical of the German Reformed church.

HIGGINSON, Francis, clergyman, b. in England in 1588; d. in Salem, Mass., 6 Aug., 1630. He was graduated at Cambridge, and about 1615 became minister at Claybrooke, one of the parishes of Leicester. Here he acquired great influence as a preacher, but, becoming a Puritan, left his parish, although he continued to preach occasionally in the pulpits of the established church. He refused offers of many excellent livings on account of his opinions, and was supporting himself by preparing young men for the university, when, in 1628, he was invited by the Massachusetts Bay company to accompany its expedition to New England in the following year. He arrived in Salem on 29 June, 1629, and on 20 July was chosen teacher of the congregation. He drew up a confession of faith, which was assented to, on 6 Aug., by thirty persons. In the following winter, in the general sickness that ravaged the colony, he was attacked by a fever, which disabled him, and finally caused his death. He wrote an account of his voyage, which is preserved in Hutchinson's collection of papers, and "New England's Plantation; or a Short and True Description of the Commodities of that Country" (London, 3d ed., 1630; reprinted in the Massachusetts historical society's collections, vol. i.).—His son, **John,** clergyman, b. in Claybrooke, England, 6 Aug., 1616; d. in Salem, Mass., 9 Dec., 1708, came to this country with his father, after whose death he assisted in the support of his mother and brothers by teaching in Hartford. With Giles Firmin he was employed by the magistrates and ministers of the Massachusetts colony to take down in short-hand the proceedings of the synod of 1637. He was chaplain of the fort at Saybrook for about four years, and in 1641 went to Guilford as assistant to Rev. Henry Whitfield, whose daughter he married. In 1643 he was one of the "seven pillars" of the church there. He sailed for England with his family in 1659, but the vessel put into Salem harbor on account of the weather, and he accepted an invitation to preach there for a year, finally settling as regular pastor of the church that his father had planted. He was ordained in August, 1660, and continued there till his death. He was an active opponent of the Quakers, but subsequently regretted his zeal, and took no part in the witchcraft prosecutions of 1692. He was one of the most popular divines in New England, and at his death had been seventy-two years in the ministry. He published various sermons, and was the author of the "Attestation" to Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," which was prefixed to the first book of that work.

HIGGINSON, Stephen, merchant, b. in Salem, Mass., 28 Nov., 1743; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 Nov., 1828. He was descended from Rev. Francis Higginson, noticed above. Stephen was bred a merchant, and from 1765 till 1775 was an active and successful shipmaster. While on a visit to England in 1774–'5, he was called to the bar of the house of commons, and questioned as to the state of feeling in Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1782–'3, navy agent at Boston in 1797–1801, and was one of Gov. Bowdoin's most active advisers in the suppression of Shays's rebellion, serving as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment that was sent from Boston at that time. He was a firm Federalist, and strongly supported the administrations of Washington and Adams. He lost a large part of his fortune in the war of 1812. He published "Examination of Jay's Treaty by Cato," a pamphlet (Boston, 1795), and the essays signed "Laco," attacking John Hancock, were generally attributed to him.—His son, **Stephen,** b. in Salem, Mass., 20 Nov., 1770; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 20 Feb., 1834, became a merchant and philanthropist in Boston, and was known as the "Man of Ross" of his day, on account of

his charities. He was steward of Harvard university from 1818 till 1834.—The second Stephen's son, **Thomas Wentworth,** author, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 22 Dec., 1823, was graduated at Harvard in 1841 and at the divinity-school in 1847, and in the same year was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Newburyport, Mass. He left this church on account of anti-slavery preaching in 1850, and in the same year was an unsuccessful Free-soil candidate for congress. He was then pastor of a free church in Worcester, Mass., from 1852 till 1858, when he left the ministry, and devoted himself to literature. He had been active in the anti-slavery agitation of this period, and for his part in the attempted rescue of a fugitive slave (see BURNS, ANTHONY) was indicted for murder with Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and others, but was discharged through a flaw in the indictment. He also aided in the organization of parties of free-state emigrants to Kansas in 1856, was personally acquainted with John Brown, and served as brigadier-general on James H. Lane's staff in the free-state forces. He became captain in the 51st Massachusetts regiment, 25 Sept., 1862, and on 10 Nov. was made colonel of the 1st South Carolina volunteers (afterward called the 33d U. S. colored troops), the first regiment of freed slaves mustered into the national service. He took and held Jacksonville, Fla., but was wounded at Wiltown Bluff, S. C., in August, 1863, and in October, 1864, resigned on account of disability. He then engaged in literature at Newport, R. I., till 1878, and afterward at Cambridge, Mass., where he has since resided. He is an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, and of the higher education for both sexes. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1880 and 1881, serving as chief of staff to the governor during the same time, and in 1881–'3 was a member of the state board of education. He has contributed largely to current literature, and several of his books consist of essays that first appeared in "The Atlantic Monthly." His first publication was a compilation with Samuel Longfellow of poetry for the sea-side, entitled "Thalatta" (Boston, 1853). He is the author of "Out-door Papers" (Boston, 1863); "Malbone, an Oldport Romance" (1869); "Army Life in a Black Regiment" (1870; French translation by Madame de Gasparin, 1884); "Atlantic Essays" (1871); "The Sympathy of Religions" (1871); "Oldport Days" (1873); "Young Folks' History of the United States" (1875; French translation, 1875; German translation, Stuttgart, 1876); "History of Education in Rhode Island" (1876); "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers" (1877); "Short Studies of American Authors" (1879); "Common-Sense about Women" (1881); "Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli" ("American Men of Letters" series, 1884); "Larger History of the United States" to the close of Jackson's administration (New York, 1885); "The Monarch of Dreams" (1886); and "Hints on Writing and Speech-making" (1887). He has also translated the "Complete Works of Epictetus" (Boston, 1865), and edited "Harvard Memorial Biographies" (2 vols., 1866), and "Brief Biographies of European Statesmen" (4 vols., New York, 1875–'7). Several of his works have been reprinted in England.—Thomas Wentworth's nephew, **Francis John,** naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 July, 1843, was graduated at the naval academy in 1861, and ordered into active service. He participated in the boat expedition from the "Colorado" that destroyed the Confederate privateer "Judith" in Pensacola navy-yard, and was present at the passage of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, acting as signal midshipman to Capt. Theodorus Bailey. He took part in the blockade of Charleston, S. C., and the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, was on board the "Housatonic" when she was blown up by a torpedo off Charleston, and commanded a detachment of launches operating by night on the communications between Morris island and Charleston. He became lieutenant in 1862, lieutenant-commander in 1866, and commander in 1876, and is now (1887) in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.—The first Stephen's great-grandson, **Henry Lee,** banker, b. in New York city, 18 Nov., 1834, entered Harvard in 1851, but left before the end of his second year. He served in the civil war, attaining the rank of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and was severely wounded at Aldie, Va., in 1863. Since the war he has engaged in banking in Boston. He has devoted much of his income to the promotion of music there, and especially to the organization of the symphony orchestra.

HIGUAIHUÉ (ee-gwy-way'), Araucanian cacique, b. in the valley of Molueches about 1576; d. in Chillan in September, 1616. He belonged to the tribe of Bio-bio, began in early life to fight the Spanish forces at the head of his people, and on account of his valor and sagacity was elected toqui or commander-in-chief of the confederated tribes in 1603. In August, 1614, he captured the city of Chillan, almost entirely destroying it, and in September of the same year defeated the forces of Alonso de Rivera near Santa Cruz, which city he occupied and demolished. In October and November he defeated the rest of Rivera's forces near Angol and Villa Rica, which cities he also stormed and totally destroyed. He continued the war without interruption, and in a few months had captured and razed all the forts and colonies that the Spaniards had established south of the Bio-bio, but without committing any cruelties against the colonists or the captured soldiers. In February, 1615, he attacked the city of Imperial, which was defended by a strong Spanish force under the command of the lady Ines de Aguilera, and after a desperate defence captured, pillaged, and burned the city. But the Spaniards invaded Arauca again, and in May, Gen. Ramon had nearly defeated another Indian chieftain, Huenecura, in the valley of Santa Cruz, when he was suddenly attacked by Higuaihue and beaten with great loss. In July of the same year he was defeated near Angol by the Spanish forces and carried from the field covered with wounds, but soon recovered, and, gathering the different tribes, began a war of vengeance. He dispersed the Spanish forces under Gen. Ramon in a bloody battle on the banks of the Bio-bio in August, 1616, and retired incautiously toward the south, when suddenly he was attacked near Chillan by the Spaniards. After a long and sanguinary battle Higuaihue was defeated and taken prisoner, and soon executed by the Spaniards. The cacique was of tall and commanding appearance, and gift-

ed with great strength. Like all the Araucanians, he had become an adept in the management of the horses that had been imported by the Spaniards, and as he liked to fight in armor that he had captured from them, they were accustomed to call him the "Indian knight."

HILBERNAZ, Francisco de Faria (eel-ber-nath'), Brazilian philanthropist, b. in São Paulo in 1669; d. there in 1731. He was a mining engineer, and discovered in 1720 the rich gold-mines at the foot of the rock called "Itabira" (shining stone). After the mine had proved successful he built a town near it on the banks of the river, with a church, city-hall, and court-house, and the place soon became one of the foremost of the province of Minas Geræs. Afterward Hilbernaz sold his claims to the land and the mine, and returned to his native place, where he devoted his riches to the benefit of the people. He founded a botanical garden, a museum of natural history in São Paulo, and otherwise contributed his great wealth to the improvement of his birthplace. Auguste de Saint Hilaire, in his "Voyage dans les provinces de Rio de Janeiro et de Minas Geræs," asserts that Hilbernaz intended to establish a university in São Paulo, and bequeathed in his will a large sum for that purpose; but for some reason, although the city received the money, it never fulfilled the intention of the testator.

HILDEBURN, Charles Swift Riché, bibliographer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Aug., 1855. He received his education in private schools. Since 1876 he has been librarian of the Athenæum of Philadelphia. He edited with notes "The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Church-Yard, Philadelphia, copied by Rev. William White Bronson" (1879); is the compiler of "A Century of Printing: the Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685–1784" (2 vols., 1885–'6); and has contributed numerous historical and biographical articles to various magazines. He is one of the commissioners to prepare and publish the statutes at large of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, which will require about ten volumes, the first to appear in 1888.

HILDEBURN, Mary Jane, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Dec., 1821; d. there, 18 Sept., 1882. Her maiden name was Reed, and she was educated in Philadelphia. She wrote a great number of Sunday-school books, the principal of which are "Day Dreams" (Philadelphia, 1854); "Money, or the Ainsworths," a prize-book (1860); "Bessie Lane's Mistake" (1865); "Flora Morris's Choice" (1867); "The Craythorns of Stony Hollow" (1869); and "Gaffeney's Tavern" (1872). She also published poems in several magazines under the pen-name of "Marie Roseau."

HILDRETH, Eugenius Augustus, physician, b. in Wheeling, W. Va., 13 Sept., 1821; d. there 31 Aug., 1885. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1840, and at the Medical college of Ohio in Cincinnati in 1844. After serving as resident physician of the commercial hospital and lunatic asylum of Ohio for one year, he settled in Wheeling. He was president of the Wheeling board of education, also Medical society of West Virginia in 1876–'7, and served on important committees of the American medical association. Dr. Hildreth was a member of the State board of examiners for surgeons in the army, and from 1873 till 1885 member of the U. S. board of surgeons for pensions. He was the inventor of surgical appliances, and published articles upon "Medical Botany of West Virginia," "Meteorology and Epidemic Diseases of Ohio County," and "Biographies of Physicians of Wheeling for the Last Hundred Years."

HILDRETH, Ezekiel, educator, b. in Westford, Mass., 18 July, 1784; d. in Wheeling, Va., 15 March, 1856. He was graduated at Harvard in 1814, and taught for forty-two years in Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. He published a grammatical work, entitled "Logopolis, or City of Words," a "Key to Knowledge," an essay on the "Mortality of the Soul," and an address on "Education," delivered before an educational convention in Clarksburg, Va., in 1836.

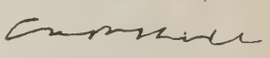
HILDRETH, Hosea, clergyman, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 2 Jan., 1782; d. in Sterling, Vt., 10 July, 1835. He was a descendant of Richard Hildreth, who emigrated from England in 1643. His father removed to Sterling, Vt., where he purchased a farm. Hosea was graduated at Harvard in 1805, and studied theology. He engaged in teaching until 1811, when he became professor of mathematics in Phillips Exeter academy, where he remained till 1825. In that year he was ordained pastor of a Congregational church in Gloucester, Mass., which was afterward divided by the Unitarian controversy. An orthodox church was then established in his parish, of which he held charge until he resigned in 1833. In 1834 he became pastor of a small church in Westborough. He was an advocate of the temperance reform, and was agent of the Massachusetts temperance society. He delivered a Dudleian lecture at Harvard in 1829, and published various sermons. — His son, **Richard,** author, b. in Deerfield, Mass., 22 June, 1807; d. in Florence, Italy, 11 July, 1865, was graduated at Harvard in 1826. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and practised law in Newburyport and Boston until 1832, when he became co-editor of the "Boston Atlas," a daily newspaper. This was the exponent or organ of Rufus Choate, Caleb Cushing, and other rising politicians, who were then associated together, and for several years Mr. Hildreth's connection with the new paper gave it a decided pre-eminence among the political journals of New England. His articles were remarkable for the vehemence of their tone, the closeness of their reasoning, and their elaborate historical illustrations. In 1837 he wrote a series of articles for the "Atlas" against the annexation of Texas, and spent the winter of 1837–'8 in Washington as correspondent of that journal. He then resumed his editorial post, advocated Gen. Harrison's election to the presidency, and wrote a biography of his candidate. In 1840 he went to Demerara, British Guiana, where he edited successively "The Guiana Chronicle," and "The Royal Gazette," which supported the policy of the British government in the abolition of slavery. He also edited a compilation of the colonial laws of British Guiana, with an historical introduction. For several years he was connected with the New York "Tribune," and also contributed articles to the "American Cyclopædia." In 1861 he was appointed U. S. consul at Trieste, where he remained until ill health compelled him to relinquish his post. His publications are "The Slave, or Memoir of Archy Moore," an anti-slavery novel (1836; new ed., entitled "The White Slave," 1852); "History of Banks" (Boston, 1857); a translation of Bentham's "Theory of Legislation," from the French of Dumont (2 vols., Boston, 1840); "Theory of Morals" (Boston, 1844); "Theory of Politics" (New York, 1853); "Despotism in America" (Boston, 1854); "Japan as it Was and Is" (Boston, 1855); "History of the United States" (6 vols., New York, 1849–'56); and a compilation from Lord Campbell's "Lives of Atrocious Judges" (Philadelphia, 1857). Among his pamphlets was a letter to Prof. Andrews Norton on "Miracles."

HILDRETH, Samuel Prescott, physician, b. in Methuen, Mass., 30 Sept., 1783; d. in Marietta, Ohio, 24 July, 1863. He was descended from Richard Hildreth, of Cambridge, England. He labored on a farm, and after receiving an academic education studied medicine with Dr. Kittridge of Andover, and received his medical degree in 1805. He began to practise in New Hampshire, but removed to Ohio in 1806, and settled at Belpré. In 1808 he went to Marietta, where he practised with success, also serving in the legislature in 1810–'11. In 1837 he was a member of the geological survey. He presented his valuable scientific library and collections in natural history and conchology to Marietta college. For nearly forty years he contributed to "Silliman's Journal" on meteorology, geology, and paleontology. His publications are "History of the Diseases and Climate of Southeastern Ohio," printed in 1837 by the Cleveland medical society, of which he was president; "Pioneer History" (Cincinnati, 1848); "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio" (1852); "Contributions to the Early History of the North-West" (1864); and "Results of Meteorological Observations made at Marietta in 1826–'59," reduced and discussed by Charles A. Schott (in "Smithsonian Institution Contributions to Knowledge," 1870).

HILGARD, Theodore Erasmus, lawyer, b. in Mannheim, Germany, 7 July, 1790; d. in Heidelberg, Germany, 14 Feb., 1873. He studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Paris, and took a legal course in Coblentz. During the time of the French rule he followed his profession in Trèves, and, on the restoration of the Rhenish provinces to Germany, settled in Zweibrücken, where he held the appointment of associate justice of the court of appeals from 1821 till 1835. He was also a member of the provincial assembly from 1821 till 1826. In 1835 he came to the United States, and settled in St. Clair county, Ill. He purchased a farm near Belleville, and besides its general management gave much attention to viticulture, being the first to introduce it in Illinois. At first he tried to discover which of the Rhenish or French vines were best adapted to the climate, but soon found the indigenous Catawba grape most suitable, and he produced a wine that acquired a high local reputation. The town of West Belleville, which has gradually surrounded the original homestead, was laid out on his property and under his direction. Meanwhile he gave special attention to the education of his children, whom he instructed personally in languages and philosophy. In 1851 he returned to Germany, having been invited by the Bavarian government to take part in recasting the law of mortgages of that country into a more modern form. Subsequently he came back to the United States, but, finding his family dispersed, he again returned to Germany, and passed the remainder of his life quietly in Heidelberg. While on his farm in the United States he revived an early taste for poetry, and devoted a portion of his leisure to making translations of ancient and modern poems into German, some of which were published and received with high commendation, notably Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and "The Fire-Worshipers" from Moore's "Lalla Rookh." Besides numerous legal and historical articles and minor poems contributed to American and European periodicals, he published "Twelve Paragraphs on Pauperism" (Heidelberg, 1847); "Ten Paragraphs on Constitutional Monarchy, and Republics" (1849); "My Recollections," an autobiography (1858); and "The Hundred Days, an Epic Poem" (1859).—His son, **Julius Erasmus,** scientist, b. in Zweibrücken, Bavaria, 7 Jan., 1825, came with his father to the United States in 1835, and settled in Belleville, Ill., where he obtained his education under the guidance of the elder Hilgard. In 1843 he removed to Philadelphia, began the study of civil engineering, and in 1845 was invited by Alexander D. Bache to become one of his assistants on the coast survey. He soon became recognized among the leading spirits in the work, and rose to the office of assistant in charge of the bureau in Washington. This place he held until the death of the superintendent in 1881, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hilgard also had charge of the construction and verification of the standards of weights and measures, and was for some time engaged in preparing metric standards of great precision for distribution to the several states. In this connection he was appointed a delegate to the International metric commission which met in Paris in 1872, and a member of the executive committee of the international bureau of weights and measures. At the time of its organization, Mr. Hilgard was invited to become director of this bureau, but declined. In 1885, on the advent of a new administration, Mr. Hilgard, after spending two thirds of his life in the service of the government, was suspended, and then permitted to resign. Prof. Alexander Agassiz, who declined to succeed him, in commenting on the behavior of the committee of investigation, says: "Their dictum upon the late superintendent (Mr. Hilgard), at least as far as his professional career is concerned, is answered by his position as an investigator in the scientific world." Prof. Hilgard's scientific work has been chiefly in connection with his practical labors, consisting of researches and the discussion of results in geodesy and terrestrial physics, and in perfecting methods and instrumental means connected with the same. In 1872 he executed a telegraphic determination of the longitude between Paris and Greenwich, which supersedes the value previously admitted, correcting it by nearly half a second of time. The magnetic survey of the United States, prosecuted at the expense of the Bache fund, arising from a bequest of Supt. Bache to the National academy of sciences, was placed by the academy under the direction of Supt. Hilgard, and he also has rendered great service to scientists throughout the United States by lending to them valuable instruments for original research. He was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences, and for some years its home secretary. In 1874 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, and he is also an honorary member of other scientific bodies. His publications include papers, lectures, and addresses, which have appeared principally in the annual reports of the coast survey. His lecture on "Tides and Tidal Action in Harbors," delivered before the American institute, New York, is remarkable for its lucid and terse exposition of principles without the aid of mathematical symbols.—Another son, **Theodore Charles,** physician, b. in Zweibrücken, Germany, 28 Feb., 1828; d. in New York city, 5 March, 1875, came to the United States with his father, when he was seven years old, and received his education from the members of his family. He early developed a fondness for the study of nature, and made collections of western flora for the distinguished botanist, Dr. George Engelmann. Subsequently he studied medicine at the Universities of Heidelberg, Zurich, Vienna, and Berlin, and, on his return to the United States, began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1854 he published "Experimental Observations on

Taste and Smell," being the result of physiological researches in which he was the first to distinguish in the sense of taste those perceptions which properly belong to the tongue—the savors of sweet, bitter, salt, sour, and alkaline—from the flavors which are perceived in the same manner as odors, through the nose. Later he published an "Exposition of Natural Series in the Vegetable Kingdom" (1858), which he followed with "Phyllotaxis: its Numeric and Divergential Law, Explicable under a Simple Organological Idea" (1859), explaining the cause of the observed order of development of leaves. His health failing, the result of an accident, he occupied himself with the microscopic study of the beginnings of organic life. His published papers on the subject were the fruits of many years' patient experiment and observation. Finally compelled to abandon the practice of medicine, he gave part of his time to observations of terrestrial magnetism, under the direction of his brother Julius. He then settled in New York, and the remaining years of his life were occupied in this work. His papers are published in the proceedings of the American association for the advancement of science, and in those of the St. Louis academy of science.—Another son, **Eugene Woldemar**, chemist, b. in Zweibrücken, Bavaria, 5 Jan., 1833, came to the United States with his parents and settled in Belleville, Ill., where his early life was spent. He went to Germany for his education, and studied at the Royal mining-school, Freiberg, and at the Universities of Zurich and Heidelberg, receiving the degree of Ph. D. at the latter institution in 1853. On his return to the United States in 1855, he became assistant state geologist of Mississippi, which place he held until March, 1857, when he was appointed chemist in charge of the laboratory of the Smithsonian institution, also filling the chair of chemistry in the National medical college in Washington. He returned to Mississippi in 1858 as state geologist, which office he held until 1866, and was professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi till 1871, where for the following two years he held the combined appointment of state geologist and professor of agricultural chemistry. He was called in 1873 to the chair of geology and natural history in the University of Michigan, and in 1875 accepted the professorship of agricultural chemistry and botany in the University of California, where he has since remained. During 1881–'3 he had charge of the agricultural division of the northern transcontinental survey. He is a member of scientific societies, and in 1872 was elected to the National academy of sciences. In 1887 he received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia. Prof. Hilgard has made a specialty of the study of soils in their relation to geology, to their chemical and physical composition, to their native flora, and to their agricultural qualities. In this connection he has examined the soils of the southwestern states and of the Pacific slope. He has contributed many papers on these and geological subjects to the scientific journals, and has published "Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi" (Jackson, 1860); "On the Geology of Louisiana and the Rock-Salt Deposit of Petit Anse Island" (Washington, 1869); "Reports on the Experimental Work of the College of Agriculture, University of California" (Sacramento, 1877–'86); "Report on the Arid Regions of the Pacific Coast" (1887) for the U. S. department of agriculture, and has edited vols. v. and vi. on "Cotton Production," of the "U. S. Census Reports for 1880," to which he contributed the monographs on Mississippi, Louisiana, and California.

HILL, Ambrose Powell, soldier, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 9 Nov., 1825; d. near Petersburg, Va., 2 April, 1865. His father, Maj. Thomas Hill, was a politician and merchant for many years. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1847, and, entering the 1st artillery, was made a 2d lieutenant, 22 Aug., 1847. He served in Mexico during the war, and was engaged in Florida against the Seminoles in 1849–'50. On 4 Sept., 1851, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant of the 1st artillery, and afterward to a captaincy. In November, 1855, he was made an assistant on the coast survey, and was stationed in Washington until 1 March, 1861, when he resigned. When Virginia seceded he was appointed colonel of the 13th regiment of Virginia volunteers, and was ordered to Harper's Ferry. At the first battle of Bull Run he arrived with his regiment among those of Gen. Johnston's command, in time to share in the last of the fight. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and fought at the battle of Williamsburg in May, 1862, with such spirit and determination that he was made a major-general. On 25 June, 1862, he was one of the council of war held in Richmond, at which were present Gens. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, and others. In the seven days' battles around Richmond he opened the series of engagements by driving McClellan's forces from Meadow bridge, thus clearing a way for Longstreet and D. H. Hill to advance. He occupied the centre of Lee's army in the attacks against McClellan, and gained a reputation for bravery and skill in the handling of his troops. He was active in the succeeding campaign against Gen. Pope, and at the second battle of Bull Run, 29 and 30 July, 1862. He received the surrender of the National troops at Harper's Ferry on 17 Sept., 1862, and, making a forced march, arrived at Antietam in time to enable Gen. Lee to maintain his ground. At the battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, his division formed the right of Jackson's corps; at Chancellorsville, 5 and 6 May, 1863, it formed the centre, and participated in the flank movement that crushed Hooker's right. In the assault he was severely wounded, and had to retire from the field. For his gallantry in this battle he was promoted, 20 May, 1863, to lieutenant-general, and given command of one of the three grand corps into which the army was divided. He led his corps at Gettysburg, and in the affair at Bristow Station, October, 1863, while in command of two brigades, was repelled with severe loss. On 22 June, 1864, his corps, with Longstreet's, repelled the attack on the Weldon railroad. A few weeks before the final attack on the Southside railroad and the defences of Petersburg, Gen. Hill was taken ill and granted leave of absence, but he returned before his leave expired, 31 March. On Sunday morning, 2 April, 1865, in the struggle for the possession of the works in front of Petersburg, he attempted, contrary to the wishes of Gen. Lee, to reach Heth's division, and was shot from his horse by stragglers from the National army. By Gen. Lee's orders a charge



was made, and his body recovered and buried in Chesterfield county. Afterward it was removed to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. Gen. Hill married a sister of Gen. John Morgan, the Confederate cavalry leader, and left two daughters.

HILL, Benjamin Dionysius, clergyman, b. at Watton Underwood, Bucks, England, 4 Nov., 1842. His father was chaplain to the Duke of Buckinghamshire, and Vicar of Watton. The son received his education at the grammar-schools of Tunbridge and Shrewsbury, at Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterward at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he united with the Roman Catholic church in 1866. He then studied medicine for a year at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, and, coming thence to New York, entered the Paulist order in January, 1868. Here he studied for the priesthood, and was ordained, 25 March, 1871. He continued with the Paulists until 1879, when he entered the Passionate novitiate and received the habit of St. Paul of the Cross on 31 May of that year, making his profession in June, 1880. He is at present (1887) stationed at Notre Dame university, Ind. While with the Paulist fathers he acted as assistant editor of the "Catholic World." Father Hill published a volume of poems (New York, 1877), and is preparing a second volume for the press. He is a frequent contributor to the "Ave Maria," a Roman Catholic magazine, published at Notre Dame, Ind.

HILL, Benjamin Harvey, statesman, b. in Jasper county, Ga., 14 Sept., 1823; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 19 Aug., 1882. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1844 with the first honors, studied law, and within a twelvemonth was admitted to the bar, beginning to practise at La Grange, Ga. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and early took an active part in politics. In 1851 he was elected to the legislature, and from that time was a recognized leader of the Whig party. In 1856 he was nominated an elector for the state at large on the American or Know-Nothing ticket, and in his support of Millard Fillmore his reputation as an orator was greatly enhanced. In 1859 Mr. Hill was elected to the state senate as a Unionist. In 1860 his name was on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket. He was a Unionist member of the State secession convention, which met at Milledgeville, 16 Jan., 1861, and made a speech of great power against the secession ordinance, but afterward, with many other friends of the Union, thinking it best to avoid a division at home, voted for it. He was a member of the Confederate provisional congress of 1861, and shortly afterward was elected to the Confederate senate, in which he continued to serve until the close of the civil war. He was arrested in May, 1865, and confined in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, but was released on parole in July, and returned to his home. For some years afterward he held no office, but took an active part in politics, denouncing the reconstruction acts of congress, especially in a speech that he delivered at a mass meeting in Atlanta, and that became famous in the state. His "Notes on the Situation," opposing the reconstruction measures, attracted wide attention. Mr. Hill supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and was a member of the convention that was held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, by the friends of that gentleman. In 1875 he was elected to fill a vacancy in congress as a Democrat, and by his speech in the debate on the amnesty bill made a great impression. Mr. Hill was re-elected in 1876, and made a speech on 17 Jan., 1877, in support of the electoral commission bill, insisting that it was wholly constitutional, wise in its provisions, and patriotic in its purpose. Before the close of his term in the house he was elected by the legislature of Georgia to a seat in the U. S. senate, where he served till his death. In the senate he made some of his finest speeches, among them that in denunciation of Mr. Mahone's coalition with the Republican party. In the midst of his career Mr. Hill's health gave way. In 1878–'9 a slight pimple on the left side of his tongue developed into a cancer, and he was operated upon three times from 21 July, 1881, till 20 March, 1882. For a month before his death his power of articulation was almost gone, and he used a writing-pad to make known his wishes. His funeral in Atlanta was attended by an immense concourse of people, by the state officials, a delegation from both houses of congress, and by the chancellor and faculty of the University of Georgia. Since Mr. Hill's death, a monument has been erected to him in Atlanta; it is a life-size statue of white marble, representing him as looking down from the pedestal on which he stands, and is placed at the junction of two of the finest streets of the city, in full view of his former residence.

Ben. H. Hill.

HILL, Daniel Harvey, soldier, b. at Hill's Iron-Works, York district, S. C., 12 July, 1821. His great-grandfather came from Ireland and settled in York, Pa., whence his grandfather, William Hill, removed to South Carolina, and established "Hill's Iron-Works" in connection with his friend, Col. Isaac Hayne. Solomon Hill, Gen. Hill's father, joined with Edmund Hayne, son of Col. Isaac Hayne, in reviving the iron-works (destroyed during the Revolutionary war), which they conducted for some years, until Mr. Hill's death. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, and went immediately to Maine to serve on the frontier during the troubles with England in reference to the boundary-line. He was in nearly every important battle in the Mexican war, and was a member of the storming party at Chapultepec, where he and Lieut. James Stewart had a foot-race for the honor of being the first to enter a strongly occupied Mexican fort. For service in this battle, Capt. Hill was brevetted major, as he had been previously brevetted captain for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Contreras and Churubusco. Just after the Mexican war he resigned his commission, and was elected professor of mathematics in Washington college, Lexington, Va. He held this place for six years, and for five years filled the same chair in Davidson college, N. C., and went thence to be superintendent of the North Carolina military institute at Charlotte. At the beginning of the civil war he was made colonel of the 1st North Carolina regiment, in command of which he fought and won the battle of Big Bethel, 10 June, 1861, soon after which he was made brigadier-general and sent to command the extreme left of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army at Leesburg, Va. He was promoted to major-general, 26 March, 1862, and distinguished himself in the seven days' battles on the peninsula. During the first Maryland campaign Gen. Hill made

a stubborn fight at Boonesboro. He also participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. During the Chancellorsville campaign he was in command in North Carolina, and during the Gettysburg campaign he commanded the defences of Richmond and Petersburg. On 11 July, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-general and placed at the head of a corps in Bragg's army. He was at Chickamauga, and shared the fortunes of the Army of Tennessee, until he surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina in April, 1865. For some years after the war he edited "The Land We Love," a monthly magazine, which he founded at Charlotte, N. C. In 1877 he was elected president of the University of Arkansas, and he is now (1887) president of the Military and agricultural college of Georgia at Milledgeville. Gen. Hill is a contributor to current literature, and has published an algebra, "A Consideration of the Sermon on the Mount" (Philadelphia, 1858), and "The Crucifixion of Christ" (1860).

HILL, David Bennett, governor of New York, b. in Havana, Chemung (now Schuyler) co., N. Y., 29 Aug., 1843. He was educated in the common schools and at the academy of his native place, and became a clerk in a lawyer's office in Havana, but in 1863 went to Elmira, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was appointed in that year city attorney, and became actively interested in politics. He has been many times a delegate to Democratic state conventions since 1868, was president of those that were held in 1877 and 1881, and was also a delegate to the National conventions of 1876 and 1884. In 1870 and 1871 he was chosen to the legislature. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Elmira. In November of the same year he was elected lieutenant-governor of New York. On the resignation of Gov. Cleveland in 1884, Mr. Hill became governor of the state. In 1885 he was elected governor for the full term of three years.

HILL, David Jayne, educator, b. in Plainfield, N. J., 10 June, 1850. He was graduated at the University of Lewisburg, Pa., in 1874, was professor of rhetoric there in 1877–'9, and in the latter year was chosen president of the institution. Madison university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1884. He has published "Science of Rhetoric" (New York, 1877); "Elements of Rhetoric and Composition" (1879); "Life of Washington Irving" (1879); "Life of William Cullen Bryant" (1880); and "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism" (1885). He has also edited Jevons's "Elements of Logic" (1884), and has in preparation (1887) "The Relation of Christianity to the Social Problems of our Time."

HILL, Frances Mulligan, missionary, b. in New York city about 1807; d. in Athens, Greece, 5 Aug., 1884. She was the daughter of John W. Mulligan, and married Dr. John H. Hill, with whom she went to Athens in 1831 to superintend schools for the Greeks. She established a mission-school for girls, in which she also educated teachers from 1834 till 1842. The school was superintended by a society of ladies under the direction of Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Hill received in it pupils from families connected with the government at Athens, and also from the wealthy Greeks in Smyrna, Constantinople, and the Ionian islands. Many of the pupils that were appointed by the government to be educated in this normal school afterward opened schools in their respective districts as government teachers. She also founded another school, which is now in existence. The house in which Mrs. Hill resided was built for her by Mr. Bracebridge of England, and after her death it was purchased for the Hill memorial school.

HILL, George, poet, b. in Guilford, Conn., in 1796; d. in New York, 15 Dec., 1871. He was graduated at Yale in 1816, and, after being employed in a public office in Washington, D. C., entered the U. S. navy in 1827 as a teacher of mathematics, in which capacity he made a cruise in the Mediterranean. In 1831 he resigned and became librarian in the state department in Washington, which office he held until 1839, when he was appointed U. S. consul for the southern part of Asia Minor. He resigned this post, owing to his health, and again accepted an office in the state department, but in 1855 returned to Guilford, Conn. He was the author of "Ruins of Athens and Other Poems," published anonymously (1834; 2d ed., with additions, Boston, 1839; 3d ed., entitled "Titania's Banquet, Pictures of Women, and Other Poems," New York, 1870). His latest poem was written for the dedication of the monument to his friend, Fitz-Greene Halleck, at Guilford, and his last composition was a scholarly essay on Sappho.

HILL, George W., Canadian clergyman, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 9 Nov., 1824. He was ordained priest in the Episcopal church in 1848, and became professor of pastoral theology in King's college, Nova Scotia, in 1854. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Halifax, from 1865 till 1885, chaplain to the legislative council during the same period, and chancellor of the University of Halifax in 1876–'85. He is the author of "Memoir of Sir B. Haliburton" (1864), and other works.

HILL, George William, astronomer, b. in New York city, 3 March, 1838. He was graduated at Rutgers college in 1859, and has since received the degree of Ph. D. from that institution. In 1861 he became assistant in the office of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," which office he continues to fill. He made a canoe voyage in 1880 from Lake Superior to Moose Factory, Hudson bay, for the purpose of making a map of the route and photographs of the scenery. His researches on the lunar theory have attracted attention, and in 1887 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal astronomical society of London for his investigations. He is a member of scientific societies, and in 1874 received an election to the National academy of sciences. Dr. Hill is the author of upward of forty articles and memoirs, in mathematical and astronomical journals or in transactions of scientific societies, having reference chiefly to mathematical astronomy.

HILL, Isaac, senator, b. in Charlestown (now Somerville), Mass., 6 April, 1788; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 March, 1851. He was seventh in descent from Abraham Hill, who came from England in 1636. His parents removed to Ashburnham, Mass., and at the age of fourteen he was placed in the printing-office of the Amherst, N. H., "Cabinet." In 1809 he went to Concord, N. H., purchased the "American Patriot," whose name he changed to "New Hampshire Patriot," and made it an organ of the Republican (afterward Democratic) party. The ablest men of the party contributed to its columns, and it had great influence for twenty years. He labored in behalf of the manufactures of New England, and later favored the building of railroads, taking issue with one branch of his party on questions arising from their extension. After serving in both branches of the New Hampshire legislature he was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. senate in 1828, and was second comptroller of the treasury, from 1829 till 1830, when he was elected U. S. senator. He re-

signed this office in 1836 to become governor of his state, and served till 1839. He was U. S. subtreasurer at Boston in 1840–'1, and in the former year, with his two oldest sons, established "Hill's New Hampshire Patriot," which they published and edited till 1847. He also issued the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor" for the last fifteen years of his life. His biography, with a collection of his speeches and miscellaneous writings, was published (Concord, N. H., 1835).—His son, **John McClary,** journalist, b. in Concord, N. H., 5 Nov., 1821, aided his father in the publication of "Hill's New Hampshire Patriot" till 1847, when it was merged in the "New Hampshire Patriot," with which journal he was also connected till 1853, and again in 1868–'73. In 1884 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire.

HILL, John, congressman, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 10 June, 1821; d. in Boonton, N. J., 24 July, 1884. He was educated at private schools, and at an early age was clerk in the bank of which his father was cashier. In 1845 he became paymaster of the New Jersey iron company at Boonton, N. J., and afterward engaged in business there. He was postmaster of the town in 1849–'53, justice of the peace in 1856–'61, and was elected to the New Jersey assembly in 1861, 1862, and 1866, serving as speaker during his last term. He was active in raising troops during the civil war, and at its close was elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 1867 till 1873, and again from 1881 till 1883. Mr. Hill was an active member of the house committee on post-offices and post-roads, and was earnest in promoting postal reform. When he first entered congress he introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and he was also the author of the bill providing for the issue of postal-cards. In December, 1881, he introduced a bill reducing letter postage to two cents a half an ounce, which was finally passed on 2 March, 1883, owing largely to his persistent efforts. Mr. Hill received many resolutions of thanks from various public bodies for his interest in the matter. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church at Boonton, and was active in religious affairs.

HILL, Joshua, statesman, b. in Abbeville district, S. C., 10 Jan., 1812. He removed to Georgia early in life, and was admitted to the bar of that state, beginning to practise at Madison. He was afterward chosen to congress as an American, and served from 1857 till 23 Jan., 1861, when he resigned his seat, in obedience to the wishes of the Georgia convention, though he was strongly opposed to secession. He had a few days previously made a conciliatory speech, which had been well received. During the civil war he remained quietly on his plantation, and took no part in public affairs, save that he was a candidate for governor of his state in 1863, and was defeated by Joseph E. Brown. He took part in the proceedings of the Constitutional convention called in pursuance of President Johnson's proclamation in 1866, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. senate in the same year. He then removed to Washington, but in 1868, after the organization of a state government in Georgia, under the reconstruction acts of congress, he was elected U. S. senator from that state, and served till 1873. In 1872 he took an active part in the discussion with Charles Sumner on the civil rights bill.

HILL, Mark Langdon, congressman, b. in Biddeford, Me., 30 June 1772; d. in Phippsburg, Me., 26 Nov., 1842. He received a common-school education, and early entered public life. After serving several times in each house of the Massachusetts legislature he became judge of the court of common pleas in 1810, was a member of congress from Massachusetts in 1819–'21, and from Maine in 1821–'3. He was afterward postmaster at Phippsburg, and collector of the port of Bath. Judge Hill was an overseer of Bowdoin from its foundation in 1795 till 1821, and a trustee from that time till his death.

HILL, Nathaniel Parker, senator, b. in Montgomery, N. Y., 18 Feb., 1832. He entered Brown in 1853 as a student, became tutor in chemistry in 1858, and was professor of chemistry applied to the arts from 1859 till 1864. In the latter year he visited Colorado to examine an extensive tract of mining and agricultural lands in the interest of Providence and Boston capitalists. The imperfect methods of treating ores at that time led him into a thorough investigation of the subject, and he spent a part of 1865–'6 in Swansea, Wales, and Freiberg, Germany. Having become satisfied that the refractory ores of Colorado could be treated successfully and economically, in 1867 he organized the Boston and Colorado smelting company, and has been its manager to the present time (1887). Through the success of that enterprise he has acquired a fortune, and, by showing that the gold and silver could be profitably extracted from the ores, he gave a great impetus to the development of the mining industry of Colorado, which at the time of the erection of his works had been nearly abandoned. He was a member of the territorial counsel in 1872–'3, and in 1879 was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, serving until 1885. He was an active member of that body, and in the first years of his term secured the passage of many bills of a local character affecting the interests of his state. Later he devoted himself earnestly to the task of obtaining legislation for a postal telegraph service. During his term he was the chief advocate of silver coinage, and his speeches and magazine articles on bi-metalism attracted attention both in this country and Europe. His influence has been felt in a marked degree on the interests of Colorado, and much of its present prosperity is due to his exertions.

HILL, Nicholas, lawyer, b. in Montgomery county, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1806; d. 1 May, 1859. His father was a Revolutionary soldier who, on leaving the army, had become a clergyman. The son received a good education, studied law, and began practice at Amsterdam, N. Y. He was appointed state law reporter in 1841, and became one of the best special pleaders in the state, taking part in over three fourths of the cases on the docket of the court of appeals during his active practice. He prepared with Sidney Cowen "Notes to Phillips on Evidence," and published "New York Reports, 1841–'4" (7 vols., Albany and New York, 1842–'5).

HILL, Richard, merchant, b. in Maryland; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Sept., 1729. In early life he followed the sea, and up to 1704 was known as "Capt. Hill." He was in Philadelphia during William Penn's second visit to this country, where he formed the proprietor's acquaintance and came to enjoy his personal friendship. He finally settled as a merchant in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the governor's council in February, 1704, retaining the place up to the time of his death. In 1707 he was unanimously elected alderman of the city, and in 1709 was chosen mayor, to which office he was many times re-elected. He was elected to the assembly in 1710, and served in this body continuously until 1721, being three times speaker. In 1720, as one of the six oldest councillors, he was appointed a master in the court

of chancery, just organized, and was also for several years a judge of the supreme court of the province. In the quarrels that arose between the assembly and William Penn he sided with the latter, and is recognized as the leader that did most to preserve Quaker and proprietary ascendency. Penn made him a trustee under his will.

HILL, Theophilus Hunter, poet, b. near Raleigh, N. C., 31 Oct., 1836. After receiving an academic education he became a lawyer in Raleigh, where he at one time edited the "Spirit of the Age." In 1871–'2 he was librarian of North Carolina. He has published "Hesper and other Poems" (Raleigh, 1861); "Poems" (New York, 1869); and "Passion Flower and other Poems" (Raleigh, 1883).

HILL, Thomas, president of Harvard college, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Jan., 1818. His father, an Englishman, was a tanner, and also served as judge of the superior court of common pleas. The son was left an orphan at an early age, and was apprenticed to a printer in 1830 for three years. He then went to the Lower Dublin academy near Philadelphia for one year, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in New Brunswick, but afterward entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1843, and at the divinity-school in 1845. He settled in Waltham, Mass., in 1845, in charge of a Unitarian congregation, and preached there for fourteen years. In 1859 he succeeded Horace Mann in the presidency of Antioch college, Ohio, and during his service there was also pastor of the Church of the Redeemer in Cincinnati. He became president of Harvard in 1862, and held this office until 1868, when he resigned on account of impaired health. He retired to Waltham, and in 1871 he served in the legislature, after which he accompanied Louis Agassiz on the coast-survey expedition to South America. On his return he accepted a call to the Unitarian church in Portland, Me., where he now (1887) resides. His mathematical genius showed itself early in life, and he has displayed great originality and fertility in the investigation of curves, adding to their known number and simplifying their expression. He has invented several mathematical machines, the principal one being an occultator, by which occultations visible west of the Mississippi in the years 1865–'9 were calculated for publication in the "American Nautical Almanac." The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1860, and that of LL. D. by Yale in 1863. He has delivered addresses before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard on "Liberal Education" (1858), and on the "Opportunities of Life" at Antioch (1860). He has edited Eberty's "The Stars and the Earth" (1849; new eds., Boston, 1874 and 1882); and has published "Christmas, and Poems on Slavery" (Boston, 1843); "Geometry and Faith" (New York, 1849; revised eds., New York, 1874, and Boston, 1882); "First Lessons in Geometry" (Boston, 1854); "Second Book in Geometry" (Boston, 1862); "Jesus, the Interpreter of Nature, and Other Sermons" (1859); "Practical Arithmetic" (1881); and contributions to numerous periodicals, mathematical and astronomical journals, and religious newspapers.—His son, **Henry Barker,** chemist, b. in Waltham, Mass., 27 April, 1849, was graduated at Harvard in 1869, after which he studied chemistry at the University of Berlin, Prussia. In 1870 he was appointed assistant in the laboratory of Harvard, and was assistant professor of chemistry from 1874 till 1884, when he became full professor. He is a member of scientific societies, both in the United States and Europe, and in 1883 was elected to the National academy of sciences. Prof. Hill has published the results of his chemical researches in the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," and is the author of "Notes on Qualitative Analysis" (New York, 1874).

HILL, Thomas, artist, b. in Birmingham, England, 11 Sept., 1829. He came to the United States in 1840, and settled in Taunton, Mass. His earliest paintings were made in Boston, where he followed the profession of ornamental painting until 1853, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he studied in the life-class at the academy. In 1861 he went to California in impaired health, and painted portraits, also occasional figure-pieces. One of the latter, the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," gained for him the first prize in the Art union of San Francisco in 1865. During 1866 he studied art in Paris for six months under Paul Meyerheim, and thenceforth determined to follow landscape instead of figure painting. He opened a studio in Boston in 1867, but returned soon to San Francisco, where he now resides (1887), although spending a portion of each year in the Yosemite valley and at his studio in Mariposa county. His principal works are "The Yosemite Valley" (1867); "The White Mountain Notch," "Donner Lake," "The Great Cañon of the Sierras," "The Heart of the Sierras," "The Driving of the Last Spike," and "The Yellowstone Cañon."

HILL, Uriah C., musician, b. in New York city about 1802; d. in Paterson, N. J., in September, 1875. In early life he played the violin in different bands in New York. Having been engaged as leader of the Sacred music society, he brought out Handel's "Messiah" in St. Paul's chapel, 18 Nov., 1831. This was the first performance of an entire oratorio in New York. The "Messiah" was repeated on 31 Jan. and 2 Feb., 1832. With the same society he brought out Neukomm's "David" and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Meanwhile, in 1836, he had been abroad studying the violin under Spohr at Cassel. In 1842 he began energetically to form an orchestral society in New York. He enlisted several musicians in the project, and with others called a meeting for 2 April, 1842, when the New York philharmonic society was formed. Hill was one of its alternate conductors during its first seven seasons. He invented a piano in which he substituted tuning-forks for wire strings, and which he claimed would never get out of tune. He exhibited it, but without success, in New York and London. Later he passed several years in Cincinnati, and afterward removed to Paterson, N. J. Through unfortunate domestic relations and bad speculations he became financially embarrassed and despondent, and committed suicide.—His brother, **George Handel,** b. in Boston, Mass., 9 Oct., 1809; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 27 Sept., 1849, was educated in Taunton, Mass., and at the age of sixteen found employment with a watchmaker and jeweller in New York city. He occasionally volunteered as a supernumerary in the Chatham street theatre, joined a travelling company of comedians, gave entertainments as a flute-player, comic singer, and story-teller, and subsequently as a lecturer. His earliest engagement as a stock actor was at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia. In 1828 Hill married, and for a year or two kept a country store in Leroy, N. Y. But being unsuccessful he joined the company in the Albany theatre, and then lectured in the middle and southern states. The small Yankee part in Samuel Woodworth's drama of "The Forest Rose" arrested his attention, and determined him to make that specialty his particular study. He appeared in this play for the first time at the Arch street

theatre. The character of Jonathan was by him amplified and enlivened with comic stories to make it prominent. Hill's début at the Park theatre, New York, raised him at once to the dignity of a star performer, and secured him engagements throughout the Union. Among his dramas were "Caspar Hauser," "The Green Mountain Boys," "A Wife for a Day," "The Yankee Pedler," and "The Knight of the Golden Fleece," all ephemeral, but skilfully measured to the artist's capability. In 1836 "Yankee" Hill, as he was called, performed at Drury Lane and the Olympic theatres, London, and in other large cities of England, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, returning home in the year following. His second visit to Europe was in 1838, when he appeared at the Adelphi theatre, London, and gave entertainments in Paris. In 1839 he returned to the United States, and soon found that his attraction was on the wane, the old plays worn out, and he had nothing new to offer. In this manner Hill was retired to second-class play-houses and less profitable engagements. He began the study of dentistry, but lacked the nerve and endurance, and abandoned the effort to make that his profession. In 1847 Hill retired to Batavia, N. Y., playing only occasionally in monologue entertainments. Hill's down-east stories were exceedingly droll, and were recited in a manner highly original. In the delineation of the typical, artificial stage-Yankee, who talks through his nose, drives sharp bargains, and slyly outwits his fellow-man, this actor was unequalled. His range was narrow, but the ease, quaintness, and finish of his manner disarmed criticism.

HILL, Walter Henry, clergyman, b. near Lebanon, Marion co., Ky., 21 Jan., 1822. He was graduated at St. Mary's college, Ky., in 1843. After studying medicine in the St. Louis university he entered the Jesuit order in 1847, and in 1848 became professor of mathematics, physics, and rhetoric in St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., where he remained seven years. He taught in the St. Louis university in 1855, but afterward completed his higher studies at Boston, was ordained priest, and removed to the Jesuit novitiate in Frederick, Md. In 1864 he returned to St. Louis, and became professor of logic and metaphysics in the university. In 1865 he was made president of St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, which office he held till 1869. Although opposed by the state legislature, he obtained a new charter during his service, and rebuilt the college, making it one of the most prosperous Roman Catholic institutions in this country. He went to Topeka, Kan., in 1869, and he obtained a charter under a law of the state to incorporate St. Mary's college in St. Mary's mission. From 1871 till 1884 he again taught in St. Louis university, and is now (1887) attached to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Chicago. He is the author of "Elements of Philosophy, comprising Logic and General and Special Metaphysics" (Baltimore, 1873; 8th ed., 1887). This was violently attacked by Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, and gave rise to numerous controversies. It is now largely used as a text-book in Roman Catholic institutions. His other publications are "Ethics, or Moral Philosophy" (Baltimore, 1878; 4th ed., 1885); "Historical Sketch of St. Louis University" (St. Louis, 1879); and various articles in the "American Catholic Quarterly," including one on "Mental Insanity" (1880), which attracted much attention.

HILL, Whitmill, statesman, b. in Bertie county, N. C., 12 Feb., 1743; d. in Hill's Ferry, Martin co., N. C., 12 Sept., 1797. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1760, and entered the Revolutionary struggle with much zeal. He was a delegate to the Provincial congresses that met at Hillsboro, 20 Aug., 1775, and at Halifax, 4 April, 1776, and was elected to the house of commons from Martin county in 1777. He was a member of the state senate from 1778 till 1780, and its speaker in 1778. In that year he was elected a delegate to the Continental congress, serving till 1781. He was one of the ablest advocates of the national constitution in the convention for its ratification that met at Hillsboro in July, 1788. He was also lieutenant-colonel of the North Carolina militia. He possessed fine literary attainments, and wrote spirited letters in 1780 to Gov. Burke, which were published in the North Carolina "University Magazine" in March, 1861.

HILL, William, clergyman, b. in Cumberland county, Va., 3 March, 1769; d. in Winchester, Va., 16 Nov., 1852. He was graduated at Hampden Sidney in 1788, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover, 10 July, 1790. After spending two years as a missionary in Virginia he settled in Berkeley (now Jefferson) county, and in 1800 accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Winchester. In 1834 he removed to Prince Edward county, where he remained two years, and then became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in Alexandria. In 1838 he returned to Winchester. Mr. Hill delivered an oration at Harper's Ferry in commemoration of Gen. Washington, and published several sermons. He was also engaged on a "History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," which he intended to issue in numbers, but only the first appeared.

HILLARD, George Stillman, lawyer, b. in Machias, Me., 22 Sept., 1808; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 Jan., 1879. He was graduated at Harvard in 1828, and, after studying in the law-school and in the office of Charles P. Curtis, was admitted to the bar and acquired an extensive practice. He taught for a time in the Round Hill school in Northampton, Mass. Mr. Hillard served in the state senate in 1850, and in 1853 was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. He held the office of city solicitor from 1854 till 1856, and that of U. S. district attorney for Massachusetts from 1866 till 1870. As a legislator he won the warm commendation of Daniel Webster. In 1833 he edited with George Ripley a weekly Unitarian paper, entitled "The Christian Register." Subsequently he became associated with Charles Sumner in the publication of "The Jurist." In 1856 he bought an interest in the "Boston Courier," of which he was associate editor until he retired at the beginning of the civil war. In 1847 Mr. Hillard delivered a course of twelve lectures before the Lowell institute. Trinity gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1857. His addresses include a Fourth of July oration (Boston, 1835); "Dangers and Duties of the Mercantile Profession," delivered before the Mercantile library association (1850); an oration before the New York Pilgrim society (1851); and a eulogy on Daniel Webster (1852). He was the author of privately printed memoirs of James Brown and Jeremiah Mason, and a life of Capt. John Smith for Sparks's "American Biography," and published "The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser," with a critical introduction (5 vols., Boston, 1839); a translation of Guizot's "Essay on the Character and Influence of George Washington" (1840); a "Memorial of Daniel Webster" and "Six Months in Italy" (1853); a series of "Readers" and "Selections from the Works of Walter Savage Landor" (1856); "Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan" (Philadel-

phia, 1864); "Political Duties of the Educated Classes," a pamphlet (Boston, 1866); and "Life of George Ticknor," with Mrs. Ticknor (Boston, 1873).

HILLEGAS, Michael, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1728; d. there, 29 Sept., 1804. His father, Michael Hillegas, was an early German emigrant. The son engaged in sugar-refining, possessed means and was active in municipal and national affairs. In June, 1774, he became treasurer of the committee of safety, of which Dr. Franklin was president. In 1775 he was appointed by the Continental congress treasurer of the United States, with George Clymer as his assistant, and held this office until 1789. On 2 April, 1781, the general assembly of Pennsylvania passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That Michael Hillegas be requested and empowered to revise, compare, correct, and publish in one volume the resolves of the committee of the late province of Pennsylvania, with their instructions to their representatives in assembly held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774; the proceedings of the provincial conference of committees held at Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776; the Declaration of Independence, made July 4, 1776; minutes of the proceedings of the convention of the state of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1776, with the constitution; the minutes of the assemblies of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end of 1781, and the articles of confederation." The volume was published in 1782.

HILLER, Alfred, clergyman, b. near Sharon Springs, Schoharie co., N. Y., 22 April, 1831. He received his preparatory training in academies at Ames and Canajoharie, N. Y., and was graduated at Hartwick theological seminary, in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1857. In the same year he entered the ministry of the Lutheran church, and was pastor of congregations at Fayette, N. Y., in 1857–'8, and German Valley, N. Y., in 1858–'81. During a two-months' service in the civil war, in the spring of 1865, he was in the employ of the U. S. Christian commission, and organized an army church of seventy-seven members at Edyfield, near Nashville, Tenn. In 1881 he was elected president of Hartwick theological seminary and professor of systematic theology. He received the degree of D. D. from Wittenberg college in 1882.

HILLHOUSE, James, clergyman, b. in Ireland about 1687; d. in Montville, Conn., in 1740. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, studied theology there, and was ordained by the presbytery of Londonderry, Ireland. It is supposed that he joined the Presbyterian emigrants who established themselves in New Hampshire in 1719. In 1720 he published a sermon in Boston, and was spoken of by Cotton Mather as a "worthy hopeful young minister lately arrived in America." In 1722 he was installed pastor in the newly instituted parish of New London, Conn.—His son, **William,** jurist, b. in Montville, Conn., 25 Aug., 1728; d. there, 12 Jan., 1816, received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He represented New London in the legislature from 1755 till 1785, and was also made "assistant," or member of the council, serving altogether in 106 semi-annual legislatures. He was judge of the court of common pleas for about forty years, a major in the 2d regiment of Connecticut cavalry in the Revolution, and from 1783 till 1786 a member of the Continental congress. At the age of eighty he declined a re-election to the council, and retired from public life.—Another son, **James Abraham,** lawyer, b. in Montville, Conn., in 1730; d. in New Haven, Conn., in 1775, was graduated at Yale in 1749, and in 1750 was appointed tutor there, which post he held till 1756. He then practised law successfully in New Haven, and in 1772 was elected one of the twelve "assistants."—William's son, **James,** lawyer, b. in Montville, Conn., 21 Oct., 1754; d. in New Haven, Conn., 29 Dec., 1832, was graduated at Yale in 1773. He served in the Revolutionary war, and in 1779 was captain of the Governor's foot-guards when New Haven was invaded by the British under Tryon. He was a representative in the legislature from 1780 till 1789, when he was called to a seat in the council. He was then elected as a Federalist to congress, where he took an active part in debates and served in 1791–'5. In 1796 he entered the U. S. senate, having been chosen for the unexpired term of Oliver Ellsworth, who had resigned his seat to become chief justice in the U. S. supreme court. He was elected for a full term in 1797, and again in 1803 and 1809. When Thomas Jefferson withdrew from the senate after his election to the presidency, Mr. Hillhouse was appointed president *pro tempore* of that body. Although he was a strong Federalist, he proposed amendments to the constitution, in 1808, to correct what he considered dangerous tendencies in the system of Federal government. In 1810 he resigned his seat to become commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut, which office he held till 1825, rescuing the fund from gradual destruction and adding by judicious investments the sum of $500,000. From 1782 till his death he was treasurer of Yale, from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1823. He published numerous speeches. See "Sketch of the Life and Character of Hon. James Hillhouse" (New Haven, 1860).—**James Abraham,** son of the second James, poet, b. in New Haven, Conn., 26 Sept., 1789; d. there, 5 Jan., 1841, was graduated at Yale in 1808, after which he spent three years in Boston, preparing for a mercantile career. He engaged in business in New York, and in 1819 went to Europe, where he met many distinguished men. Zachary Macaulay, father of the historian, spoke of him "as the most accomplished young man with whom he was acquainted." In 1822 he married Cornelia, daughter of Isaac Lawrence, of New York, and retired to his country-seat, "Sachem's Wood," near New Haven, where he spent the remainder of his life, devoting his attention to literature. He published "The Judgment, a Vision," a poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Yale (New York, 1812); "Percy's Masque," a drama (London, 1819; reprinted, with additions, New York, 1820); "Hadad," a sacred drama (New York, 1825); and a collected edition of his writings, containing the additions of "Demetria," a domestic Italian tragedy, written in 1813; "Sachem's Wood," a poem; and several discourses, under the title of "Dramas, Discourses, and other Pieces" (2 vols., Boston, 1839).—**Augustus Lucas,** another son of the second James, b. in New Haven, Conn., 9 Dec., 1791; d. in Paris, France, 14 March, 1859, was graduated at Yale in 1810. He was the author of the hymn "Trembling before thine Awful Throne."

J. Hillhouse

HILLIARD, Francis, jurist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., about 1808; d. in Worcester, Mass., 9 Oct., 1878. He was the son of William Hilliard, a publisher of Boston. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1823, and was admitted to the bar. He became judge of Roxbury police-court, commissioner of insolvency for Norfolk county, and served in the state legislature, but abandoned his practice, and devoted his attention to preparing legal works. He published "Digest of Pickering's Reports" (vols. viii. to xiv., inclusive, Boston, 1837; supplement, 1843); "Law of Sales of Personal Property" (New York, 1841); "American Law of Real Property," containing part of Cruise's digest (2 vols., 2d ed., Philadelphia, 1846; 3d ed., New York, 1841; 4th ed., Albany, 1869); "American Jurisprudence" (2d ed., 1848); "Law of Mortgages of Real and Personal Property" (Boston, 1853; 3d ed., 1864); "Treatise on the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Property" (2 vols., 1858; 2d ed., 1869); "Treatise on Torts" (2 vols., 1859; 2d ed., revised, 1867); "The Law of Injunctions" (Philadelphia, 1864; 2d ed., revised, 1869); and "Law of New Trials and other Rehearings" (1866).

HILLIARD, Henry Washington, lawyer, b. in Fayetteville, N. C., 4 Aug., 1808. He removed with his parents to Columbia, S. C., at an early age, and was graduated at South Carolina college in 1826. He studied law and removed to Athens, Ga., where he was admitted to the bar in 1829, and practised two years. In 1831 he was elected to a professorship in Alabama university, Tuscaloosa, but resigned in 1834 and practised law successfully in Montgomery. Meanwhile he was also a lay preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1838 he was elected to the Alabama legislature, and in 1840 he was a member of the Harrisburg Whig convention. In answer to a series of articles upon the question of the sub-treasury, by Dixon H. Lewis, under the signature of "A Nullifier," Mr. Hilliard wrote six papers signed "Junius Brutus," which were published in a Whig journal of Montgomery county. From 1842 till 1844 he was chargé d'affaires in Belgium. On his return he was elected to congress from Alabama, and served from 1845 till 1851. In 1846 he was a regent of the Smithsonian institution. In congress he opposed the Wilmot proviso, and advocated the compromise measures of 1850. He was a candidate for elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, and in 1860 on the Bell-and-Everett ticket, visiting Mr. Everett in Boston, where he delivered an address in Faneuil hall. He opposed secession in 1861, but after the convention of Alabama had passed the ordinance he espoused the cause of the Confederacy. He was appointed by Jefferson Davis commissioner to Tennessee, and also accepted the commission of brigadier-general in the provisional Confederate army, for which he raised 3,000 men. After the civil war he resumed his law practice in Augusta, and subsequently removed to Atlanta, where he now (1887) resides. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress, and he took an active part in the presidential canvass of 1872, advocating the election of Horace Greeley. In 1877 he was appointed U. S. minister to Brazil, where he remained till 1881. He has given much of his attention to literature, and has published "Roman Nights," translated from the Italian (Philadelphia, 1848); "Speeches and Addresses" (New York, 1855); and "De Vane, a Story of Plebeians and Patricians" (New York, 1865; 2d ed., Nashville, 1886).

H. W. Hilliard

HILLIARD, William Henry, artist, b. in Auburn, N. Y., in 1836. He studied art in New York city, and, after attaining considerable proficiency, painted landscapes in the west until he was able to go to Europe. He sketched in England and Scotland for a time, and then went to Paris, where he studied with Lambinet. After opening a studio in New York he removed to Boston, where he established himself permanently. Landscapes and marine views are his specialty. He has exhibited in many of the principal cities of the United States, and has received several medals. Among his best-known works are views of Maine, of the White and Franconia mountains, and of the Atlantic coast, including "Campton Meadows," "Castle Rock," and "Wind against Tide" (1878); "Battle-Field of Lookout Mountain" and "Allatoona Pass, Ga." The two last named were especially popular.

HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, Michel René, French author, b. in Rennes, France, 31 Jan., 1751; d. in Santo Domingo, W. I., in 1785. He practised law in Santo Domingo, and visited the United States during the Revolutionary war. On his return to France he published "Considérations sur l'état présent de la colonie française de Saint Domingue," which exposed official abuses and was suppressed (2 vols., Paris, 1776). He is said to have been assassinated or executed. His principal works are: "Nouvelles considérations sur Saint Domingue" (Paris, 1780); "Essais historiques et politiques sur les Anglo-Americains" (Brussels, 1782); and "Histoire de l'administration du lord North, depuis 1770 jusqu'en 1782, de la guerre de l'Amérique septentrionale" (Paris, 1784).

HILLIS, David, lieutenant-governor of Indiana, b. in Washington county, Pa., in 1789; d. in Jefferson county, Ind., 8 July, 1845. He went with his parents to Bourbon county, Ky., in 1791, was self-educated, and in 1808 removed to the new settlements in Jefferson county, Ind., where he engaged in farming and surveying, and served for several years as government surveyor. Early in 1812 he was active in raising a company of 100 men, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant. He was made captain in 1814, and in 1815 became colonel of militia. Soon after the organization of the state government in 1816, he was elected an associate judge of the circuit court, and in 1818 was chosen to the legislature, serving by successive annual re-elections, with one exception, till 1830. In 1831 and 1835 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1836–'40 was lieutenant-governor. In 1840 he was a commissioner to treat with the Indians, and from 1841 till his death served again in the legislature. Gov. Hillis was one of the most energetic and influential men in Indiana, and did much to develop internal improvements in that state.—His son, **David B.,** was colonel of the 17th Iowa regiment in the civil war, and received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers.

HILLS, George, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Egthorne, England, in 1816. His father was a rear-admiral in the British navy. He was educated at Durham university, ordained a priest in

1840, and was successively curate of North Shields, lecturer and curate at Leeds parish church, and incumbent of Great Yarmouth. He became canon of Norwich cathedral in 1850, and in 1859 was made bishop of British Columbia.

HILLS, George Morgan, clergyman, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 10 Oct., 1825. In 1839 he removed with his parents to New York, and was graduated at Trinity in 1847. He was ordained deacon by Bishop De Lancey, became rector of Grace church, Lyons, N. Y., in 1850, and next year was ordained priest. After holding pastorates in Watertown and Syracuse, N. Y., he became in 1870 rector of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., where he has since remained. In 1867 he established a mission among the Onondaga Indians. In November, 1870, he became lecturer on homiletics and pastoral theology in Burlington college. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Trinity in 1871. In 1880 he founded the church of St. Mary-by-the-Sea, Point Pleasant, N. J. He published "Letters from Europe" (1861); "The Wise Master-Builder," commemorative of Bishop De Lancey (1865); "A Step Between Us and Death"; "A Mother In Israel"; "The Record of the Past an Incentive for the Future" (1868); "An Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse" (1870); "History of the Church in Burlington, N. J." (1st ed., 1876; 2d ed., 1885); "The Transfer of the Church from Colonial Dependence to the Freedom of the Republic" (1876); "John Talbot, the First Bishop in North America" (1878); "A Form for the Admission of Choristers" (1880); "The Missions of the Church of England in New Jersey" (1882); "Office for Opening the Lych-Gate" (1883); and "Memorial of Rev. N. Pettit" (1885).

HILLSBOROUGH, Wills Hill, Earl of, British statesman, b. in Fairford, Gloucestershire, England, 30 May, 1718; d. 7 Oct., 1793. He took his seat in the Irish house of peers in 1743, in the privy council in 1754, was constituted first commissioner of trade and plantations in 1763, in 1766 joint postmaster-general, and in 1768 nominated secretary of state for the colonies, which post he resigned in 1772. He was principal secretary of state for the American department during the Revolution, and bore his share of the unpopularity that was visited upon the administration on account of the war. He was made a viscount, and Earl of Harwick in 1772, and was also register of the high court of chancery in Ireland.

HILLYER, Asa, clergyman, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 6 April, 1763; d. in New York, 28 Aug., 1840. He accompanied his father, who was a surgeon in the Continental army during most of the Revolutionary war, and was afterward graduated at Yale in 1786. He was licensed to preach by the old presbytery of Suffolk, L. I., in 1786, ordained pastor at Madison, N. J., in 1789, and in the summer of 1801 was installed as pastor in Orange, N. J., where he labored successfully for more than thirty years. He was one of the founders and a director of the United foreign missionary society. In the disruption of the Presbyterian church in 1837 he adhered to the new school. He was a trustee of Princeton from 1811 till his death, and from 1812 until the division of the general assembly one of the directors of its theological seminary. In 1818 Alleghany college conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

HILLYER, Junius, jurist, b. in Wilkes county, Ga., 23 April, 1807; d. in Decatur, Ga., 21 June, 1886. He was graduated at the state university at Athens in 1828, studied law while in college, and was admitted to the bar a few days after his graduation. He began practice at Athens, and in 1834 was elected by the legislature solicitor-general of the western judicial circuit of his state. In 1841 he was elected judge of that circuit, which office he retained for four years. He was then elected to congress, and served from 1 Dec., 1851, till 3 March, 1855. He was solicitor of the U. S. treasury from 1 Dec., 1857, till 13 Feb., 1861, when he resigned on the passage by Georgia of an ordinance of secession. After this he took no active part in public affairs.—His brother, John F., b. 25 May, 1805, organized Gonzales (Texas) college, of which he was the first president.—Another brother, Shaler Granby, clergyman, b. 20 June, 1809, was president and professor of Monroe (Georgia) female college from 1867 till 1881.

HILLYER, William Silliman, soldier, b. in Henderson, Ky., 2 April, 1831; d. in Washington, D. C., 12 July, 1874. He was graduated at Anderson college, Ind., in 1847, studied law, and began practice at New Albany, Ind., afterward attaining note at the bar. In 1855 he removed to St. Louis, where he became acquainted with Ulysses S. Grant, and recommended him for the office of county engineer of St. Louis county. In 1861 he served for some time in the National army as a private, and then removed to New York, where he practised law. Soon after Gen. Grant was commissioned as brigadier-general he offered Mr. Hillyer a place on his staff, and he served during the Tennessee and Vicksburg campaigns. On 15 May, 1863, he resigned, owing to failing health, and returned to New York. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865, and after the close of the war was appointed a revenue-agent by President Grant. In 1874 he was nominated as general appraiser in the custom-house, but after much opposition his name was withdrawn. Gen. Hillyer was the last surviving member of Grant's original staff.

HILPRECHT, Hermann Vollrat, Assyriologist, b. in Hohenerxleben, Anhalt, Germany, 28 July, 1859. He studied theology, oriental languages, and law in the University of Leipsic, and received the degree of Ph. D. there in 1883. After spending two years in Switzerland for his health he was appointed by the Bavarian government adjunct professor of Old Testament theology in the University of Erlangen in 1885, and in 1886 came to Philadelphia as linguistic editor of the "Sunday-School Times." Shortly after his arrival he was also elected professor of Assyrian in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1882 he spent two months in the British museum studying cuneiform literature. He is known among Assyriologists by his "Freibrief Nebukadnezars I." (Leipsic, 1883). In the spring of 1887 he delivered, in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania, a course of lectures on "The Family and Civil Life of the Egyptians," "The Most Flourishing Period of Egyptian Literature," and "Egypt in the Time of Israel's Sojourn." His other literary works consist of contributions to Luthardt's "Theologisches Literaturblatt" (Leipsic), and to other periodicals.

HILSON, Thomas, actor, b. in England in 1784; d. in Louisville, Ky., 23 July, 1834. All we know of his early life is that he had been a student of painting in water-colors, and that his true name was Hill. Hilson first appeared in this country at the Park theatre in New York city, in 1809, as Walter in "The Children of the Wood." He continued a member of the company, with brief interruptions, until August, 1833, performing a wide range of characters in comedy, tragedy, and opera-bouffe. Paul Pry, Touchstone, and Tony Lumpkin were among his most successful

renderings. Dunlap says "his forte was low comedy," but he sometimes lowered it to vulgarity.—His wife, **Ellen Augusta,** actress, b. in England in 1801; d. in New York city, 2 April, 1837, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, who for many years performed in the New York theatres. At five years of age she first appeared on the stage, reciting in costume the ballad of "Little Red Riding-Hood," and in 1817 she became a member of the company of the Park theatre. In August, 1825, she was married. Mrs. Hilson remained at the Park theatre until the death of her mother in 1830, when she suffered from melancholy, and for a time entirely withdrew from public notice. During the four years succeeding she made occasional appearances in company with her husband. A year after the death of the latter, Mrs. Hilson renewed her connection with the Park theatre; but she was so greatly shattered in health and broken in spirits as to have lost all attraction. In her best days she was an accomplished singer and harpist. Her dramatic ability was moderate.

HIMES, Charles Francis, educator, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 2 June, 1838. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1855, and subsequently studied chemistry under Liebig in the University of Giessen, Germany. Later he taught in the Wyoming conference academy, and then in the Baltimore female college. In 1865 he was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in Dickinson, which chair he held for twenty years, when he ceased to teach chemistry, but continued to give instruction in physics. He has also been secretary of the board of trustees and of the college faculty since 1868. Prof. Himes is a member of scientific societies, and has published "Tables for Qualitative Analysis," translated and edited (Philadelphia, 1866); "Leaf-Prints, or Glimpses at Photography" (1868); "Flame Reactions," translated (1868); "Total Eclipse of the Sun, 7 August, 1869" (Gettysburg, 1869); "The Stereoscope" (Philadelphia, 1872); "Stereograph-Book" (1876); "Historical Sketch of Dickinson College" (Harrisburg, 1879); and "Lecture on Actinism," which was read at the International electrical exhibition held in Philadelphia during 1884 (1884), and he has also contributed papers to scientific publications.

HINCKLEY, Isabella, singer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1840; d. in New York city, 5 July, 1862. At the age of fourteen she sang in the choir of the church of "The Holy Innocents." She studied vocal music under George William Warren, and in Florence, Italy, in 1857–'60, under Romani. She made her first appearance in "Norma" on 24 Dec., 1859, at the Grand opera-house in Amsterdam, where she became a favorite. She then went to Brussels and Frankfort, and in November, 1860, returned to the United States, where she appeared on 26 Jan., 1861, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," supported by Brignoli and Susini. She appeared in Boston and Philadelphia until the civil war checked all interest in opera, and in the autumn of 1861 made a concert tour in the west, also appearing in "La Juive" in New York in the following spring. In 1861 she married Augustino Susini. Her repertory consisted of thirty-two operas, including "Le Prophète," "Don Giovanni," "Lucretia Borgia," etc., and several oratorios.

HINCKLEY, Thomas, governor of Plymouth, b. in England about 1618; d. in Barnstable, Mass., 25 April, 1706. He came to Scituate with his parents in 1635, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable, where he soon took an active part in the affairs of Plymouth colony. He was a deputy in 1645, a representative in 1647, and a magistrate and assistant from 1658 till 1680. He was deputy governor in 1680, and governor from 1681, except during the administration of Edmund Andros, until the union with the Massachusetts colony in 1692. He was also a commissioner on the central board of the two colonies from 1673 till 1692, when he became a councillor. Among the manuscripts of the old South church library, which in 1866 were deposited in the Boston public library, are three volumes of papers collected by Gov. Hinckley.

HINCKLEY, Thomas Hewes, artist, b. in Milton, Mass., in 1813. He was apprenticed while a lad to a trade in Philadelphia, but obtained some little instruction in art at an evening-school, during one winter, which was the only training he ever received. At eighteen years of age he went to Boston, and two years later associated himself with a sign and fancy painter, in order to learn the use of colors. He then attempted portraits and landscapes, and, having in 1843 made a successful painting of dogs, determined to devote himself to animal painting, and returned in 1845 to Milton, Mass., where he opened a studio. In 1851 he went to Europe, studied the works of Sir Edward Landseer and other English and Flemish masters of animal painting, and in 1858 painted two pictures of dogs and game, which were exhibited at the Royal academy of that year, and excited favorable comment. Hinckley rarely exhibits his works in public, but his pictures are popular and numerous.

HINCKS, Edward Winslow, soldier, b. in Bucksport, Hancock co., Me., 30 May, 1830. He is descended from Chief-Justice John Hincks, of New Hampshire, who was the first of the name to arrive in this country. Edward was educated in the common schools of his native town, removed to Bangor in 1845, and from then till 1849 was a printer in the Bangor "Whig and Courier" office. In the latter year he removed to Boston, and was a member of the state legislature in 1855. On 18 Dec., 1860, he wrote to Maj. Robert Anderson, tendering a volunteer force to aid in the defence of Fort Moultrie. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Massachusetts regiment on 17 April, 1861, and while on the march to Washington commanded a party, on 21 April, 1860, that saved the frigate "Constitution" at Annapolis, and repaired the bridge and railway at Annapolis junction. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 2d regular cavalry on 26 April, promoted colonel of volunteers, 16 May, 1861, and commanded the 19th Massachusetts regiment and a brigade in Sedgwick's division of the Army of the Potomac from September, 1861, till September, 1862, when he was disabled for six months by wounds. He became brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, was on court-martial and recruiting duty in 1863–'4, commanded the camp of prisoners-of-war at Point Lookout, Md., in March and April, 1864, and a division of the Army of the James during the field operations of that year. He commanded the draft rendezvous on Hart's island, N. Y., from October, 1864, till January, 1865, and from that time till the close of the war was chief mustering-officer for the United States in New York city. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, made lieutenant-colonel of the 40th U. S. infantry on 28 July, 1866, and in 1866–'7 was governor of the National soldiers' home. He was retired with the rank of colonel on 15 Dec., 1870, on account of wounds. From 1872 till 1880 he was deputy governor and treasurer of the National soldiers' homes at Hampton, Va., and Milwaukee, Wis.

HINCKS, William, Canadian educator, b. in Cork, Ireland, in 1801; d. in Toronto in July,

1871. His father, Dr. Thomas D. Hincks, was professor of oriental languages in the Royal Belfast institution. William was the first professor of natural history in Queen's college, Cork, and from 1853 till his death held the same professorship in the University of Toronto.—His brother, Sir **Francis,** Canadian statesman, b. in Cork, Ireland, 14 Dec., 1807; d. in Montreal, Canada, 18 Aug., 1885, was educated at Fermoy and at the Royal Belfast institution, and after serving an apprenticeship of seven years to a Belfast firm of shippers, became junior partner in a Liverpool firm, and in 1830 sailed as supercargo to the West Indies. He returned to Belfast in 1831, and in the year following settled in Canada and opened a warehouse in York (now Toronto). He soon afterward became secretary of a mutual insurance company, and cashier in a bank, and was also an accountant of the commission that was appointed to investigate the charges of fraud preferred by William Lyon Mackenzie in connection with the Welland canal. He founded the Toronto "Examiner," a reform journal, in 1839, edited it for several years, and in 1844 established the Montreal "Pilot," also a Liberal newspaper, and was its principal political writer for many years. In March, 1841, he was elected for Oxford to the Canada assembly, and represented it until the general election of 1844, when he was defeated. He was returned for the same constituency in 1851, and on his election for South Oxford and Renfrew, in 1854, decided to represent the latter county, and served until 1855. In October, 1869, he was elected for North Renfrew in the commons, and at the close of parliament was returned for Vancouver, which he represented until his retirement from political life in 1874. He was a member of the executive council and inspector-general of Canada from June, 1842, to November, 1843, when he retired from the government, with Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin, his political chiefs. He again held the same office in the Lafontaine-Baldwin cabinet from March, 1848, till October, 1851, and from the latter date till September, 1854, in the Hincks-Morin administration, of which he was premier. He visited Washington on several occasions to confer with the British minister on the subject of commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. The Earl of Elgin, governor-general of Canada, selected Mr. Hincks to accompany him as a representative of Canada when he negotiated the reciprocity treaty in 1854. He was a delegate to the maritime provinces in 1852, in relation to the intercolonial railway, and the same year was a delegate to Great Britain to urge the repeal of the clergy reserve act, and to secure from the imperial government a guarantee for the construction of the intercolonial railway. During his visit he made arrangements that resulted in the construction of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. In 1855 he was appointed governor of Barbadoes and the Windward islands, which office he held till 1862, being the first colonial statesman to receive a colonial governorship. Gov. Hincks provoked angry controversy by his maintaining that free labor was cheaper than slave labor, and that the value of Barbadian property had been increased by the abolition of slavery. In 1862 he became governor of British Guiana, and so continued till 1869. He was created a companion of the order of the Bath in 1862 and a knight-commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1869. Sir Francis was pensioned by the imperial government, and, upon returning to Canada in 1869, entered Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet as minister of finance, which office he resigned in 1873. In 1874 he became president of the City bank of Montreal, which, under its changed name of the Consolidated bank, failed and involved him in serious pecuniary loss and a legal prosecution, which, however, resulted in his complete vindication. In 1878 he represented the Dominion on the joint commission, composed of Chief-Justice Harrison, Sir Edward Thornton, and himself, which determined the northwestern boundary of Ontario. For some years before his death he was editor-in-chief of the "Journal of Commerce" in Montreal. In addition to various pamphlets, Sir Francis wrote "Reminiscences of My Public Life" (1884).

HIND, Henry Youle, Canadian geologist, b. in Nottingham, England, in June, 1823. He was educated at Leipsic and at Cambridge, came to this country in 1846, and after travelling through Mexico and the southern states went to Canada in 1847. He was appointed mathematical master and lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy at the provincial normal school for Upper Canada, and in 1851 became professor of chemistry and geology in Trinity college, Toronto. In 1857 he received the appointment of geologist to the Red River exploring expedition, and in 1858 the charge of the exploration of the country between the Red river and the Saskatchewan was entrusted to him by the Canadian government. The publication of his reports on these expeditions was ordered by the Canadian legislature and also by the British parliament. In 1861 he had charge of an expedition for the exploration of Labrador, in 1864 he was appointed director of the geological survey of New Brunswick, and he afterward became professor of chemistry and natural history in King's college, Nova Scotia. He edited the "Canadian Journal" in 1852–'5, and in 1862 the "Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada." In 1860 he was elected a fellow of the Royal geographical society. In addition to numerous essays and articles he is the author of "Northwest Territory; Reports of Progress, with a Report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition" (Toronto, 1859); "Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula" (London, 1863); and "Preliminary Report on the Geology of New Brunswick" (Fredericton, 1865).

HINDMAN, Thomas Carmichael, soldier, b. in Tennessee in November, 1818; d. in Helena, Ark., 28 Sept., 1868. After receiving a common-school education, he studied law, and removed to Mississippi, where he practised his profession. He served throughout the Mexican war as lieutenant in a Mississippi regiment, and in 1858 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving till 1861. He had been re-elected as a Secessionist, but entered the Confederate army with the appointment of brigadier-general. He first served under Gen. Simon Buckner in Kentucky, was in command at Memphis, lost the battle of Newtonia, and having collected his forces at Van Buren, Ark., crossed Arkansas river with 2,500 men and was defeated

at Prairie Grove by Gen. James G. Blunt and Gen. Francis J. Herron. After the battle of Shiloh, where he was promoted major-general, he was transferred to Arkansas, and commanded a brigade under Gen. Leonidas Polk. After the war he removed to the city of Mexico, but returned to the United States in 1867, and settled in Helena, Ark. Gen. Hindman's military career had been criticised for its severity in enforcing conscription and maintaining discipline, and he was assassinated by one of his former soldiers in revenge for some act of discipline during the war.

HINDMAN, William, statesman, b. in Dorchester county, Md., 1 April, 1743; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Jan., 1822. His father, Jacob, a wealthy landholder of English descent, was high sheriff of Talbot county, Md., and a vestryman of the parish. William was designed for the bar, entered at the Inns of Court, London, where he completed his legal studies, and, returning to the United States, was admitted to the bar in 1765. The next year, on the death of his father, he inherited a large landed property, and from the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle threw his means and influence on the patriot side. In 1775 he was secretary of the Talbot county "committee of observation," and was selected to carry out the resolves of the council of safety, which was then the supreme power in Maryland. He was also a member of the State convention of that year, and treasurer of the eastern shore of Maryland in 1775–'7. He was elected to the first senate of Maryland in 1777, re-elected in 1781, and served until 1784, when he became a member of the Continental congress till 1788. In 1789–'92 he was one of the executive council. On the resignation of Joshua Seney, Mr. Hindman was elected to complete his unexpired term in the second congress. He served from 1793 till 1799, was defeated as a Federalist in the canvass for the next session, and returned to the state legislature. In December, 1800, he was elected by that body to the U. S. senate, to fill the unexpired term of James Lloyd, who had resigned. He served until November, 1801, and then, retiring from public life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. A memoir of his life and services was published by Samuel A. Harrison, M. D. (Baltimore, 1880).

HINDS, James, congressman, b. in Hebron, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1833; d. in Monroe, Ark., 22 Oct., 1868. He was graduated at the Cincinnati law-college in 1856, and then removed to Minnesota, where he practised his profession. He was district attorney and a presiding judge till the beginning of the civil war, when he enlisted on the U. S. government expedition against the Indian tribes on the western frontier. After the war he settled in Little Rock, Ark., was a delegate to the State constitutional convention, and a commissioner to codify the laws of the state. He was elected to congress and served from June, 1868, till he was assassinated by a political opponent while canvassing the state for re-election.

HINKLEY, Holmes, inventor, b. in Hallowell, Me., 24 June, 1793; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 Feb., 1866. His parents were poor, and at fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter. He went to Boston in 1815, became a maker of patterns for machinery in 1823, and in 1826 established a machine-shop on Boston Neck, where, without instruction, he began to build steam-engines. He built the third stationary engine that was produced in Massachusetts, and in 1840 began to construct locomotives on a new and ingenious plan, that soon made his name favorably known. He established in 1848 the Boston locomotive-works, which failed after his retirement from active control of them in 1857, but during the civil war he retrieved his fortune by making shot and shell for the government, and in 1864 was made president of a new company, the "Hinkley and Williams works." Among Mr. Hinkley's inventions is a locomotive boiler, which is favorably mentioned for its economy of fuel. He was probably the first man in New England to build a locomotive.

HINMAN, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Woodbury, Conn., in 1720; d. in Southbury, Conn., 22 March, 1810. He served in the French war in 1751 as quartermaster of a troop of horse in Gen. Roger Wolcott's command, was commissioned captain in 1755 in Col. Elizur Goodrich's regiment, defended Crown Point and its vicinity, was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1767, and in 1771 colonel of the 13th regiment of horse. He was commissioned captain of the 4th continental regiment in May, 1775, and served at Ticonderoga and various other engagements until failing health compelled his retirement in 1777. He represented Woodbury, Conn., in the legislature during twenty sessions, and after the incorporation of Southbury was its delegate for eight sessions. He was also a member of the State convention that ratified the constitution of the United States.—His nephew, **Royal Ralph,** scholar, b. in Southbury, Conn., 5 June, 1785; d. in New York city, 15 Oct., 1868, was graduated at Yale in 1820, settled in Southbury in the practice of law, served four sessions in the legislature, and was secretary of state from 1835 till 1842. During this period he was twice chairman of the committee to revise the laws of Connecticut, and in 1844 he was appointed collector of customs at New Haven. His latter years were spent in New York city, in the study of the history and antiquities of Connecticut, especially in tracing the genealogies of the original and early settlers in Hartford, New Haven, and Saybrook colonies. He published "Official Letters between the Kings and Queens of England and the Early Governors of Connecticut in 1635–'79" (Hartford, 1836); "Historical Recollections of Connecticut in the American Revolution" (New York, 1842); "Catalogue of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut" (Hartford, 1852–'8); "A Family Record of the Descendants of Sergeant Edward Hinman" (1856); and several volumes of statutes and public and private acts.—Benjamin's grandson, **Joel,** jurist, b. in Southbury, Conn., in 1802; d. in Cheshire, Conn., 21 Feb., 1870, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar of New Haven in 1821, and for several years practised law, attaining to no special eminence until his election in 1842 to the bench of the superior court. From this event he steadily rose in public esteem, and his opinions were regarded as models of clearness and common sense. From 1851 till 1861 he was an associate justice of the supreme court of the state, becoming chief justice at the latter date. His judicial opinions extend through twenty volumes of Connecticut reports.

HINMAN, Clarke Titus, educator, b. in Kortright, Delaware co., N. Y., 3 Aug., 1817; d. in Troy, N. Y., 21 Oct., 1854. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1840, was licensed to preach, and from 1839 till 1846 was principal of Newbury seminary, Vt. He then removed to Albion, Mich., became principal of the Wesleyan seminary, procured an endowment for this institution, and left it in 1853 in a prosperous condition. From this time until his death he was president of the Northwestern Wesleyan university at Evansville, Ill.

HINMAN, Elisha, naval officer, b. in Stonington, Conn., 9 March, 1734; d. there, 29 Aug., 1807. He went to sea at fourteen years of age, was a captain at nineteen, and for many years voyaged to Europe and the West Indies. In the naval engagement of 6 April, 1776, with the British ship "Glasgow," 20 guns, he commanded the "Cabot," under Com. Esek Hopkins, and was severely wounded. In August, 1776, he abandoned the merchant service and was appointed one of the first captains in the U. S. navy, successively commanding the "Marquis de La Fayette," 20 guns; the "Dean," 30 guns; the sloop "Providence"; and the "Alfred," 32 guns. In March, 1778, the latter was captured, and Hinman taken to England and imprisoned. He escaped to France, returned to America, and was honorably acquitted for the loss of his ship. In 1794 President Adams tendered him the command of the "Constitution," but his advanced age compelled him to decline. From 1798 till 1802 he was engaged in the revenue service. In the destruction of New London, Conn., in September, 1781, by the British, under Benedict Arnold, he lost all his property.

HINOJOSA, Pedro de (e-no-cho'-sah), Spanish soldier, b. in Trujillo late in the 15th century; d. in Chuquisaca, Bolivia, 6 May, 1553. He came to Peru with Hernando Pizarro on the latter's return from Spain in 1534, and in the following year was sent to Cuzco as lieutenant-governor. When Almagro, on his return from Chili, took Cuzco, Hinojosa was made prisoner, together with Gonzalo Pizarro, but managed to escape and fought under Pizarro's banner in the battle of Salinas, where Almagro was vanquished, 26 April, 1538. In recompense he was appointed governor of the new city of La Plata or Chuquisaca, and after the assassination of Francisco Pizarro he sided with the royal president, Vaca de Castro, against Almagro's son, and took part in the battle of Chupas, 16 Sept., 1542, where young Almagro's power was finally destroyed. When Gonzalo Pizarro prepared to resist the authority of the viceroy, Nuñez Vela, Hinojosa was appointed captain of his guard, and in 1545 admiral of his fleet. With eleven vessels he appeared before Panama and by skilful negotiations obtained possession of the city, occupying also in 1546 Nombre de Dios, on the other side of the isthmus, thus making Gonzalo master of the road to the South sea. When the royal commissioner, Pedro de la Gasca, arrived in Panama in August, 1546, he won over Hinojosa by the promise of rich rewards and by exciting his fears, and when Gonzalo obstinately refused any pacific arrangement, the former went over to the royal cause with the whole fleet on 19 Nov., 1546. He accompanied Gasca to Peru in his campaign against Pizarro, and took part in the battle of Sacsahuana, 9 April, 1548, where the latter was defeated and taken prisoner. In recompense, Hinojosa received the Indian commandery that had formerly belonged to Gonzalo Pizarro, and the grant of a silver-mine, thus having a revenue of nearly $200,000. After the departure of Gasca, Hinojosa was appointed in 1551 by the new viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza, governor and chief justice of the province of Charcas, and when a revolution began in upper Peru he did his best to quell it, although the insurgents had secretly counted upon him, on account of his expressions of discontent with some measures that had been enacted by the viceroy. Exasperated by what they considered his treachery, Sebastian del Castillo, with seven other conspirators, entered his house early on 6 May and murdered him. Notwithstanding his greed for riches, Hinojosa was of a kind and just temperament, but weak in character, and allowed himself to be guided by traitors.

HINOYOSSA, Alexander d' (e-no-yo'-sah), director of a Dutch colony, lived in the 17th century; d. in Holland. On 16 Aug., 1656, the sale of a tract of land on the south bank of the Delaware was ratified by the states-general, and designated Nieuer Amstel. The government was intrusted to forty commissioners, who were to reside in New Amsterdam, and Jacob Aldrichs was appointed director. In that year three small vessels were sent from Holland, with 40 soldiers and 150 emigrants, under command of Capt. Martin Krygier and Lieut. Alexander d'Hinoyossa, to establish a settlement. The governors of the city and company were under the general supervision of Director Stuyvesant. In 1658 great distress prevailed, and, in addition to the unsettled state of affairs, Aldrichs says: "Continued sickness curbed us so far down that all labor in the fields and agriculture were abandoned." Emigrants also arrived without supplies, which increased the trouble. Not satisfied with the profits of its investment, the Amsterdam company made exacting demands upon the settlers, who, being oppressed by sickness and various afflictions, became discontented, and many fled to the English colonies of Maryland. Toward the end of 1659 Aldrichs died, having had the administration of the government for more than two years. It appears from the complaints made against him that he was much to blame for the many evils that the colonists suffered. Before his death he recommended the appointment of Alexander D'Hinoyossa as his successor, which was approved and confirmed by the commissioners. Hinoyossa's administration was less turbulent than that of his predecessor, but conflicts on the question of authority arose between himself, who represented the city colony, and Beekman, who had charge of the revenues of the West India company from the settlements in Delaware. They made many complaints to Holland, for Hinoyossa refused to recognize the authority of Stuyvesant, asserting that he was only accountable to the commissioners of the city of Amsterdam. The West India company insisted upon a collection of the revenues, while the city colony endeavored to evade all taxation. After negotiating to transfer the Nieuer Amstel colony to the West India company, without success, the commissioners of the city obtained a loan which gave a new aspect to affairs. Hinoyossa was successful in maintaining peace in his little state, and made such regulations with regard to settlement and trade that many of the emigrants who had gone to Maryland returned. Negro slaves had been introduced in the Dutch colonies at the time of their establishment, and Hinoyossa addressed to the commissioners a request that a large number of slaves should be sent to till the valley of the Delaware. Wearied with the constant disputes regarding authority, and in the interest of the colonial prosperity, Hinoyossa visited Holland in 1663 and petitioned for the entire government of the settlements of the Delaware. He was successful in this, and on his return Stuyvesant presented him with a formal transfer of his authority. The Swedish West India company was not satisfied to surrender its possessions on the Delaware, and demanded restoration; but the Dutch company would not yield, and in 1664 the Swedes took measures to recover their lands. An expedition was fitted out and set sail, but it was obliged to return, and the project was abandoned. Hinoyossa held undivided authority from the time of the transfer of the Delaware colony until the conquest of the New Netherlands

by the English, when he returned to Holland and entered the army of the States. He served in the war between the republic and Louis XIV.

HINRICHS, Gustavus Detlef, chemist, b. in Lunden, Holstein, Germany, 2 Dec., 1836. He was educated at the polytechnic school and at the university in Copenhagen, where he was graduated in 1860. Soon after the completion of his studies he came to the United States and settled in Iowa City, Iowa. In 1863 he was made professor of physical sciences in the Iowa state university, and professor of chemistry and toxicology in the medical department, and in 1868 he became chemist to the geological survey of the state. The Iowa weather service was organized by Prof. Hinrichs in 1875, and was the first state weather service in the United States. These college appointments he held until 1885, when by a combination of religious and political influences he was driven from his chairs. He received the degree of M. D. from the Missouri medical college in 1872, and is a member of scientific societies both in the United States and Europe. Prof. Hinrichs has contributed a large number of papers in various branches of physics which have appeared in the scientific journals. During 1870 he edited "The American Scientific Monthly," and he has published in book-form "The Elements of Physics" (Davenport, 1870); "The Principles of Pure Crystallography" (1871); "The Elements of Chemistry and Mineralogy demonstrated by the Student's own Experiments" (1871); "The Principles of Chemistry and Molecular Mechanics" (1874); and "First Course in Qualitative Analysis" (1874).

HINSDALE, Burke Aaron, educator, b. in Wadsworth, Ohio, 31 March, 1837. He was educated at Hiram college, where he was a pupil of James A. Garfield, and entering the ministry of the Christian church, was pastor successively in Solon and Cleveland, Ohio. In 1869–'70 he was professor of history and English literature in Hiram college, succeeding to its presidency in 1870, and holding office until 1882. He was then superintendent of public schools in Cleveland until 1886. He has published "Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels" (Cincinnati, 1870); "Jewish Christian Church" (1878); "Ecclesiastical Traditions" (1879); "Republican Text-Book" (New York, 1880); "Garfield and Education" (Boston, 1881); "Schools and Studies" (1884); and edited "The Life and Works of James A. Garfield" (1882–'5).

HINTON, John Howard, author, b. in Oxford, England, 23 March, 1791; d. in Bristol, England, 11 Dec., 1873. He first preached in Reading, afterward became pastor of a Baptist church in London, and was distinguished as an independent and original preacher, and a zealous advocate for liberty in religion and politics. Besides several theological works, he published with his brother, Isaac Taylor, "History and Topography of the United States" (Boston, 1834; 2d ed., edited by Rev. John O. Choules, 2 vols., New York, 1853).—His brother, **Isaac Taylor,** clergyman, b. in Oxford, England, 4 July, 1799; d. in New Orleans, La., 28 Aug., 1847, was educated by his father, who was a teacher in a boys' school. In 1814 he was apprenticed to the "Clarendon Press" as a printer, and in 1820 established himself in business in London on his own account, editing and publishing the "Sunday-School Magazine." He was licensed to preach in 1821, removed to London, and, while continuing his business, became pastor of a Baptist church. While engaged with his brother in preparing "The History and Topography of the United States," he decided to emigrate to the United States, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1822. He accepted a call to the 1st Baptist church of Richmond, Va., where his views on slavery made him unpopular, and he therefore resigned and removed to Chicago in 1835, where he supplemented his small salary by teaching. While officiating there as pastor of the 1st Baptist church, he delivered a course of lectures on the prophecies, which excited favorable comment. The slavery question again divided his congregation, and he went to St. Louis in 1841, spent three years there, and in 1844 accepted a call to New Orleans, where he died in the yellow-fever epidemic of 1847. He published "History of Baptism" (1841), and "Lectures on the Prophecies" (Philadelphia, 1843).

HIRSCH, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Thalfingen, Rhenish Prussia, 8 June, 1815. He received his rabbinical training at Metz, and attended the universities of Bonn, Berlin, and Leipsic. He was appointed chief rabbi of Luxemburg in 1843, and in 1866 was called to Philadelphia as rabbi of the Congregation Kenesseth Israel. He has been an active promoter of radical reform among American Jews, and took a chief part in rabbinical conferences. He was an industrious contributor to the early volumes of the "Jewish Times" (1869–'78), but has published nothing in book-form since he came to the United States. His principal works were issued in Germany, among them his "What is Judaism?" (1838); a collection of sermons (1841); and "Religious Philosophy of the Jews" (1843).

HIRST, Henry Beck, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Aug., 1813; d. there, 30 March, 1874. He studied law, but was not admitted to the bar till 1843, his studies having been interrupted by mercantile pursuits. His first poems were published in "Graham's Magazine." He afterward wrote "A Poetical Dictionary, or Popular Terms illustrated in Rhyme" (Lenox, Mass.); "The Coming of the Mammoth, and other Poems" (Boston, 1845); "Endymion, a Tale of Greece" (1848); and "The Penance of Roland" (1849).

HISCOCK, Frank, senator, b. in Pompey, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1834. He received an academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He began practice in Onondaga county, N. Y., was district attorney in 1860–'3, a member of the State constitutional convention in 1867, and was elected to congress as a Republican in 1878, serving from 1879 till 1886, when he was elected U. S. senator from New York. While a member of congress he served on many important committees, was the last Republican chairman of the committee on appropriations, and a minority member of the committee on ways and means.

HITCHCOCK, Alfred, surgeon, b. in Westminster, Vt., 17 Oct., 1813; d. in Fitchburg, Mass., 30 March, 1874. He was educated at Phillips Andover academy, was graduated in the medical department at Dartmouth in 1838, and at that of Jefferson college, Pa., in 1845, settling first in Ashley and afterward in Fitchburg, Mass., in the practice of his profession. He was frequently a member of the legislature between 1847 and 1855, was one of the executive council of Massachusetts in 1862–'4, special agent of the state to superintend the care of the wounded during the civil war, and in 1862 superintendent of the transportation of the wounded. Dr. Hitchcock was the second surgeon on record to perform the operation of œsophagotomy, and was one of the first to operate for strangulated hernia. He designed a stretcher, a surgical chair, and a splint, made two important changes in surgical instruments, and discovered two medical preparations. Dartmouth gave him the degree of

A. M. in 1844. Besides several monographs and addresses, he published "Christianity and Medical Science" (Boston, 1867).—His son, **James Ripley Wellman,** author, b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 3 July, 1857, was graduated at Harvard in 1877, was afterward a special student there in fine arts and philosophy, and for one year attended lectures at the New York college of physicians and surgeons. Having adopted literature as a profession, he settled in New York, and is a constant contributor to magazines and newspapers, especially as an art critic. His writings include "The Western Art Movement" (New York, 1885); "A Study of George Jenness," with a catalogue of the Jenness exhibition (1885); "Etching in America" (1887); and the text accompanying "Some Modern Etchings" (1884); "Recent American Etchings" (1885); "Notable American Etchings" (1886); and "Representative American Etchings" (1887).

HITCHCOCK, Daniel, soldier, b. in Rhode Island in 1741; d. in Morristown, N. J., in January, 1777. He was graduated at Yale in 1761, practised law in Providence, R. I., and was lieutenant-colonel of militia. In the beginning of the Revolution he enlisted in the Continental army, and commanded a Rhode Island regiment at the siege of Boston, and a brigade at Princeton, although he was far advanced in the disease from which he afterward died. On the battle-field of the latter engagement Gen. Washington took him by the hand, and in the presence of the army thanked him for his gallant service.

HITCHCOCK, David, poet, b. in Bethlehem, Litchfield co., Conn., in 1773; d. after 1832. His father was a shoemaker, and his education was limited. After his father's death, David worked at farming with one of the select-men of his town, and was then apprenticed to a shoemaker. At twenty-six years of age he married, settled at West Stockbridge, Mass., and reported himself as "poor and laborious, but enjoying peace and contentment." The last accounts of him are that he was living in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1832. His principal poem, "The Shade of Plato" (Boston, 1806), is written with ease and smoothness, and closes with expostulations on the revolutionary principles in vogue at the beginning of the century. His other writings are "The Social Monitor" (Stockbridge, 1812), and "Christ not the Minister of Sin," a controversy (Hartford, 1832).

HITCHCOCK, Edward, geologist, b. in Deerfield, Mass., 24 May, 1793; d. in Amherst, 27 Feb., 1864. He spent his boyhood in working on a farm, with an occasional turn at carpentry and surveying, acquiring such education as he could by study at night. It was his intention to enter Harvard, but impaired eyesight and illness prevented. In 1815 he became principal of the Deerfield academy, where he remained for three years, and during this period published a poem of five hundred lines entitled "The Downfall of Buonaparte" (1815). He also acquired some reputation by a controversy with Edmund M. Blunt, the publisher of the "American Nautical Almanac." A reward of ten dollars was offered for the discovery of an error in the work, and Mr. Hitchcock responded with a list of fifty-seven. As the publisher ignored this communication, the list was published in the "American Monthly Magazine." A year later the "Almanac" appeared somewhat revised, but, as no allusion was made to Mr. Hitchcock's corrections, he called the attention of the editor to about thirty-five errors in the improved edition. From 1814 till 1818 he calculated and published the "Country Almanac." Meanwhile he had chosen his wife from among his assistant teachers, and it was largely through her influence that his thoughts were turned to religion. In 1818 he determined to become a minister, and entered Yale theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1820. He was ordained in 1821 as pastor of the Congregational church in Conway, Mass., where he continued till October, 1825. While holding this pastorate he made a scientific survey of the western counties of Massachusetts, and later studied chemistry and kindred topics under the elder Silliman, in his laboratory at Yale. In 1825 he became professor of chemistry and natural history at Amherst, continuing as such for twenty years, giving lectures and instruction in chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, zoölogy, anatomy, physiology, natural theology, and sometimes natural philosophy and astronomy. In 1845 he was elevated to the presidency of the college with the professorship of natural theology and geology. These offices he filled till 1854, when he resigned the former, but retained his chair until his death. The college at the time of his accession to the presidency was struggling for existence, but Dr. Hitchcock procured new buildings, apparatus, and funds, to the amount of $100,000, doubled the number of students, and established the institution on a solid pecuniary as well as literary and scientific basis. He also conducted the worship in the Amherst college church during his presidency. In 1830 he was appointed state geologist of Massachusetts, and he held this place until 1844, when he completed the first survey of an entire state that was ever conducted under the authority of a government. In this connection he published a report on the "Economic Geology" (Amherst, 1832), and later, in four parts, a "Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoölogy of Massachusetts" (Amherst, 1833). He was commissioned to re-examine the geology of the state in 1837, and subsequently issued his "Re-Examination of the Economical Geology of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1838), followed by a final report on the "Geology of Massachusetts," in four parts (Amherst, 1841). President Hitchcock was among the first to study the fossil footprints of the Connecticut valley, and to publish a scientific explanation of them. Specimens of nearly all of the known varieties were collected by him, and subsequently presented to Amherst college. He prepared the "Ichnology of New England" (Boston, 1858), and "Supplement to the "Ichnology of New England" (1865), which were published by the Massachusetts legislature. In 1836 he was appointed geologist of New York, and was assigned to the work of the first district, but he soon resigned. From 1857 till 1861 he was state geologist of Vermont, publishing annual reports in 1857–'9, and "Report on the Geology of Vermont, Descriptive, Theoretical, Economical, and Scenographical" (2 vols., Claremont, 1861), in the preparation of which he was assisted by his two sons and Albert D. Hager. For several years he was a member of the Massachusetts board of agricul-

Edward Hitchcock

ture, in 1850 was commissioned by the state of Massachusetts to examine the agricultural schools of Europe, and in 1851 published his report on that subject. He received the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1818, that of LL. D. from Harvard in 1840, and that of D. D. from Middlebury in 1846. President Hitchcock was active in the establishment of the American association of geologists and naturalists, was its first president in 1840, and in 1863 was named by congress as one of the original members of the National academy of sciences. His literary work was very great. Of his larger works besides those previously mentioned, the most important are "Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted" (Amherst, 1830); "Elementary Geology" (New York, 1840; London, 1854); "History of a Zoölogical Temperance Convention, held in Central Africa in 1847" (Northampton, 1850); "Religious Lectures on Peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons" (Amherst, 1850); "Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences" (Boston, 1851); "The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon" (Northampton, 1852); "Religious Truth illustrated from Science" (Boston, 1857); and "Reminiscences of Amherst College" (Northampton, 1863), which is largely autobiographical, and gives a complete bibliography of his works, including the titles of some 26 volumes, 35 pamphlets of sermons and addresses, 94 papers in scientific and literary journals, and 80 newspaper articles, making in all over 8,500 pages. —His son, **Edward,** educator, b. in Amherst, Mass., 23 May, 1828, was graduated at Amherst in 1849, and at the Harvard medical school in 1853. Afterward, until 1861, he taught chemistry and natural history in Williston seminary, where he had been fitted for college. He then became professor of hygiene and physical education in Amherst, which chair he still (1887) retains. Dr. Hitchcock was associated with his father in the geological work connected with the state survey of Vermont, and aided in the preparation of the "Report on the Geology of Vermont" (Claremont, 1861). For some time he has been connected with the Massachusetts state board of health, lunacy, and charity. He is a member of scientific societies, and has contributed papers to their proceedings. Besides various pamphlets, he is the principal author of "Anatomy and Physiology" (New York, 1852).—Another son, **Charles Henry,** geologist, b. in Amherst, Mass., 23 Aug., 1836, was graduated at Amherst in 1856, after which he spent a year in the Yale theological seminary, and then from 1859 till 1861 in the Andover theological seminary, being licensed to preach by the Norfolk association in 1861. In 1857 he was appointed assistant geologist on the survey of Vermont, and, in connection with other members of the survey, prepared a "Report on the Geology of Vermont" (2 vols., Claremont, 1861). He then became director of the Maine geological survey, and published two reports on the "Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine" (Augusta, 1861 and 1862). Meanwhile he delivered the lectures on zöology in Amherst from 1858 till 1864, after which he established himself as a mining geologist in New York, and then spent a year in study in the Royal school of mines in London. In 1866 he became a nonresident professor of mineralogy and geology in Lafayette, holding that office until 1870, and in 1869 was called to the chair of geology and mineralogy in Dartmouth. He became state geologist of New Hampshire in 1868, and ten years later brought the geological survey to a successful termination. During his administration he published annual reports of progress from 1869 till 1872, and also four magnificent royal octavo volumes of "The Geology of New Hampshire" (Concord, 1874, 1877, and 1878), with an "Atlas" of seventeen sheets (1878). During the winter of 1870–'1 he established a meteorological station on Mount Washington, which has since been used by the U. S. signal-service officials. He has paid special attention to the study of the fossil tracks in the Connecticut valley, and has published several valuable memoirs on the subject. In 1869 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Lafayette college, and he is a member of several scientific societies, both in the United States and Europe. In 1883 he was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, and delivered his address before the section on geology and geography. Prof. Hitchcock has prepared important geological maps of the United States, which are accepted as authoritative and have appeared in the government publications, notably in the "Report of the Ninth Census" and in Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond's "Mineral Resources of the United States" (1873), and in 1881 he published an improved map based on the 1879 edition of the centennial map of the U. S. land-office. Prof. Hitchcock has been a large contributor to scientific literature, and the titles of his papers number about one hundred and fifty. Besides the reports mentioned, he has published, with Edward Hitchcock, "Elementary Geology" (New York, 1860); "Mount Washington in Winter" (in part, Boston, 1871); and articles in cyclopædias.

HITCHCOCK, Enos, clergyman, b. in Springfield, Mass., 7 March, 1744; d. in Providence, R. I., 27 Feb., 1803. He was graduated at Harvard in 1767, and ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church, 1 May, 1771, as colleague pastor of the 2d church of Beverly, Mass. He became a chaplain in the Revolutionary army in 1780, and at the close of the war in 1783 took a charge in Providence, R. I. He bequeathed $2,500 to the support of the ministry of his society, and was distinguished as a preacher and a promoter of education. He published "A Treatise on Education" (Boston, 1790); "Catechetical Instructions and Forms of Devotion for Children and Youth" (1798); and "Sermons, with an Essay on the Lord's Supper" (1793–1800).

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, soldier, b. in Vergennes, Vt., 18 May, 1798; d. in Hancock, Ga., 5 Aug., 1870. His father was a circuit judge during Washington's administration, and his mother was a daughter of Gen. Ethan Allen. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1817, commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1818, adjutant in 1819, and captain in 1824. In 1824–'7 he was assistant instructor of military tactics, and in 1829–'33 commandant of cadets at West Point. For the next ten years he was on frontier duty, served in the Seminole war, was acting inspector-general in Gen. Edmund P. Gaines's campaign of 1836, was transferred to recruiting service, and afterward to Indian duty, where his administration as disbursing agent was of great value in protecting the Indians against swindlers. He was promoted major of the 8th infantry in 1838, became lieutenant-colonel in 1842, and during the Mexican war was engaged in all the important battles, serving a part of the time as inspector-general on Gen. Winfield Scott's staff, and receiving the brevet of colonel for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of brigadier-general for Molino del Rey. In 1851 he was promoted colonel of the 2d infantry, and in 1851–'4 commanded the Pacific military divis-

ion. In October, 1855, he resigned his commission in consequence of the refusal of Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, to confirm a leave of absence that had been granted him by Gen. Scott, and resided in St. Louis until 1861, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war he re-entered the army, was made major-general of volunteers, and stationed in Washington, serving on the commission for exchange of prisoners and that for revising the military code. He was the warm personal friend and the military adviser of President Lincoln. Gen. Hitchcock was a disciple of Emanuel Swedenborg, and attempted to prove in his works that a subtle and elevated theology is taught in the hermetical system of philosophy. He published "Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists" (Boston, 1857); "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher" (New York, 1858); "Christ the Spirit," in which he attempted to show that the gospels were symbolic books, written by members of a Jewish secret society (1860); "The Sonnets of Shakespeare" (1865); "Spenser's 'Colin Clout' Explained" (1865); and "Notes on the Vita Nuova of Dante" (1866).

HITCHCOCK, Peter, jurist, b. in Cheshire, Conn., 19 Oct., 1781; d. in Painesville, Ohio, 11 May, 1853. He was graduated at Yale in 1801, admitted to the bar at Cheshire, Conn., in 1804, and in the spring of 1806 removed to Geauga county, Ohio, settled on a farm, and for several years divided his time between clearing the wilderness, teaching, and practising his profession. He was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1810, served in the state senate in 1812–'16, and was its president for one term. In 1816 he was elected to congress, and before the expiration of his term was appointed by the legislature judge of the supreme court of Ohio, was re-elected for three successive terms, and retired in 1852, after a judicial service of twenty-eight years, during part of which he had been chief justice. In 1850 he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. Throughout his career he was a generous benefactor of benevolent enterprises.

HITCHCOCK, Phineas Warrener, senator, b. in New Lebanon, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1831; d. in Omaha, Neb., 10 July, 1881. He was graduated at Williams in 1855, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Omaha, Neb., in 1857. He was a member of the National Republican convention that nominated Lincoln for president in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed marshal of the territory, holding office until his election as delegate to congress, as a Republican, in 1864. He was a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois. On the organization of Nebraska as a state in March, 1867, he was appointed surveyor-general, held office two years, and in 1870 was elected to the United States senate, serving till 1877, and, failing of re-election, retired to private life. Mr. Hitchcock was the author of the timber-culture laws, which have done so much to put forest-trees on western prairies.

HITCHCOCK, Robert B., naval officer, b. in Connecticut, 25 Sept., 1803. He was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy in 1825, promoted lieutenant in 1835, commander in 1855, captain in 1861, commodore in 1862, and retired in 1865. He commanded the steam sloop "Susquehanna," of the Western Gulf squadron, in 1862–'3, and was senior officer of the blockading fleet off Mobile. He was on ordnance duty in 1864–'5, was commandant of the Boston navy-yard in 1866, and was then retired from the service.

HITCHCOCK, Roswell Dwight, educator, b. in East Machias, Me., 15 Aug., 1817; d. in Somerset, Mass., 16 June, 1887. He was graduated at Amherst in 1836, and, after a year or more spent in teaching, entered Andover theological seminary in 1838. He was a tutor at Amherst from 1839 till 1842, preached for a year at Waterville, Me., and on 19 Nov., 1845, was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church of Exeter, N. H. Soon after this he spent a year in Germany, studying at the universities of Halle and Berlin. In 1852 Dr. Hitchcock resigned his pastorate to accept the Collins professorship of natural and revealed religion in Bowdoin, and three years later he was called to the professorship of church history in Union theological seminary, New York city. He visited Italy and Greece in 1866, and Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine in 1869. In 1871 he was elected president of the American Palestine exploration society, and in 1880 president of Union theological seminary, still continuing his lectures. Those on the "Life of Christ" and on "Apostolic Church History" were made extremely interesting from his personal acquaintance with the Holy Land. He also proved himself, while president, to be an efficient man of business, and assured the success of the seminary from a financial point of view. Under his administration land was purchased in the upper part of New York city, and through his efforts new buildings were erected which were dedicated on 9 Dec., 1884. He received the degree of D. D. from Bowdoin, and from the University of Edinburgh in 1885, and that of LL. D. from Williams in 1873, and from Harvard in 1886. In 1880 Dr. Hitchcock was elected vice-president of the American geographical society. He was also a trustee of Amherst college from 1869 until his death. He published numerous orations, addresses, and sermons, and contributed many articles to the religious press. From 1863 till 1870 he was one of the editors of the "American Theological Review." He is the author of a "Life of Edward Robinson" (New York, 1863); "Complete Analysis of the Bible" (1869); "Hymns and Songs of Praise," with Dr. Philip Schaff and Dr. Zachary Eddy (1874); "Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship" (1875); "Socialism" (1879); and "Carmina Sanctorum," with Dr. Zachary Eddy and Rev. Lewis W. Mudge (1885). He translated and edited, with Dr. Francis Brown, "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles" (1884; revised ed., 1885); and soon after the publication of the revised New Testament, in 1881, he prepared a volume giving the American revisers' preferences in the text and those of the English committee in an appendix.

R. D. Hitchcock.

HITCHCOCK, Samuel Austin, benefactor, b. in Brimfield, Mass., in 1784; d. there, 24 Nov., 1873. He was a poor boy, and from small beginnings amassed a fortune of $3,000,000. Throughout his career he was a generous contributor to public enterprises and charities, his benefactions reaching the amount of $650,000. His gifts to

benevolent enterprises include an endowment of $80,000 to the Hitchcock free high-school of Brimfield, Mass., $175,000 to Amherst college, $120,000 to Andover, Mass., theological seminary, $50,000 to Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill., $8,000 to Tabor college, Iowa, $40,000 to the Congregational Home in Boston, Mass., and $5,000 as a fund to the Congregational church in Brimfield.

HITZ, John, diplomatist, b. in Switzerland about 1820; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1864. He emigrated to the United States in 1831, and represented Switzerland as consul-general from 1853 till his death. At one time he held an important place in the U. S. arsenal, where he made the composition for the national standard of weights and measures. He was also employed by different mining companies as a mineralogist. He was a member of the German relief association, and spent much of his time in the hospitals.

HJORN, Oscar (yorn), Swedish naturalist, b. in Bagnildstorp, Sweden, in 1741; d. in Paris in 1792. He was a preceptor in the family of the Duke of Mirepois, and, owing to the protection of that nobleman, obtained from Louis XVI. in 1776 a mission to South America to study the flora of that country. He explored for ten years the vast regions included between the river Amazon and the river Plate amid dangers of all kinds, suffering great hardships and sometimes persecution from the Spanish and Portuguese authorities. Although he was kept a prisoner during 1780–'2 by the Guarani Indians, he formed an herbarium of 1,100 specimens, and, returning to Paris in 1776, published "Les légumineuses arborescentes de l'Amérique du Sud," a work which caused a sensation in scientific circles as the first of that kind ever published in Europe (Paris, 1787); a "Dictionnaire raisonné de l'histoire naturelle de l'Amérique du Sud" (1789); "Choix de mémoires présentés à l'Académie des sciences sur divers objets de l'histoire naturelle" (Paris, 1791); and "Dix ans dans l'Amérique du Sud" (3 vols., 1790). The herbarium of Hjorn forms a part of the collection of the Museum of natural history of Paris.

HOADLEY, Charles Jeremiah, librarian, b. in Hartford, Conn., 1 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at Trinity college in 1851, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. In April, 1855, he assumed charge of the Connecticut state library. He has edited the "New Haven Colonial Records, 1638 to 1665" (2 vols.), and "Colonial Records of Connecticut, Vols. 4 to 15, 1689 to 1775" (completed in 1887).

HOADLEY, George, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 31 July, 1826. His father was at one time mayor of New Haven, and at another of Cleveland, Ohio; and his grandfather, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, was afterward elected twenty-six times to the Connecticut legislature. He was educated in Cleveland, whither the family had removed in 1830, and at Western Reserve college, where he was graduated in 1844. He studied at Harvard law-school, and in August, 1847, was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he became a partner in the law-firm of Chase and Ball, and in 1851 was elected a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and was city solicitor in 1855. In 1858 he succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the new superior court. His friend and partner, Gov. Salmon P. Chase, offered him a seat upon the supreme court bench, which he declined, as he did also in 1862 a similar offer made by Gov. Todd. In 1866 he resigned his place in the superior court, and established the law-firm of which he was the head. He was an active member of the Constitutional convention of 1873–'4, and in October, 1883, was elected governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, by whom he was in turn defeated in 1885. During the civil war he became a Republican, but in 1876 his opposition to a protective tariff led him to affiliate again with the Democratic party. He was one of the counsel that successfully opposed the project of a compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools, and was leading counsel for the assignee and creditors in the case of Archbishop Purcell. He was a professor in the Cincinnati law-school in 1864–'87, and was for many years a trustee in the university. In March, 1887, he removed to New York city and became the head of a law-firm.

HOADLEY, John Chipman, civil engineer, b. in Turin, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1818; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 Oct., 1886. He began his engineering career in 1836 on the preliminary survey for the enlargement of the Erie canal, and his ability soon won him promotion. After eight years of service in this line he became associated with Horatio N. and Erastus B. Bigelow in the construction and equipment of mills in Clinton, Mass., devoting himself to the wide range of work necessary to build up a variety of industries. In 1848 he established works with Donald McKay for the manufacture of locomotives and textile machinery in Pittsfield. Four years later he accepted the superintendency of the Lawrence machine-shop, after which he returned to the manufacture of engines. He invented the Hoadley portable engine, which was probably the first application of scientific principles to the design of high-speed engines, and which proved highly successful. For many years these engines had an extensive sale throughout the United States, and he continued their construction until 1873, when the business depression of that year determined the company to close up its affairs. Later he became interested in the organization of the Clinton wire-cloth company, agent of the New Bedford copper company, and of the McKay sewing-machine association. Subsequently to 1876 he was occupied chiefly as an expert in mechanical and engineering questions, serving in important cases in the courts and in responsible positions in the mechanical exhibitions. The professional work of Mr. Hoadley is shown by its influence over a wide range of engineering practice in mill-work, applications of steam, sanitary engineering, and methods of expert evidence, rather than in any massive structures. During the civil war he was sent to England by Massachusetts to inspect ordnance and examine fortifications for the purpose of devising a system for American sea-coast defences. He held various minor political offices, and was one of the original trustees of the Massachusetts institute of technology. For many years he was a member of the state board of health, and did much toward promoting its efficiency. He was a member of several scientific societies, and contributed technical papers to their transactions, among the most important of which was his "American Steam-Engine Practice in 1884," read at the Montreal meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, which was the first step in the recent polemical engineering papers respecting English and American railway practice.

HOADLEY, Loammi Ives, clergyman, b. in Northford, Conn., 25 Oct., 1790; d. in Shelton, Conn., 21 March, 1883. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and at the Andover theological seminary in 1820. He was ordained, 15 Oct., 1823, was pastor of an orthodox Congregational church at Wor-

cester, Mass., in 1823–'30, and subsequently had charge of several churches in New England. After 1866 he was pastor at New Haven. He was assistant editor of the "Comprehensive Commentary of the Bible," edited the sixth volume of "Spirit of the Pilgrims" and many publications of the Massachusetts Sabbath-school society, and contributed to various religious periodicals.

HOAR, Jonathan, soldier, b. in Concord, Mass., about 1720; d. at sea in 1771. He was the son of Lieut. Daniel Hoar, of Concord, Mass., was graduated at Harvard in 1740, and served as a lieutenant in Waldo's regiment at the capture of Louisburg in 1745. He was present at the second capture of Louisburg in 1758, was promoted lieutenant-colonel for his services on that occasion, and was afterward a member of the provisional assembly of Nova Scotia. He commanded a regiment under Prideaux in the expedition against Niagara in 1759, and in 1769 was appointed governor of Newfoundland and the adjacent provinces. He died while on his way from London to New York.

HOAR, Leonard, educator, b. about 1629; d. in Braintree, Mass., 28 Nov., 1675. He was graduated at Harvard in 1650, married a daughter of John Lisle, the regicide, was a minister of Wanstead, Essex, until he was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. On returning to Massachusetts in 1672, he was for some time assistant to Thomas Thatcher at the South church, Boston. He was president of Harvard college from 10 Sept., 1672, till 15 March, 1675, and was the first person to propose the modern system of technical education, by the addition of a garden and orchard, a workshop, and a chemical laboratory to Harvard. Mr. Hoar was regarded as being deficient in governing power, and the college students rendered his situation so uncomfortable that he resigned.

HOAR, Samuel, statesman, b. in Lincoln, Mass., 18 May, 1788; d. in Concord, Mass., 2 Nov., 1856. His father, Capt. Samuel Hoar, was a Revolutionary officer, and served for many years in the legislature. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was for two years a private tutor in Virginia. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1805, began practice at Concord, and was for forty years one of the most successful lawyers in the state. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1820, a member of the state senate in 1825 and 1833, and was then elected a representative in congress as a Whig, serving from 7 Dec., 1835, till 3 March, 1837. In 1844 he was sent by the legislature to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of acts of that state authorizing the imprisonment of free colored persons who should enter it. His appearance in Charleston caused great excitement, and on 5 Dec., 1844, he was expelled from that city. On that day the legislature of South Carolina passed resolutions authorizing his expulsion. Mr. Hoar received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1838, and was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, the American Bible society, and the Massachusetts historical society. He married a daughter of Roger Sherman.—His son, **Ebenezer Rockwood,** jurist, b. in Concord, Mass., 21 Feb., 1816, was graduated at Harvard in 1835, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised in Concord and Boston. He was a judge of the court of common pleas in 1849–'55, and of the state supreme court in 1859–'69, and was attorney-general of the United States from March, 1869, till July, 1870. He was a member of the joint high commission, which framed the treaty of Washington with Great Britain in 1871, and served as a representative in congress from Massachusetts from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1875, having been chosen as a Republican.—Another son, **George Frisbie,** senator, b. in Concord, Mass., 29 Aug., 1826, was educated at Concord academy and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1846. He studied law, was graduated at the Harvard law-school, and began to practise in Worcester, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1852, and of the state senate in 1857, and was then elected as a Republican to four successive congresses, serving from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1877. He declined a renomination to congress, was elected U. S. senator from Massachusetts, taking his seat 5 March, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884, one of the managers on the part of the house of representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876, and a member of the electoral commission in that year. He was an overseer of Harvard in 1874–'80, regent of the Smithsonian institution in 1880, and is now (1887) president of the American antiquarian society, is trustee of the Peabody museum of archæology, and a member of the Massachusetts historical society. He has received the degree of LL. D. from William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, and Harvard.

Geo. F. Hoar

HOBART, Aaron, congressman, b. in Abington, Mass., 26 June, 1787; d. in East Bridgewater, Mass., 19 Sept., 1858. He was graduated at Brown in 1805, studied law, and began practice at Abington. After a visit to England in 1810, he resumed practice in 1811 at Hanover Four Corners, where he remained until he removed to East Bridgewater in 1824. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1814, of the state senate in 1819, and was then elected to congress as a Democrat to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected three times in succession, and served from 18 Dec., 1820, till 3 March, 1827. He was a member of the state executive council in 1827–'31, and judge of probate from 1843 till 1858.

HOBART, Augustus Charles (Hobart Pasha), Turkish naval officer, b. in Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, England, 1 April, 1822; d. in Milan, 19 June, 1886. He was the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He entered the British navy in 1836, during the Crimean war commanded the "Driver" in the Baltic, and was commended for his gallantry at the capture of Bomarsund and the attack on Abo. After the war he retired on half-pay, and during the civil war in the United States was in command of a blockade-runner, the "Don," which cruised along the coast of North Carolina, and endeavored to keep up maritime communication with the southern states. He was, perhaps, the most daring and successful of the English blockade-runners. In 1867 he offered his services to the sultan, who gave him command of the fleet operating against Crete. For this his name was stricken from the British naval list, but, at the instance of Lord Derby, he was, in 1874, restored to his former rank of captain on the retired list.

When the war between Russia and Turkey began, in 1877, Admiral Hobart was placed in command of the Turkish fleet in the Black sea, and formally withdrew from the British service. On 8 Jan., 1881, the sultan raised him to the rank of "Mushir," and Marshal of the Empire, an honor never before conferred on a Christian. He wrote "Sketches from My Life" (New York, 1887).

HOBART, John Henry, P. E. bishop, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Sept., 1775; d. in Auburn, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1830. In direct descent, he stood fifth in the line from the founder of the family at Hingham, Mass. The intervening generations present a succession of names of repute in the colonial history of New England, including many Puritan ministers. His grandfather was the first of the family to leave New England and unite with the Episcopal church. By the death of his father he was left, when but a year old, to the sole charge of a mother, to whose training the rich fruit of his after-life must in no small degree be referred. His school-days were spent in Philadelphia, and he was ready in his sixteenth year for the junior class at Princeton, where he was entered in 1791. The two years that followed made so deep an impression that, after an interval spent in the uncongenial air of a counting-house, he accepted a tutorship in the college in 1795, which he held until admitted to holy orders in June, 1798. The permanent traits of his mind and character developed during these early years with marked distinctness. From 1798 till 1811 was the period of his ministerial activity in the diaconate and priesthood. In the humbler office he served in several parishes; but, when ordained priest in 1800, he had just been appointed one of the assistant clergy of Trinity church, New York, to the rectorship of which he was afterward elected. About this time he married a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler (*q. v.*). The duties of a large city parish were discharged by Dr. Hobart with marked success and great increase of popularity. In preaching he had a clear and pointed style, an earnest and animated manner, and a strong, melodious voice. In 1804 he published a "Companion for the Altar," largely original, and also a volume on "Festivals and Fasts," on the basis of an English work so styled; in 1805, a "Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," and a "Clergyman's Companion"; in 1806, a collection of controversial essays; and in 1807 his "Apology for Apostolic Order." These works were designed to instruct churchmen in the elements of their own ecclesiastical institutions and usages. Although a name for aggressive churchmanship became attached to Dr. Hobart, he never addressed his instructions or appeals to any except those to whom he had an official right to speak. Among them primarily, these productions were widely and rapidly circulated, the "Festivals and Fasts" reaching its 27th edition. They are regarded as having contributed in a marked degree to the vigorous and rapid growth of the Episcopal church during the first half of this century, and to the prevalence of that type of churchmanship which they attractively presented. The "Apology" was a somewhat larger and more critical work, and on its re-publication in England first attracted attention to its author there. The natural result of ability displayed in so many and various forms was that, when, in 1811, the failing health of Bishop Moore called for the election of an assistant bishop, the foremost name among the clergy was that of Dr. Hobart, and the choice fell upon him with substantial unanimity. He had previously filled many important posts in connection with the diocesan and general conventions. The episcopate thus begun lasted for nineteen years. At this period of her history, the condition of the church that committed to him this great trust seemed to call for precisely the man he was. From her connection with the Church of England, she was politically an object of suspicion, which was but slowly dying away. She was regarded with strong prejudice and dislike by many whose sympathies were Puritanic. To the American people at large she was personally a stranger in garb and manners. What were her principles, why she existed in this country at all, why she was so ready to enter places that others had occupied before her, were questions to be answered promptly and effectively. To say that Bishop Hobart lived and labored to give the answer fairly indicates the sum of his history in the latter half of his life. He was the most outspoken of men; he had no concealments or reserves. Whatever was distinctive, theological, or ecclesiastical in the system he upheld, he set forth with the utmost plainness and in every feature, never hesitating or showing any nervousness as to the possible result. The opportunity, if not the provocation, to controversy thus afforded was ample, and full use was made of it by his opponents, so that pamphlets on both sides flew over the field of dispute like leaves in autumn—except his were never dry but only somewhat crisp. His readiness in such productions was remarkable, and greatly enhanced his reputation. But the cause he had at heart did not suffer by this vehement frankness; and personally he gained friends even among those who opposed him. No stronger commendation could he have desired than the words of his most eminent and formidable adversary, the Rev. Dr. John Mason: "Were I compelled to entrust the safety of my country to any one man, that man should be John Henry Hobart." By the side of this generous eulogium may be placed the opinion of the distinguished jurist, Brockholst Livingston: "Nature fitted him for a leader. . . . Had he studied law he would have been upon the bench; in the army, a major-general at least; in the state, nothing under prime-minister." During these years of varied and engrossing labor, his pen continued active. He produced "The Christian's Manual" (New York, 1814), and an "Essay on the State of the Departed" (New York, 1814); and in 1818 undertook the re-publication of D'Oyley and Mant's family Bible, which largely occupied him for five years (2 vols., 1818–'20). He was also active in founding the General theological seminary in New York city, and in 1821 was chosen professor of pastoral theology. His health, which had been somewhat shaken in his boyhood by his persistent application to study, broke down under all this labor, and a long period of cessation from it and absence from its scene were deemed necessary. The years 1824–'5 were spent in Europe.

J. H. Hobart.

While in England, he published two volumes of sermons on "Redemption," to meet the charge industriously urged that in his ministrations he "neglected the essentials for the externals of religion." As they were simply specimens of his ordinary parochial instructions, the accusation was amply refuted. On his return in October, 1825, his first sermon was a comparison of the institutions of the two countries. The key to its spirit was in the words "I love and revere England and its church; but I love my own church and country better." For a time, the feelings toward him of some of his English friends were chilled, but his hold upon his own countrymen was greatly strengthened. He took up the work of his office with renewed vigor and zeal. The diocese and state were then conterminous, and, though the parishes were much fewer than at the present day, the facilities for travel were so much less that the 3,000 miles of his visitation in 1826 represent an amount of exposure and fatigue not equalled by four times that distance by rail and steamer. So it continued for four years more. Educational institutions, benevolent and religious societies that had risen under his own eye, required constant attention. The care of a rapidly enlarging diocese made ever increasing demands, till the apparently vigorous frame suddenly gave way; the active brain could order the pressing throng of public and official thoughts and cares no more; and the warm, loving heart, which had never failed toward family and friends and the people of his charge, ceased from earthly emotion. His disorder, which was almost of life-long experience, had been kept in check by the use of stimulants. On this last visitation of his diocese he ceased to take the usual precaution, and virtually yielded up his life that he might "give no offence to the brethren," and to those who, to use his own words, on setting out on his journey, "flung the habit of the bishop in the teeth of the church." His remains, with those of his wife, rest beneath the chancel of Trinity church, New York, in a plain massive vault, constructed for the purpose. See his "Early Life and Professional Years," by Prof. McVickar of Columbia (New York, 1834; republished in England, with an introduction by Rev. W. Hook.—His youngest son, **John Henry,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 1 Oct., 1817, was graduated at Columbia in 1836, and in June, 1841, was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was engaged in mission work, and held various pastorates in 1841–'8, and was then assistant-minister of Trinity church, New York city, till 1863. In 1872 he accompanied Bishop Whittingham of Maryland, as his chaplain, to the Old Catholic congress in Cologne, Germany. For many years he has been rector of Trinity church, Fishkill, N. Y Columbia gave him the degree of D. D. in 1856. Dr. Hobart is now (1887) the sole survivor of his father's seven children. He has published "Instruction and Encouragement for Lent" (New York, 1859); "Mediævalism" (1877); and "Church Reform in Mexico" (1877); and has also edited his father's "Festivals and Fasts" (27th ed., 1862), and "The Clergyman's Companion" (1863).

HOBART, Peter, clergyman, b. in Hingham, Norfolk, England, in 1604; d. in Hingham, Mass., 20 Jan., 1678. His father, Edmund Hobart, emigrated to New England in 1633 and settled in Charlestown, Mass., but in 1635 removed to Hingham, which town he represented in the general court from 1639 till 1642. He died in 1646. The son was graduated at Cambridge, England, in 1629, and after teaching a grammar-school, held a pastorate in Haverhill, Suffolk, until 1635, when he joined his family in Charlestown, Mass. He settled a new town, which he called Hingham, and established a Congregational church, of which he was pastor until his death. Four of his sons, graduates of Harvard, were Congregational clergymen, one of whom was the successor of John Eliot, at Newton, in 1764.—His grandson, **Noah,** clergyman, b. in Hingham, Mass., 2 Jan., 1705; d. in Fairfield, Conn., 6 Dec., 1773, was graduated at Harvard in 1724, and was pastor of a Congregational church in Fairfield, Conn., from 7 Feb., 1733, until his death. He took part in the controversy regarding the Episcopal church, and wrote, in behalf of Presbyterian ordination, a pamphlet entitled "Serious Address to the Episcopal Separation" (1748). He also published several sermons and "Principles of the Congregational Church" (1754).—His son, **John Sloss,** jurist, b. in Fairfield, Conn., in 1738; d. 4 Feb., 1805, was graduated at Yale in 1757, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in New York state. He was a delegate to the provincial convention in 1775, a member of the New York congress, and one of the committee to draft the state constitution, 1 Aug., 1776. In July, 1777, he became judge of the New York district court. He held important offices in the state during the Revolutionary war, after which he was appointed one of the three judges of the supreme court. He was elected U. S. senator in January, 1798, but resigned in May, and became judge of the U. S. district court of New York.

HOBBIE, Selah R., lawyer, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 10 March, 1797; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 March, 1854. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practise at Delhi, Delaware co., where he became district attorney in 1823, holding this office till 1827. He was also brigade-major and inspector of militia. He was a representative in congress from New York as a Democrat from 1827 till 1829. On the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, he was appointed second assistant postmaster-general, which office he held till 1836, when he was made first assistant postmaster-general, and acted in this capacity till 1851, when he resigned. He was first assistant postmaster-general from 1853 till his death.

HOBBY, Sir **Charles,** soldier, b. about 1650; d. in London, England, in 1714. He was the son of William Hobby, a merchant of Boston. He held the rank of colonel, commanded a Massachusetts regiment, and was senior officer at the capture of Port Royal. He was knighted for his fortitude at the time of the earthquake in Jamaica in 1692.—His nephew, **William,** b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Aug., 1707; d. in Reading, Mass., 18 June, 1765, was graduated at Harvard in 1725. He was minister of Reading from 1732 till his death. He published "Vindication of Whitefield" (1745); "Self-Examination" (1746); and a pamphlet against "Jonathan Edwards's Dismission" (1751).

HOBSON, Edward Henry, soldier, b. in Greensburg, Ky., 11 July, 1825. He was educated in common schools in Greensburg and Danville, Ky. In 1846 he enlisted in the 2d regiment of Kentucky volunteers, and was soon promoted to 1st lieutenant, serving in the battle of Buena Vista, 22 and 23 Feb., 1847. He was mustered out of service in June, 1847, returned to Greensburg, and resumed mercantile business. He was a director of the Branch bank of Kentucky in 1853, and served as president from 1857 till 1861. He then organized and became colonel of the 13th Kentucky volunteers, serving at Camp Hobson till he moved southward with Gen. Buell's army in February,

1862. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Shiloh with such success that he was nominated by President Lincoln for brigadier-general. Before receiving this commission, he took part in the siege of Corinth, Miss. He commanded a brigade at Perrysville. Owing to the condition of his regiment, he was relieved from active service and ordered to Mumfordsville, Ky., to protect the lines of communication and to discipline about 10,000 new troops. Receiving his commission as brigadier-general, he was placed in charge of the southern division of Kentucky troops, was ordered to Marrowbone, Ky., with cavalry and infantry, to watch the movements of Gen. John Morgan, and after a slight engagement pursued him through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. At Lebanon, Ky., he was given two brigades in connection with his own in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan, whom he attacked near the Ohio. He was appointed to the command of Gen. Burnside's cavalry corps, but owing to impaired health was unable to serve, and again commanded troops in repelling raids at Lexington, Ky. He was mustered out of service in September, 1865, since which time he has been engaged in business. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1880, serving as a vice-president, and was a supporter of Gen. Grant. He is now (1887) president of the southern division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company.

HODGE, Charles, theologian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Dec., 1797; d. in Princeton, N. J., 19 June, 1878. He was prepared for college in the academy of Somerville, N. J., was graduated at Princeton in 1815, and at the theological seminary there in 1819. He was made instructor in the theological seminary in 1820, and professor of oriental and biblical literature in 1822. After 1826 he spent two years in Europe studying in the universities of Paris, Halle, and Berlin. On his return in 1828 he resumed his professorship, and in 1840 was given the chair of didactic and exegetical theology, to which polemical theology was added in 1852. He founded the "Biblical Repertory" in 1825, enlarged its plan in 1829, changing its name to the "Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review," and remained its editor until it was changed to the "Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review" in 1871. Selections from his contributions to this periodical have been reprinted in "Princeton Theological Essays" (2 vols., 1846–'7) and in his "Essays and Reviews" (1857). In 1846 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church (old school), and in 1858 one of a committee to revise the "Book of Discipline." A volume has been published containing a record of the semi-centennial anniversary of his professorship, which was celebrated at Princeton, 24 April, 1872. On this occasion the graduates endowed the "Charles Hodge Professorship" with $50,000, and presented Prof. Hodge with $15,000. Dr. Hodge's style is clear and argumentative; as a controversialist he is logical and fair, and he is regarded as a leader of Presbyterian thought.

Charles Hodge

The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Rutgers in 1834, and that of LL. D. by Washington college in 1864. His publications are "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" (Philadelphia, 1835; abridged ed., 1836; rewritten and enlarged ed., 1866); "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" (2 vols., 1840–'1); "The Way of Life" (1842); commentaries on "Ephesians" (1856), "1 Corinthians" (1857), and "2 Corinthians" (1860); "What is Darwinism?" (1874); and "Systematic Theology," his principal work (3 vols., 1871–'2). See his life by his son, Archibald A. Hodge (New York, 1880).—His brother, **Hugh Lenox,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 June, 1796; d. there, 26 Feb., 1873, was graduated at Princeton in 1814, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. In 1820 he began to practise in Philadelphia, after spending two years in India, and obtaining there a knowledge of cholera. During the epidemic of 1832, he was active in the cholera hospitals and successful in his plan of treatment. In 1821 he taught the anatomical class of Dr. William E. Horner, who was then in Europe. He was appointed in 1823 to lecture on surgery in the school that subsequently became the "Medical Institute," and also became physician to the Philadelphia almshouse. In 1835 he was elected professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, and held this chair till 1863, when he became emeritus professor. During his service he made several important medical inventions. He was active in the councils of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Hodge received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton in 1872. He wrote much for medical journals, and was the author of "Diseases Peculiar to Women" (Philadelphia, 1859); "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics" (1864); and "Fœticide" (1869).—Charles's son, **Archibald Alexander,** clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., 18 July, 1823; d. there, 11 Nov., 1886, was graduated at Princeton in 1841, and at the theological seminary in 1847. For three years he was a missionary in India, returning in 1850. He held charges in Lower West Nottingham, Md., from 1851 till 1855, in Fredericksburg, Va., from 1855 till 1861, and in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1861–'4. From 1864 till 1877 he was professor of didactic theology in Western theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., during which time he was also pastor of a Presbyterian church. In 1877 he was appointed associate professor of didactic and polemic theology at Princeton, succeeding his father in 1878. He was a member of the board of trustees of Princeton, and for a time an editor of the "Presbyterian Review." He received the degrees of D. D. from Princeton in 1862 and LL. D. from Worcester college, Ohio, in 1876. He was the author of "Outlines of Theology," which is used as a text-book, and has been translated into Welsh, modern Greek, and Hindustane (New York, 1860); "The Atonement" (1868); "A Commentary on Confession of Faith" (1869); "The Life of Charles Hodge" (1880); and the "Manual of Forms" (1883). His "Popular Lectures on Theological Themes" were published after his death (1887).—Hugh Lenox's son, **Hugh Lenox,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 July, 1836; d. there, 10 June, 1881, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1855 and in medicine there in 1858. In 1861 he was appointed demonstrator of surgery and chief of the surgical dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1870 was made demonstrator of anatomy. He was attached to the U. S. Satterlee hospital at Philadelphia during the civil war, and was also a surgeon in the Pennsylvania reserve corps, serving

in McClellan's campaign, before Richmond, in the Gettysburg campaign, and at Fredericksburg in Grant's advance on Richmond. He was consulting surgeon to many charitable institutions, served as president of the Pathological society, and was a member of various medical associations. He contributed freely to medical literature on his original investigations on the subjects of metallic sutures, the treatment of fractures of the thigh by improved apparatus, the drainage of wounds by a solid metal probe, deformities after hip disease, tracheotomy in cases of pseudo-membranous croup, ovariotomy, and excision of the hip-joint.

HODGE, George B., soldier, b. in Fleming county, Ky., 8 April, 1828. He was educated at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md., became a midshipman, 16 Dec., 1845, and afterward acting lieutenant, but resigned in 1851. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1852, was subsequently admitted to the bar at Newport, Ky., and was elected to the legislature in 1859. In 1860 he was an elector on the Breckinridge ticket. He entered the Confederate service as a private in 1861, and was soon afterward chosen to represent Kentucky in the Confederate congress. While not at Richmond, he was in the field, and was made captain and assistant adjutant-general in Breckinridge's division. He was promoted major for gallantry at Shiloh, and colonel in 1864, serving as inspector-general. He became a brigadier-general, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, subsequently commanding the districts of east Louisiana and Mississippi until the close of the war. He then resumed practice at Newport, Ky., and was an elector on the Greeley ticket in 1872. He was state senator in 1873–'7.

HODGE, James Thatcher, geologist, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 12 March, 1816; d. in Lake Huron, 20 Oct., 1871. He was a descendant of Dr. James Thatcher, the medical historian of the Revolutionary war, and was graduated at Harvard in 1836. He devoted himself to the pursuit of geology and mineralogy, and his scientific knowledge and zeal soon attracted the attention of professional experts. He was employed on the state geological survey of Maine under Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and on that of Pennsylvania under Prof. Henry D. Rogers, also at times serving on the geological surveys of New Hampshire and Ohio. Mr. Hodge afterward took part in several enterprises for the development of the United States and the promotion of mechanical inventions. He travelled extensively through this country and England, and wrote valuable papers on scientific and industrial topics, including numerous articles in the "New American Cyclopædia." For some years he had been engaged in the explorations of the mining regions of the territories, and for several months before his death was employed on a geological investigation in the Lake Superior region. On his return he embarked on the steamer "R. G. Coburn," which was lost in Lake Huron.

HODGE, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Fork, Sullivan co., Tenn., 7 June, 1829. He was graduated at Washington college, Tenn., in 1850, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1853. He was ordained in 1854, supplied New Providence church, Hawkins co., Tenn., in 1855, and in 1857 became a professor in Washington college, where he remained until it was disbanded during the civil war. Leaving Tennessee in 1865 he went to Iowa to become professor of languages in Lenox collegiate institute in Hopkinton. In 1866 he was appointed president of Lenox institute, but resigned in 1882. He also had charge of the Presbyterian church in this town from 1866 till 1876. He now (1887) resides in Lake Forest, Ill. In 1872 he received the degree of D. D. from Iowa university. He has published "The Centennial of New Bethel Presbyterian Church, Tennessee" (Bristol, 1882).

HODGES, Edward, organist, b. in Bristol, England, 20 July, 1796; d. there, 1 Sept., 1876. He engaged in the stationery business with his father, whom he succeeded in 1818, was appointed organist of St. James's church, Bristol, in 1819, and of St. Nicholas's church in 1821. He entered Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge, in May, 1825, and received the degrees of bachelor and doctor in music, 5 July, 1825. He retired from business in 1830, and in 1835 went to Toronto, Canada, and in 1838 to New York, where he was appointed director of the music in Trinity parish in 1839. In 1846 his duties were restricted to Trinity church, then newly built. For its consecration he composed his "consecration service," first performed on ascension-day, 1846. He retained his place in Trinity church until he was compelled to resign on account of physical disability, and in 1863 returned to his native city.

HODGES, Silas Henry, lawyer, b. in Clarendon, Vt., 12 Jan., 1804; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 April, 1875. His ancestors settled in Bristol county, Mass., in 1630. His grandfather, Dr. Silas Hodges, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his father, Henry, was judge of Rutland county, Vt., from 1821 till 1824. The son was graduated at Middlebury in 1821, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. In 1832 he abandoned his profession, studied theology, and became a Congregational clergyman, preaching till 1841, when he resumed his law practice in Rutland, and continued it till 1861. From 1845 till 1850 he was auditor of accounts for Vermont. He was appointed commissioner of patents on 9 Nov., 1852, and held this office till 25 March, 1853. On 5 April, 1861, he was made examiner-in-chief in the U. S. patent-office, which post he held until his death.

HODGINS, John George, Canadian author, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 12 Aug., 1821. He came to Canada with relatives in 1833, and was educated at Upper Canada college and Victoria college, where he was graduated in 1856. In 1846 he became secretary of the board of education for Upper Canada, and in October, 1876, he was appointed deputy minister of education for Ontario, which office he now (1887) holds. He was graduated in the faculty of law in Toronto university, from which he received in 1860 the degree of LL. B., and in 1870 the degree of LL. D., and the same year was admitted to the bar of Ontario. He was secretary of the international congress of educators that met at New Orleans in 1885, became a fellow of the Royal geographical society in 1861, received the decoration of the palm-leaf from France in 1879, and was awarded a confederation medal in 1886. Since his first official connection with educational matters, no other person in Ontario has been so instrumental in perfecting the school system of that province. From 1855 till 1879 he was chief editor of the Upper Canada "Journal of Education." He is the author of "Lovell's General Geography" (Montreal, 1862); "School History of Canada" (1862); "Canadian School Speaker and Reciter" (1862); "Sketches and Anecdotes of the Queen" (1870); "The School-House and its Architecture" (Toronto, 1872); "School Manual" (1870); "Lectures on School Law" (1870); and "Report of the Educational Features of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia" (1877).

HODGINS, Thomas, Canadian lawyer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1835. He was educated in Dub-

lin, in Bristol, England, and at University college, Toronto, where he was graduated in 1856. He was appointed a queen's counsel in 1873, a bencher of the law society in 1874, and chairman of its legal educational committee in 1875. He was senior law-examiner in Toronto university for several years, until he was elected to represent the law society in the senate of that institution. He was one of the originators of the Toronto university association, and has been president of the literary and scientific society of that institution. He was elected to the parliament of Ontario in 1871, and became master-in-ordinary of the supreme court in October, 1883. Together with Robert A. Harrison (afterward chief justice) he edited a volume of "Municipal Law Reports" (1863), and has also published educational law manuals and other works. He was a contributor and equity reporter to the Upper Canada "Law Journal" for several years, and has written on parliamentary and legal questions.

HODGKINSON, John, actor, b. in England in 1766; d. near Bladensburg, Md., 12 Sept., 1805. In 1792 he came to this country, and first appeared at the Southwark theatre in Philadelphia as Belcour, in the "West Indian." Soon afterward he appeared in New York on his opening night at the John street theatre as Vapid in "The Dramatist." Later he went to Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. In 1793 he bought out the interest of John Henry in the theatrical firm of Hallam and Henry, and in 1798 became the active manager of the Boston theatre. On the opening night of that year he recited a prologue written by Robert Treat Paine, and later in the season, when President John Adams attended the theatre, introduced and sang for the first time the song of "Adams and Liberty." His career was checkered by successes and misfortunes, until he retired from management in favor of William Dunlap. One of his favorite characters was that of Osmond in "The Castle Spectre." Dunlap says his real forte was low comedy. Such was his versatility that in a single season, in Charleston, S. C., he acted eighty different characters; and such his memory that, after a few readings, he could recite perfectly any new part. He was also an efficient stage-manager. Hodgkinson wrote several short-lived plays that were never published.—His wife, **Arabella,** actress, b. in England about 1765; d. in New York city in September, 1804, appeared as Miss Brett at the Haymarket theatre, London, in 1784, and subsequently joined the company of comedians in Bath. In 1792 Miss Brett came to this country in company with Hodgkinson, and shortly after their arrival in New York city she was married to him. Her first appearance here was at the Southwark theatre in Philadelphia, within the year of her arrival. In the year following she became a member of the company of the John street theatre in New York, and, in course of time, she visited other large cities of the Union. Mrs. Hodgkinson's ability was confined to singing parts, and the personation of romps and young girlish characters.

HODGSON, Francis, clergyman, b. in Duffield, England, 13 Feb., 1805; d. 16 April, 1877. He early came to the United States, and settled with his family in West Chester, Pa. In 1828 his active ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church began, with an appointment at Dauphin, Pa., which was followed by pastorates in Philadelphia, New York, Hartford, New Haven, and elsewhere. He was presiding elder of the South Philadelphia district during 1859–'62. He was the author of an "Examination into the System of New Divinity" (New York, 1829); "The Ecclesiastical Polity of Methodism Defended"; "The Calvinistic Doctrine of Predestination Examined and Refuted" (Philadelphia, 1855); and "Fidelity to Truth."

HODGSON, Sir **Robert,** Canadian jurist, b. in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1798; d. 16 Sept., 1880. He was educated at the Collegiate school, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and admitted to the bar of that province in 1819. He was appointed surrogate and judge of probate for Prince Edward Island in 1828, attorney-general and advocate-general the same year, president of the legislative council in 1840, and acting chief justice in 1841. In 1851, on the introduction of responsible government into the colony, he resigned all these offices except those of surrogate and judge of probate. He was again appointed chief justice in 1852, and judge of the court of vice-admiralty in 1853. He administered the government of Prince Edward Island in 1865 and 1868, and from July, 1873, till July, 1874, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island, and retained this office till July, 1879. He was knighted in 1869.

HOE, Robert, manufacturer, b. in Leicestershire, England, 29 Oct., 1784; d. in Westchester county, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1833. He was apprenticed to a joiner by his father, who was a farmer, but succeeding in purchasing his articles of indenture from his master, came to the United States in 1803. Soon after his arrival in New York he found employment at his trade, and after the invention by his brother-in-law, Peter Smith, of a hand printing-press, was associated with him and his brother, Matthew Smith, in their manufacture. In 1823 he succeeded to the sole control of the business, which rapidly developed with the increased demand for presses and other printing material. The Hoe press was brought out by him, and built from ideas that were obtained from the English flat-bed cylinder presses. He is said to have been the first American machinist to employ steam as a motor for his machinery. Failing health compelled his retirement from business in 1832, and he died during the following year.—His son, **Richard March,** inventor, b. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1812; d. in Florence, Italy, 7 June, 1886, entered his father's workshop at the age of fifteen, became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and was made senior member of the firm in 1833. He showed considerable inventive skill, and kept steady pace with the demands on his establishment for improved and rapid presses. In the style of press that was prevalent when he entered business, the type was placed on a flat bed, inked by a roller that travelled back and forth, and then laid under a cylinder which carried the paper. He soon improved this method by placing the type on a fixed cylinder, and making the impression-cylinders travel around it. Later he placed the type on a revolving cylinder, in contact with which revolved four iron impression-cylinders, each carrying sheets of paper. This rotary press became known as Hoe's "lightning press." At first it consisted of but two cylinders, but their number was increased to four, six, eight, and finally to ten. Subsequently he built a press capable of printing from a long sheet, or web, of paper, and on both sides of the sheet at a single operation. This press is a combination of the most delicate and intricate devices. A roll of paper five miles long is put through the machine at the rate of eight hundred feet a minute. As the sheets come out they are passed over a knife which cuts them apart, and they are then run through an apparatus which folds them for the mail or for carriers. These completely printed and folded

newspapers are delivered as quickly as the eye can follow them. He early added the production of steel saws to his business, and the manufacture of these was gradually improved. In 1837 he visited England, and obtained a patent for a better process of grinding saws. He established in New York, in connection with his factory, an apprentice's school, where free instruction was given. Mr. Hoe acquired a large fortune, and at the time of his death was travelling in Europe for his health.—Another son, **Robert,** b. in New York city, 19 July, 1815; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 13 Sept., 1884, was associated with his father and elder brother in business. He was one of the founders of the National academy of design, and a patron of young artists.—**Robert,** son of the second Robert, b. in New York city, 10 March, 1839, is at present (1887) senior member of the firm, and is also president of the Grolier club, an organization for promoting the arts pertaining to the production of books. He has edited "The Print Collector," by J. Maberley (New York, 1880).

HOECKEN, Christian, missionary, b. in Upper Brabant; d. on the Missouri river, 19 June, 1851. He became a member of the Jesuit order in Belgium, and was sent to labor among the Indians. In 1836 he assisted Father Van Quickenbarne in founding a mission among the Kickapoos. After the death of the former he remained a few months with this tribe, and then took charge of the Pottawatomie mission of St. Stanislaus on Osage river. Here he not only cared for the spiritual interests of his flock, but gave them lessons in agriculture. He next visited the Ottawas, converted their chief, and did much to banish intoxication from among the tribe, afterward preaching among the Sioux, Gros Ventres, Ricarees, Mandans, and Assiniboins, of whom he baptized about 400. In 1843 he founded the mission of St. Ignatius among the Kalispiels. He built a church thirty miles above the mouth of Clark river, and converted most of the tribe, at the same time teaching them to build log-houses and sow grain. From this station he visited the Zingomenes and four other tribes, and completed the conversion of the Shuyelpi Indians that had been begun by De Smet. He afterward went to St. Louis, and died of cholera while sailing up the Missouri on the way back to his mission. Father Hoecken was well acquainted with many of the Indian languages and with their peculiar customs.

HOEY, Josephine, actress, b. in Liverpool, England, in June, 1824. She is the eldest of four sisters, whose maiden names were Shaw, and together with them and her brother began her public life as a ballad-singer in various museums. After her marriage with William H. Russell in 1839, she appeared in small parts at the National theatre in New York, and thereafter became a stock actress in other places. In 1849 Mrs. Russell was connected with Burton's Chambers street theatre, and from 1854 was a conspicuous member of Wallack's theatre, New York. During a brief interval in 1857 she was also seen at the Walnut street theatre in Philadelphia. Her last performances were at Wallack's theatre. In 1847 Mrs. Russell was divorced from her husband, and two years later she married John Hoey, manager of Adams express company, New York city. Although her manner was somewhat cold and artificial, she was popular in high-comedy parts.

HOFF, Henry Kuhn, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania in 1809; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 Dec., 1878. He was appointed a midshipman from South Carolina on 28 Oct., 1823, commissioned lieutenant on 3 March, 1831, and commander on 6 Feb., 1854. In 1861–'2 he commanded the steam sloop "Lancaster" of the Pacific squadron. He was promoted commodore on 16 July, 1862, was on special duty in 1863, and afterward on ordnance duty in Philadelphia till 1867. He was made a rear-admiral on 13 April, 1867, and in 1868–'9 commanded the North Atlantic squadron. During the Cuban insurrection, which began in October, 1868, he promptly and energetically interfered to protect resident American citizens, who suffered injustice from Spanish officials. He was placed on the retired list on 19 Sept., 1868, returned to the United States in August, 1869, was a member of the retiring board, and in 1870 president of the board of visitors at Annapolis.

HOFFMAN, Beekman Verplanck, naval officer, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1789; d. in Jamaica, L. I., 10 Dec., 1834. He entered the navy as midshipman on 4 July, 1805, was commissioned lieutenant on 21 May, 1812, and commander on 5 March, 1817, and reached the grade of captain on 7 March, 1829. He served first in the "Argus" under Capt. Trippe, and was attached later to the frigate "Constitution," and participated in all her battles. He was present at the victory over the English ship "Guerriere" on 19 Aug., 1812, at that over the "Java" on 29 Dec., 1812, and at the combat with the "Cyane" and "Levant" off Madeira on 20 Feb., 1820, and carried the "Cyane" into New York.

HOFFMAN, David, lawyer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 25 Dec., 1784; d. in New York city, 11 Nov., 1854. He devoted himself to the study of the law, became a member of the Maryland bar, and was professor of law in the University of Maryland from 1817 till 1836, when the professorship was abolished. He then visited Europe for relaxation, and remained abroad two years. On his return he took part in the presidential canvass as an earnest supporter of Gen. William H. Harrison, and was an elector from Maryland. After the election he settled in Philadelphia, and practised law there till 1847, when he went to Europe to devote himself to the preparation of a work on the history of the world. While in London he contributed to the "Times" a series of articles on the political and social arrangements and economical condition of the United States. He returned from England in December, 1853, in order to regulate his private affairs, and while travelling on business died from an attack of apoplexy. He had received degrees from the universities of Göttingen and Oxford. When entering upon his professorship he published "A Course of Legal Study" (1817; 2d ed., 1836), which was commended by the most eminent jurists for its plan and execution. He also published "Legal Outlines," an epitome of the practice and study of the law (1836); two volumes entitled "Miscellaneous Thoughts on Men, Manners, and Things," by "Anthony Grumbler, of Grumbleton Hall, Esq." (1837); "Viator, or a Peep into my Note-Book" (1841), in which he discussed in a popular style questions of law, religion, art, and literature, and opposed the radical tendencies of American thought; and "Legal Hints," a condensation of the ideas relating to professional deportment contained in "A Course of Legal Study," with the addition of some counsel to law-students (1846). The work on which he was engaged in England is entitled "Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew." He employed the legend to embellish an epitomized history of government and religion since the time of Christ. Two volumes, bringing the

history down to the year 573, were issued in a striking form (London, 1853). The third volume was partly in type when the author returned to the United States. Three other volumes had been in great part written. Mr. Hoffman also left "Moot Court Decisions," and an "Abridgment of Lord Coke's Reports, with Notes."

HOFFMAN, David Bancroft, physician, b. in Bainbridge, Chenango co., N. Y., 25 July, 1827. He studied medicine in his father's office, and attended lectures at Rush and Jefferson medical colleges. He crossed the plains in 1849, and spent two years in California. In 1851–'3 he was a surgeon on mail steamers from New York to Aspinwall and from Panama to San Francisco. He then settled in San Diego, Cal., was coroner and afterward postmaster there, and represented the county in the legislature in 1861–'2. He received the degree of M. D. from Toland medical college in San Francisco in 1864. During the civil war he served as a field-surgeon in the U. S. army, and afterward as a contract-surgeon till 1880. In 1868 he was a presidential elector, in 1869–'73 collector of customs at San Diego, and in 1870–'5 U. S. commissioner in bankruptcy. He engaged in railroad enterprises, and was chosen president of the San Diego and San Bernardino railroad company. He published a "Medical History of San Diego County" (San Francisco, 1864).

HOFFMAN, John N., clergyman, b. in Adams county, Pa., 16 Jan., 1804; d. in Reading, Pa., 26 July, 1857. He studied theology under the Rev. Frederick D. Shaeffer, entered the ministry in 1825, and was pastor of Lutheran churches at Taneytown, Md., till 1831, and Chambersburg, Pa., till 1842. For the next eleven years he preached at Carlisle, and during that period held the office of president of the West Pennsylvania synod for three years. In 1853 he assumed charge of a church in Lebanon, Pa., and a few months later was called to Reading, where he remained till his death. He published a translation of Arndt's "True Christianity" (Chambersburg, 1834); a volume of "Evangelical Hymns, Original and Selected" (1838); "A Collection of Texts"; and "The Broken Platform, a Defence of the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church" (Philadelphia, 1856).

HOFFMAN, John Thompson, governor of New York, b. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1828. He was graduated at Union college in 1846, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1849. He acquired an extensive practice in New York city, and interested himself in politics, joining the Tammany organization in 1854. He was elected recorder in 1860, re-elected in 1863, and in July of the latter year delivered severe sentences against persons that had been engaged in the draft riots. He was elected by the Democrats mayor of New York city in 1865, and re-elected in 1867. He was first nominated a candidate for governor in 1866, and defeated by Reuben E. Fenton, but in 1868 was re-nominated and elected, and in 1870 was re-elected. The "Public Papers of Governor Hoffman" were published (Albany, 1872).

HOFFMAN, Michael, politician, b. in Clifton Park, Saratoga co., N. Y., in 1788; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Sept., 1848. He studied medicine, and afterward law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Herkimer. He was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1824, and re-elected for the three succeeding terms, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, to 2 March, 1833. In 1833–'5 he was canal commissioner of the state of New York. He was appointed register of the land-office at Saginaw, Ill., in 1836, subsequently returned to Herkimer, and was a member of the New York legislature in 1841, 1842, and 1844, and of the State constitutional convention in 1846. As chairman of the committee of ways and means in the assembly, and of the committee on finance in the convention, he originated and carried through important financial reforms. He was at the time of his death naval officer of the port of New York.

HOFFMAN, Murray, jurist, b. in New York city, 29 Sept., 1791; d. in Flushing, L. I., 7 May, 1878. He was graduated at Columbia in 1809, studied law, and practised in New York city. In March, 1839, he became assistant vice-chancellor, which office he held for four years. He was appointed judge of the superior court in New York in November, 1853, and held that office till the end of 1861. He published "Office and Duties of Masters in Chancery" (1824); "Vice-Chancery Reports" (1839–'40); "Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery" (1840–'3); "Treatise on the Corporation of New York as Owners of Property, and Compilation of the Laws relating to the City of New York" (1853); and "Digest of the Statutes and Decisions relating to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York" (1866). He was an active layman in the Episcopal church, and published a "Treatise on the Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1850); "Ecclesiastical Law in the State of New York" (1868); and "The Ritual Law of the Church, with Notes on the Offices, Articles, etc." (1872).—His brother, **Ogden,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 3 May, 1793; d. there, 1 May, 1856, was intended for the bar, but his father permitted him, after his graduation at Columbia in 1812, to join the navy. He was appointed a midshipman on 31 Dec., 1814, was taken prisoner with Capt. Decatur on the "President," and in 1815 served under that officer in the war with the Barbary states. In 1816 he resigned, began the study of law with his father, and completed it with a lawyer of Goshen, N. Y., whose partner he became. The young midshipman displayed courage and presence of mind on several trying occasions, and was a favorite with his commanding officer, Com. Decatur, who, when Hoffman left the navy, expressed regret that he should have exchanged "an honorable profession for that of a lawyer." In May, 1823, he was appointed district attorney of Orange county, and in 1825 he was elected by the Democrats to the legislature. At the close of his term he removed to New York city, and became a partner of Hugh Maxwell, then district attorney. When President Jackson removed the deposits from the U. S. bank he joined the Whig party, and in 1828 he was elected a member of the state assembly, where he suggested various improvements in practice and procedure, as a member of the judiciary committee. He succeeded Maxwell as district attorney in 1829, and held the office for six years. During twenty-five years he was counsel in almost every noted criminal trial in New York, and in many important civil cases. In 1836 he was elected a member of congress, served on the committee on foreign affairs, and took a prominent part in the debates. He was re-elected in 1838, and at the conclusion of his second term was appointed by President Harrison U. S. district attorney at New York. This office he resigned in 1845. In 1853–'5 he was attorney-general of the state.—Their half-brother, **Charles Fenno,** b. in New York city in 1806; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 7 June, 1884, was sent to an academy in Poughkeepsie at the age of nine, but ran away to escape harsh treatment, and was placed under the tuition of a Scotch clergyman in New

Jersey. In 1817 his leg was crushed between a ferry-boat and the wharf, necessitating amputation. Notwithstanding the loss of his leg, he became proficient in athletic exercises. He entered Columbia, but left before graduation, studied law with Harmanus Bleecker in Albany, at the same time contributing articles to the newspapers, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. After three years of practice he resolved to adopt literature as his profession, and joined Charles King in the editorship of the New York "American," to which he had previously been a contributor. In 1833 he established the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which he transferred to Timothy Flint after issuing a few numbers. He then became proprietor of the "American Monthly Magazine," and was its chief editor for many years. For twelve months he edited also the "New York Mirror." In 1846 he became editor of the "Literary World," and conducted it for a year and a half. After relinquishing the editorship he contributed to that journal a series of "Sketches of Society," which was closed in December, 1848. Of these papers the most popular were fanciful sketches entitled "The Man in the Reservoir" and "The Man in the Boiler." He received an appointment in the civil service at Washington, but in 1849 was attacked with a mental disorder, from which he never entirely recovered, spending the last thirty-five years of his life in the Harrisburg insane asylum. His first published book was "A Winter in the West" (New York and London, 1835), containing spirited descriptions of nature and sketches of frontier life, originally printed in the "American," composed after a long journey in the saddle, undertaken for his health, in the western country in 1833. It was followed by "Wild Scenes in Forest and Prairie" (London, 1837), which was republished with additions (New York, 1843). A novel entitled "Vanderlyn" was published in the "American Monthly" in 1837. Next appeared "Greyslaer, a Romance of the Mohawk" (New York, 1840), founded on the trial of Beauchamp for the murder of Col. Sharpe. He wrote another romance called "The Red Spur of Ramapo," but the manuscript was destroyed by a careless servant. Hoffman was also the author of many poems and of songs that were set to music and attained great popularity. Among the latter are "Sparkling and Bright," "Rosalie Clare," and "Monterey," a great favorite with Gen. Grant. The first collection of his poetry was "The Vigil of Faith, a Legend of the Adirondack Mountains, and other Poems" (New York, 1842), of which several editions were published in the United States and England. A larger collection is "The Echo, or Borrowed Notes for Home Circulation" (Philadelphia, 1844), the title of which was suggested by a criticism in the "Foreign Quarterly Review," charging Hoffman with plagiarizing from Thomas Moore. "Lays of the Hudson, and other Poems" (New York, 1846) contained additional lyrics. "Love's Calendar, and other Poems" (1848) is a fuller collection than "The Echo." He was the author of "The Administration of Jacob Leisler" (1848) in Sparks's "American Biography." In 1847 he delivered before the St. Nicholas society a discourse on "The Pioneers of New York," which was published (New York, 1848). A new edition of his poems was prepared by his nephew, Edward F. Hoffman (New York, 1874). It contains a critical sketch of the author by his friend, William Cullen Bryant.—Their grandmother, **Sarah,** philanthropist, b. in Newark, N. J., 8 Sept., 1742, was a daughter of David Ogden, and married Nicholas Hoffman in 1762. She was one of the founders of the Society for the relief of poor widows with small children, which was established in New York city in 1797, and was accustomed to visit the poor quarters of the city to administer to the wants of the sick and destitute. Washington Irving was engaged to her grand-daughter, Matilda Hoffman, who died before the time appointed for their marriage.—Murray's son, **Wickham,** diplomatist, b. in New York city, 2 April, 1821, was graduated at Harvard in 1841. He served during the civil war in the adjutant-general's department, being appointed a captain on 6 March, 1862, and promoted major on 26 Aug., 1863. He was commissioned secretary of legation at London on 15 Dec., 1874, and on 27 Feb., 1883, minister to Denmark, which post he held until his successor was appointed on 2 April, 1885.

HOFFMAN, Richard H., musician, b. in Manchester, England, 24 May, 1831. He received his early musical instruction from his father. Later he studied successively under distinguished European masters, among them Moscheles, Thalberg, and Liszt. He came to New York in 1847, and in 1848 made with the violinist Burke an extended concert tour in the United States and Canada. He was the solo piano-player of the first series of the Jenny Lind concerts. In 1854 he was elected an honorary member of the Philharmonic society. He then settled in New York as a teacher and concert-player. In the latter capacity he now appears but rarely, except at the concerts of the Philharmonic society. He has composed several gracefully conceived pieces for the piano-forte.

HOFFMAN, William, soldier, b. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1807; d. in Rock Island, Ill., 12 Aug., 1884. His father, of the same name, was a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry, served in Kansas and in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and was promoted 1st lieutenant on 16 Nov., 1836, and captain on 1 Feb., 1838. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the march through Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, was brevetted for services at Contreras and Churubusco, and again for bravery in the battle of Molino del Rey, and was present at the storming of Chapultepec and at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted major on 15 April, 1851, served in the Sioux expedition of 1855, and in 1858 in the Utah expedition and the march to California. He became a lieutenant-colonel on 17 Oct., 1860, and was engaged in frontier duty at San Antonio, Tex., when he was made a prisoner of war by the Confederates, and not exchanged till 27 Aug., 1862. He was made a colonel on 25 April, 1862, served during the war as commissary-general of prisoners at Washington, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general. At the close of the war he took command of his regiment in Kansas, and in 1870 was retired at his own request.

HOFFORD, Martin Lowrie, clergyman and educator, b. near Doylestown, Bucks co., Pa., 27

Jan., 1825. He was educated at Lafayette and at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1849, studied theology at the Princeton seminary for one year, and became principal of the Camden collegiate institute. While there he organized a church at Beverly, N. J., being licensed by the Presbytery in Philadelphia in 1852. In 1855 he was ordained as an evangelist in Burlington, N. J. In 1860 he became a teacher in the Trenton city institute, and in 1863 took charge of a military institute at Allentown, Pa., which flourished under his administration, and was incorporated as Muhlenberg college, in which he was a professor and afterward president. He taught and held pastorates at Camden and Beverly, N. J., and Doylestown, Pa., in 1868–'78, and then became pastor at Morrisville, Pa. He is the author of devotional songs and gospel hymns that are extensively used.

HOGAN, John, politician, b. in Mallow, Ireland, 2 Jan., 1805. He emigrated with his father to the United States in 1817, learned the shoemaking trade in Baltimore, removed to the west in 1826, and opened a store in Madison county, Ill., in 1831. From 1834 till 1837 he was president of the Illinois board of public works, and in 1836 he was elected to the legislature. He was also elected a member of congress, but did not qualify as such. He held the office of register of the land-office at Dixon, Ill., from 1841 till 1845, when he settled as a merchant and banker in St. Louis, Mo. In 1857–'61 he was postmaster at St. Louis. He was elected to congress as a Democrat from Missouri in 1864. He is the author of "Thoughts about St. Louis" (St. Louis, 1857); "The Resources of Missouri" (1858); "Sketches of Early Western Pioneers" (1859); and "History of Western Methodism" (1860).

HOGAN, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Bruff county, Limerick, Ireland, 10 May, 1829. He studied at the village school of Holycross and under private tutors, came to the United States about 1847, settled in St. Louis, where he entered the Theological seminary, and in April, 1852, was ordained priest. After holding pastorates at Old Mines and Potosi, Mo., he was in 1854 transferred to St. Louis, where he organized the new parish of St. Michael's and built its church. He afterward took charge of the northwest of Missouri, where there was neither Roman Catholic church nor priest, founded numerous missions, and also tried to found a Roman Catholic settlement in southern Missouri, but the civil war prevented its success. The new diocese of St. Joseph's was created on 3 March, 1868, comprising part of Missouri, and Father Hogan was consecrated as its bishop in St. Louis, 13 Sept., 1868. There were at this time but nine priests and eleven churches under the jurisdiction of Bishop Hogan. In 1880 the number of priests had increased to twenty-six and the churches to thirty. A Benedictine monastery was founded by Bishop Hogan at Conception, Mo., and he also introduced various sisterhoods, by whose aid he carried on the work of the parochial schools. The new diocese of Kansas City was created on 10 Sept., 1880, and Bishop Hogan was appointed its bishop, retaining charge of the diocese of St. Joseph's as administrator, but residing in Kansas City. Schools were at once begun in nine parishes, the Redemptorist fathers founded a novitiate and college in Kansas City, and the Benedictine abbey of New Engelberg and several charitable institutions were established. In May, 1882, Bishop Hogan began to build the cathedral of the immaculate conception in Kansas City, and in 1884 the two dioceses under his jurisdiction contained 40,000 Roman Catholics with 75 churches and 80 priests.

HOGAN, John Sheridan, Canadian journalist, b. near Dublin, Ireland, about 1815; d. in Toronto, Canada, in December, 1859. He was sent to an uncle in Toronto at the age of eleven, but ran away, found employment as a newsboy for the "Canadian Wesleyan," rose to be foreman, and was subsequently placed on the staff of writers. He then studied law, but was never admitted to the bar. About 1840 he contributed articles on Canadian politics to "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine." A short time afterward he was arrested in Lockport, N. Y., for complicity in the burning of the steamer "Caroline," and after his discharge brought a claim for indemnity, which was not entertained. In 1856 he was awarded the first prize by the Paris exhibition committee for an essay on "Canada and Her Resources" (New York, 1855). He was for a short time editor of the Toronto "Colonist." In 1857 he was elected to represent the county of Grey in the provincial parliament, and acted with the Reform party. While still a member of the house he suddenly disappeared, and eighteen months later it was ascertained that he had been murdered.

HOGAN, William, lawyer, b. in New York city in 1792; d. in Washington, D. C., about 1875. He accompanied his father to the Cape of Good Hope, and there learned the Dutch language. After his return he was graduated at Columbia in 1811, and studied law. Purchasing land in Black River county, he became a pioneer in that region, and did much to develop the country. The town of Hogansport on the St. Lawrence river was named for him. He was for many years a county judge, and in 1830 was elected as a Jacksonian Democrat to the national house of representatives. He became an examiner of claims in the department of state at Washington in 1850, and afterward translator. This post, for which he was fitted by travel and study in Europe, he retained till 1869.

HOGE, John (hoag), member of congress, b. near Carlisle, Pa., 10 Sept., 1760; d. near Washington, Pa., 4 Aug., 1824. He was educated privately, and, entering the Revolutionary army in 1776, was made an ensign of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment. In 1782 he removed to the western part of the state, and with his brother William founded the town of Washington. He was in 1789 a delegate to the convention that formed the state constitution, and from 1790 till 1795 was in the state senate. In 1799 he was elected a member of the "American philosophical society," and was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1804 and 1805, for the unexpired term of his brother William.—His brother, **William,** b. in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1762; d. in Washington, Pa., 25 Sept., 1814, was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania from 1801 till 1804, when he resigned, and again from 1807 till 1809.

HOGE, Moses, clergyman, b. in Frederick county, Va., 15 Feb., 1752; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 July, 1820. His ancestors, Scotch Presbyterians, emigrated to the United States during the religious persecutions of Charles II. Moses served for a short time in the Continental army during the Revolution. In 1778 he entered Timber Ridge academy, Virginia, and in 1780 became a candidate for the ministry, having received his theological instruction from Rev. James Waddell, the "Blind Preacher." In 1781 he was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian church in Hardy county, Va. During his eight years' pastorate, he also taught a school, which enjoyed a wide popularity. From 1806 till his death he was president of Hampden Sidney college, and, after the establishment of the theolog-

ical seminary in 1812, was also professor of divinity in that institution. In 1820 he was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church which met in Philadelphia, and he died during its session. John Randolph said that Dr. Hoge was the most eloquent preacher he had ever heard. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Princeton in 1810. He published "Christian Panoply, an Answer to Payne's 'Age of Reason'" (Philadelphia, 1799); and "Sermons" (1820).—His son, **James,** clergyman, b. in Moorfield, Va., in 1784; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 22 Sept., 1863, was educated by his father, licensed to preach in 1805, and ordained and appointed missionary to Ohio in 1809. Within the next year he organized a church in Franklinton, Ohio, and was then ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Columbus, continuing in this charge till 1858, when age and infirmity compelled his resignation. Dr. Hoge was the pioneer of the temperance movement in Ohio, and an ardent abolitionist, although born in a slave-state. He was instrumental in establishing the state deaf, dumb, blind, and insane asylums, was a trustee of two educational institutions, and a founder of the Ohio Bible society.—Another son, **Samuel Davies,** clergyman, b. in Shepherdstown, Va., in 1791; d. in Athens, Ohio, 10 Dec., 1826, was graduated at Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, in 1810, studied theology there, and was licensed to preach in 1831. Before his licensure he was for a short period vice-president of Hampden Sidney. In 1816 he was installed pastor of Presbyterian churches in Madison and Culpeper counties, Va., and, removing to Ohio in 1821, officiated at Hillsborough and Rock Spring. In 1824 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the Ohio university, Athens, was acting president for several sessions, and pastor of the town and college churches.—His son, **Moses Drury,** clergyman, b. near Hampden Sidney college, Va., 17 Sept., 1819, was graduated at Hampden Sidney in 1839, and, after taking the course at Union theological seminary, was licensed to preach in 1844, and immediately called to Richmond as assistant pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church. Under Dr. Hoge's charge, a colony soon went out from that church, which, in January, 1845, was organized as the 2d Presbyterian church. This has been his only charge during a ministry of forty years. During the civil war he ran the blockade to England, in order to procure Bibles and other religious books for the Confederate army. Among those who cordially favored his application to the British and foreign Bible society was the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was largely instrumental in obtaining for him a grant of £4,000 worth of Bibles and testaments. Dr. Hoge has travelled extensively throughout Europe and the east, was a delegate to the Evangelical alliance that met in Philadelphia in 1873, and to the Pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburgh in 1877. In 1875 he delivered the oration at the unveiling of the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, that was presented by English gentlemen to the state of Virginia. He received the degree of D. D. from Union theological seminary, Va., and declined the presidency of Hampden Sidney college. In 1862–'7 he was associated with Rev. Thomas Moore, D. D., in the editorship of the "Central Presbyterian." Throughout his ministry he has made numerous addresses before literary and scientific societies, and is regarded as the most eloquent pulpit orator in the southern Presbyterian church.—Another son, **William James,** clergyman, b. near Hampden Sidney college, Va., in 1821; d. in Petersburg, Va., 5 July, 1864, was licensed to preach in 1850, and in 1852 became pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Baltimore, Md. In 1856 he was appointed to the chair of Biblical New Testament literature in Union theological seminary, New York city, and after three years of successful work became collegiate pastor of the Brick church in that city. At the beginning of the civil war he went to the south, and after a short service in Charlottesville, Va., was called to Petersburg, Va., where his labors during the siege of the city brought on a fever to which he succumbed. He published, besides tracts and sermons, "Blind Bartimeus, or the Sightless Sinner" (New York, 1859), which had a large circulation in this country, and was translated into most of the continental languages.

HOGE, Solomon La Fayette, member of congress, b. in Logan county, Ohio, about 1837. He was graduated at the Cincinnati law college in 1859, and practised at Bellefontaine. He entered the army in 1861 as 1st lieutenant of Ohio volunteers, was promoted captain, and was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. He was twice brevetted for gallantry in battle, and on 23 Feb., 1866, received the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 6th regular infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 28 July, 1866, but resigned in 1868 and removed to South Carolina, where he took an active part in the reconstruction movement. He was elected an associate judge of the state supreme court, and afterward to congress, serving from December, 1869, till March, 1871, and again from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1877. He was comptroller-general of South Carolina in 1874–'5.

HOGEBOOM, Henry, jurist, b. in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1808; d. in Hudson, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1830, began practice in Hudson, and soon attained eminence in his profession. In 1831 he became a master in chancery and county judge of Columbia county, and in 1839 was elected to the legislature. In 1847 and 1849 he was a candidate for justice of the supreme court, but was defeated. In 1857 he was elected to that office and again in 1865. His written judicial opinions are regarded as elegant in style and accurate in expression.

HOGUET, Henry Louis, merchant, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 5 Nov., 1816. He came to the United States in 1834, and was clerk in a commercial house until 1848, when he became a member of the house of Wilmerding, Hoguet and Co., from active participation in which he retired in 1875. It was principally through him that the New York Catholic protectory was founded. He has been its president for over thirteen years, and has done much to make it successful. He has been connected with the emigrant industrial savings-bank for twenty-eight years, and its president for twenty-one. Pope Pius IX. conferred on him in 1877 the title of Knight of St. Gregory the Great. He has been a commissioner of emigration, a member of the state board of public charities, and is active in works of charity and public enterprise.

HOIT, Albert Gallatin, artist, b. in Sandwich, N. H., 13 Dec., 1809; d. in West Roxbury, Mass., 18 Dec., 1856. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1829, and became a portrait-painter, but he was also successful as a landscape artist. He painted in Portland, then in Bangor and Belfast, and at St. John, New Brunswick, but settled in Boston in 1839. From October, 1842, till July, 1844, he was in Europe.

HOLABIRD, Samuel Beckley, soldier, b. in Canaan, Litchfield co., Conn., 16 June, 1826. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849,

assigned to the 1st infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant in May, 1855, and was in service at the academy as adjutant from 2 Sept., 1859, till 13 May, 1861. He served during the civil war in the Northern Virginia campaign in August and September, 1862, with the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and was chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf from 16 Dec., 1862, till July, 1865. He was present at the siege of Port Hudson in 1863, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, for meritorious services during the war. He was depot quartermaster at New Orleans from 1 Oct. till 16 Dec., 1865, and was chief quartermaster of the Department of Louisiana from 1 Oct., 1865, till 7 March, 1866. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general 29 July, 1866; colonel and quartermaster-general, 22 Jan., 1881, and brigadier-general and quartermaster-general, 1 July, 1883. Gen. Holabird has translated Gen. Jomini's "Treatise on Grand Military Operations" (1865).

HOLBROOK, Alfred, educator, b. in Derby, Conn., in 1816. He is the son of Josiah Holbrook, a philanthropic educator and inventor. The son received part of his education at the academy in Groton, Mass. He possessed great inventive talents and a taste for civil engineering, but devoted himself to teaching. He founded a large institution at Lebanon, Ohio, principally for the training of teachers, which proved successful. He published a volume of "Lectures" on the subject of education.

HOLBROOK, Amos, physician, b. in Bellingham, Mass., 23 Jan., 1754; d. in Milton, Mass., in July, 1842. Early in life he began the study of medicine, and in 1775 entered the army as a surgeon's mate in Col. John Greaton's regiment. In March, 1776, he was appointed a surgeon in this corps, and soon afterward accompanied it to New York and then to Albany, with the troops that were intended to re-enforce the expedition against Quebec. In March, 1777, failing health obliged him to apply for a discharge, and he soon afterward began practice in Milton, Mass. In the summer of that year he procured the place of surgeon in a privateer under the command of Capt. Truxton, visited France, and returned to Milton in about a year. About this time he established temporary hospitals for the admission of patients who had been inoculated for the small-pox, and was active in introducing and promoting public vaccination in Milton, which was the first town in the country that in a corporate capacity gave its inhabitants the benefits of this protective agent. In 1811 he was elected a foreign member of the Medical society of London. In 1813 the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard.

HOLBROOK, James, journalist, b. in 1812; d. in Brooklyn, Conn., 28 April, 1864. He was to a great extent self-educated, and was a printer by trade. He was for several years editor of the "Norwich Aurora," and in 1839 established the "Patriot and Eagle" at Hartford, Conn. In 1845 Mr. Holbrook was appointed special agent of the post-office department, which office he held till his death. He was remarkably skilful as a detective, and brought many mail robbers to justice. In 1859 he established "The United States Mail," a journal devoted to postal matters, which he edited till his death. He is the author of "Ten Years among the Mail-Bags," in which he narrates his experience as a detective (1855).

HOLBROOK, John Edwards, naturalist, b. in Beaufort, S. C., 30 Dec., 1794; d. in Norfolk, Mass., 8 Sept., 1871. He spent his early life in Wrentham, Mass., which for many years had been the home of his father's family, and was graduated at Brown in 1815. He took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, and then continued his professional studies for two years in London and Edinburgh, after which he spent two more years on the continent, devoting much time to natural history, especially in Paris. In 1822 he returned to the United States, and established himself as a physician in Charleston, S. C. He was chosen professor of anatomy at the Medical college of South Carolina in 1824, and continued to occupy that chair for more than thirty years. Dr. Holbrook attained a high reputation by his lectures, owing to his wonderful knowledge of comparative anatomy, but seldom performed a surgical operation or attended an obstetric case. During the civil war he was head of the examining board of surgeons of South Carolina. Dr. Holbrook's work as a naturalist made his name widely known. His first contribution to science was "American Herpetology, or a Description of Reptiles inhabiting the United States" (5 vols., 4to, Philadelphia, 1842). The simplicity and precision of its descriptions, and the beauty and correctness of its illustrations, attracted attention not only in the United States, but also in Europe. Through it he became acquainted with Louis Agassiz, with whom he afterward maintained the friendliest of relations, visiting him annually during his summer trips to New England. He then began a "Southern Ichthyology," to include descriptions of the fishes of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, but, after the publication of two numbers, he found the field too extensive, and therefore confined his studies to the "Ichthyology of South Carolina" (Charleston, 1854 *et seq.*), of which ten numbers made their appearance. In consequence of the civil war this publication was discontinued. He was a member of the American philosophical society and an early member of the National academy of sciences.—His brother, **Silas Pinckney,** author, b. in Beaufort, S. C., 1 June, 1796; d. in Pineville, S. C., 26 May, 1835, was graduated at Brown in 1815, studied law in Boston, and practised at Medfield, Mass. He was one of the most popular contributors to the "New England Galaxy" and the "Boston Courier," to which he furnished sketches entitled "Letters from a Mariner and Travels of a Tin Peddler," under the name of "Jonathan Farbrick," and amusing "Letters from a Boston Merchant," and "Recollections of Japan and China." These, with others, were published as "Sketches by a Traveller" (1834). He also wrote the European part of Peter Parley's "Pictorial Geography," and conducted the "Boston Tribune," and a comic paper called the "Spectacles."

HOLCOMBE, Amasa, manufacturer, b. in that part of Granby, Conn., that now belongs to Southwick, Mass., 18 June, 1787; d. there, 27 Feb., 1875. He was a farmer's son, and received a district-school education. In 1806 he made surveyors' compasses for his own use, and two years afterward began the compilation of almanacs, which he published for several years. Subsequently he taught surveying, civil engineering, and astronomy, and in 1826 adopted the profession of civil engineering. In 1828 he began to make telescopes, and until 1842 had no competitor in the United States. For his skill he received in 1835 the "Scott Legacy" from the city of Philadelphia, a silver medal from the Franklin institute in 1838, a gold medal from the American institute, New York, in 1839, and a diploma in 1840 from the same institute. He repre-

sented Southwick in the Massachusetts legislature for three years, and in 1852 was a member of the state senate. In 1837 he received the degree of A. M. from Williams. For over thirty years he was a licensed preacher in the Methodist church, and served the church in his town without salary.

HOLCOMBE, Henry, clergyman, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 22 Sept., 1762; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 May, 1826. After serving as a captain in the Revolutionary army, he began to preach, and in 1785 was ordained pastor of a Baptist church in Pike Creek, S. C. He was a delegate to the South Carolina convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1791 he became pastor of the Baptist churches in Eutah, May River, and St. Helena, was afterward in Beaufort, S. C., and in 1799 accepted a call to Savannah, Ga. There he organized the Savannah female seminary, and conducted the "Georgia Analytical Repository." He was also instrumental in establishing Mount Enon academy in 1804, and a missionary society in 1806. From 1812 till his death he was pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Philadelphia, Pa. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1810. He published a "Funeral Discourse on the Death of Washington," and a volume of "Lectures on Primitive Theology" (Philadelphia, 1822).

HOLCOMBE, Hosea, clergyman, b. in Union District, S. C., 20 July, 1780; d. in Jefferson county, Ala., in 1841. He was a farmer until 1800, when he began the study of theology, was licensed to preach in 1801, and, after ten years' labor, removed to North Carolina, and finally settled in Jefferson county, Ala. He published "A Collection of Sacred Hymns" (1815); "Anti-Mission Principles Exposed" (1836); and "The History of Alabama Baptists" (1840).

HOLCOMBE, James Philemon, author, b. in Lynchburg, Va., 25 Sept., 1820; d. in Capon Springs, Va., 26 Aug., 1873. He was educated at Yale and at the University of Virginia, and was professor of law in the latter institution from 1852 till 1860. He was a secession member of the Virginia convention of 1861, served in the Confederate congress in 1861–'3, and was Confederate commissioner to Canada in 1863–'5. From 1868 until his death he was principal of the Bellevue high-school, Nelson county, Va. Besides constant contributions to periodicals and to the publications of the Virginia historical society, of which he was a member, he published "Leading Cases on Commercial Law" (New York, 1847); "Digests of the Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court" (1848); "Merchants' Book of Reference" (1848); and "Literature and Letters" (1868).—His brother, **William Henry,** physician, born in Lynchburg, Va., 25 May, 1825, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and has practised his profession in Lynchburg, Va., Cincinnati, Ohio, and New Orleans, La., where he now (1887) resides. In 1874–'5 he was president of the American institute of homœopathy. He has published, besides numerous contributions to homœopathic and Swedenborgian literature, "Scientific Basis of Homœopathy" (Cincinnati, 1852); "Poems" (New York, 1860); "Our Children in Heaven" (Philadelphia, 1868); "The Sexes Here and Hereafter" (1869); "In Both Worlds" (1870); "The Other Life" (1871); "Southern Voices" (1872); "The Lost Truths of Christianity" (1879); "The End of the World" (1881); "The New Life" (1884); and "Letters on Spiritual Subjects" (1885).

HOLCOMBE, William Frederick, physician, b. in Sterling, Mass., 2 April, 1827. He was graduated at the Albany medical college in 1850, studied several years in Europe, was a member of the American medical society in Paris, and, settling in New York city, was lecturer on diseases of the eye in the New York university medical college in 1861, professor of eye and ear diseases in the New York medical college in 1862, in the New York ophthalmic college and hospital in 1863, and in the New York medical college for women in 1867. Dr. Holcombe is one of the founders of the New York genealogical and biographical society. In 1881 he delivered the address at the centennial of Sterling, Mass. Besides occasional articles published in medical journals, he is the author of "The History of Mount Sterling, Ky.," "Genealogy of the Bush Family, of Watertown, Conn.," "History of the Holcombes in America," and "Family Records, their Importance and Value" (New York, 1877).

HOLDEN, Edward Singleton, astronomer, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 5 Nov., 1846. He was graduated at the scientific school of Washington university in 1866, and in that year assisted Dr. Benjamin A. Gould in collecting materials for the "Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers." He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1870, and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery. He served at Fort Johnson, N. C., until 1871, when he returned to West Point as assistant professor of philosophy. In 1872 he was transferred to the engineer corps, serving as instructor in engineering. In March, 1873, he resigned his commission in the army, became professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, and was ordered to the naval observatory at Washington, as assistant in the work of the transit circle. Subsequently he was assistant to Prof. Simon Newcomb in charge of the 26-inch equatorial telescope. His "Monograph of the Central Parts of the Nebula of Orion" is an exhaustive treatise on all of the observations hitherto made upon that subject, including several years' work of his own (Washington, 1882). In 1876 Prof. Holden went to London to examine the South Kensington loan collection of scientific instruments. He gave much attention to the methods of testing chronometers, and in 1879 the time-ball on the Western Union telegraph building in New York was erected according to his plans. On 6 May, 1878, he observed the transit of Mercury, with Dr. Henry Draper, at Hastings, and in that year was placed in charge of a party to observe the total eclipse of 29 July in Colorado. In 1881 he became professor of astronomy in the University of Wisconsin and director of the new Washburn observatory. He remained there till 1886, and issued four volumes of publications. He was also head of the division of climate and rivers in Prof. Raphael Pumpelly's northern trans-continental survey. In 1882 he terminated his official connection with the navy, but was placed in charge of the government expedition to the Caroline islands, to observe the total eclipse of the sun on 6 May, 1883. In 1886 he became president of the University of California and director of the Lick observatory on Mt. Hamilton, San José. He is a member of numerous scientific associations, and has received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Wisconsin (1886), and from Columbia (1887). He has published "Astronomy for Students," with Prof. Simon Newcomb (New York, 1880); and is the author of "Sir William Herschel: his Life and Works" (New York and London, 1881). His writings include "On the Adopted Value of the Sun's Apparent Diameter," "On the Number of Words used in Speaking and Writing," "On the Proper Motion of the Trifid Nebula," "The Cipher Despatches," "Studies in

Central America Picture-Writing," "Observations on the Transit of Mercury at Mt. Hamilton," "List of Twenty-three New Double Stars discovered at the Caroline Islands by Edward S. Holden and Charles S. Hastings," and "A System of Local Warnings against Tornadoes."

HOLDEN, Oliver, psalmist, b. in Shirley, Mass., 18 Sept., 1765; d. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1831. While engaged in the carpenter's trade he published his first book of sacred music, arranged in three and four parts, entitled "The American Harmony" (1793). Most of this was original. Soon afterward he published the "Union Harmony, or a Universal Collection of Sacred Music"; "The Massachusetts Compiler," with Hans Gram and Samuel Holyoke (1795); and edited "The Worcester Collection of Sacred Harmony" (1797). The last was a sixth edition, altered, revised, and corrected, with an appendix containing new psalm-tunes. It was printed upon movable types that had been procured from England in 1786, by Isaac Thomas, of Worcester, and is the oldest music-book that was thus printed. Holden was the author of several hymn-tunes, including "Confidence" and "Coronation," which are still popular.

HOLDEN, William Woods, journalist, b. in Orange county, N. C., 24 Nov., 1818. He attended a common school until he was sixteen years old, was in a printing-office in Hillsborough, N. C., for the next two years, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar in Raleigh, N. C. In 1843 he bought "The Raleigh Standard," and was its editor twenty-five years. He served in the legislature in 1846, was a member of the State convention in 1861, and signed the ordinance of secession. He was appointed by President Johnson provisional governor of North Carolina in 1865, declined the mission to San Salvador in 1866, and in 1868 he was elected governor, as a Republican, by popular vote. Reports of "Ku-klux" outrages in the latter part of 1869, and early in 1870, caused the governor, by virtue of authority that had been conferred on him by the legislature, to issue a proclamation on 7 March, declaring the county of Alamance to be in a state of insurrection, and a similar one on 8 July regarding Caswell county, and several arrests were made with the aid of the militia. This action caused much excitement, and the Democrats, in addresses that were issued in March and July, asserted that the accounts of outrages were exaggerated, that the local authorities were fully able to preserve order, and that the governor's course was intended to influence the coming election. Gov. Holden applied to President Grant for troops, and at first refused to deliver the prisoners to the civil authorities on writ of habeas corpus, but afterward did so by advice of the U. S. attorney-general. The accused persons were held for trial in their respective counties, and on 10 Nov. the governor proclaimed the restoration of civil authority. The opposition to Gov. Holden on account of his course in this matter culminated in the presentation by the state house of representatives to the senate on 20 Dec., 1870, of eight articles of impeachment against him "for high crimes and misdemeanors." The senate declared him guilty of six of the eight indictments, and ordered that he "be removed from the office of governor, and disqualified to hold any office of trust, honor, or profit under the state of North Carolina." He removed to Washington and edited the "National Republican," but afterward returned to Raleigh and was postmaster.

HOLDER, Joseph Bassett, zoölogist, b. in Lynn, Mass., 26 Oct., 1824. He studied at the Friends' school in Providence, R. I., and then took a course in the Harvard medical school. Subsequently he entered the U. S. army, and from 1860 till 1867 was surgeon-in-charge at the U. S. military prison in Tortugas, Fla., and then assistant post-surgeon at Fort Monroe, Va. In 1870 he was appointed curator of invertebrate zoölogy, ichthyology, and herpetology in the American museum of natural history, New York. He is a member of several scientific societies and a fellow of the New York academy of sciences. His publications include "History of the North American Fauna" (New York, 1882); "History of the Atlantic Right Whales" (1883); and "The Living World" (1884). —His son, **Charles Frederick,** naturalist, b. in Lynn, Mass., 5 Aug., 1851, was educated at the Friends' school in Providence, R. I., at Allen's seminary, West Newton, Mass., and at the U. S. naval academy in Annapolis, Md. From 1870 till 1877 he was assistant in the American museum of natural history, and subsequently was connected with the New York aquarium, for which he made several trips to various parts of the United States for rare specimens. In 1880 he settled in New York city, and thenceforth devoted himself to lecturing on zoölogy in schools, and in literary pursuits. He is a member of scientific societies, and is a fellow of the New York academy of sciences. Mr. Holder has contributed to magazine literature, and especially to periodicals for young people. He is the author of "Elements of Zoölogy" (New York, 1885); "Marvels of Animal Life" (1885); "The Ivory King" (1886); "Living Lights" (1887); and "Wonder Wings" (Boston, 1887).

HOLDICH, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Cambridgeshire, England, 20 April, 1804. He removed to the United States in 1812, entered the Methodist ministry in 1822, and officiated in Philadelphia, New York, and several cities of New Jersey, until 1835, when he became assistant professor of moral science and belles-lettres in Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. He was full professor in 1836–'49, and from 1849 till 1878 secretary of the American Bible society, but failure of eyesight compelled his resignation from this office in 1878. He received the degree of A. M. from Princeton in 1822, and that of D. D. from La Grange college, Alabama, in 1843. He has published "Bible History" (1833); "Life of A. H. Hurd" (1839); and "Life of Wilbur Fisk" (New York, 1842).

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, Chippewa chief, b. in Minnesota about 1827; d. in Crow Wing, Minn., 29 June, 1868. He was chief of the Chippewa nation, displayed unusual intelligence, understood something of the nature of civil government, believed in the arts of peace, and realized the influence and power of the white man. He married an Irishwoman, and became one of the wealthiest men in Minnesota, his possessions being valued at about $2,000,000. At the beginning of the last Indian war in Minnesota in 1862, it was his influence that restrained the Chippewas from joining the unruly Sioux in their assaults on the white settlers. He was assassinated by Indians.

HOLGUIN, Carlos (ole-gheen'), South American statesman, b. in Novita, Colombia, 11 July, 1832. He studied in Cali and in a Jesuit college in Bogotá. After the members of that society were expelled from Colombia on 18 May, 1850, Holguin continued his studies in the University of Bogotá and was graduated as a lawyer in 1852. He has been always a warm defender of the Conservative party, in the tribune and the press, as a member of congress and as the editor of several newspapers, such as "El Caucano" (1857) and "La Prensa" (1866–'8), and has actively opposed the Liberal party of his-

country through the newspapers "El Filotémico," "El Porvenir," "El Tradicionista," and others. He has written works on international law and history, and essays on Lord Macaulay, Machiavelli, Byron, Warren Hastings, and Lord Clive, which are still in manuscript. Since 1881 he has been Colombian minister in Spain.

HOLGUIN, Diego Gonzalez, Spanish linguist, b. in Estremadura, Spain, about 1560; d. in Lima, Peru, about 1620. In early life he entered the Jesuit order, and was sent to the missions of Peru, where he resided till his death. He acquired the Quichua dialect, and wrote "Gramática y arte de la lengua general del Perú" (Lima, 1607); "Vocabulario de la lengua general del Perú" (1608); and "Privilegios concedidos á los Indios" (1608).

HOLLAND, Edward Clifford, poet, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1794; d. there, 11 Sept., 1824. He was noted as a controversialist and satirical writer, for several years edited the "Charleston Times," and was the author of a volume of patriotic verses entitled "Odes, Naval Songs, and other Poems" (Charleston, 1814).

HOLLAND, Frederick West, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 June, 1811. He was graduated at Harvard in 1831, and at the Cambridge divinity-school in 1834, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1838, and was pastor in Rochester, N. Y., in 1843. He was appointed secretary of the American Unitarian association in 1847, but resigned in 1850 and went abroad, visiting Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. On his return in 1851, he lectured in New England and the middle states on "Palestine," "The Nile Territory," and "The Turkish Question." He has done much gratuitous work in the ministry, organized ten religious societies, and for several years was chaplain in institutions for criminals. He resides in Concord, Mass. He has contributed various articles to the publication of the New England historic-genealogical society, of which he is a member, and is the author of "Scenes in Palestine" (Boston, 1851).—His son, **Frederic May,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 May, 1836, was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and in 1863 was ordained at Rockford, Ill., as a Unitarian clergyman; but he has since ceased to preach. He has published "The Reign of the Stoics" (New York, 1879); "Stories from Robert Browning" (London, 1882); and "The Rise of Intellectual Liberty, from Thales to Copernicus" (New York, 1885). He is now (1887) writing a continuation of the last-named work.

HOLLAND, George, actor, b. in London, England, 6 Dec., 1791; d. in New York city, 20 Dec., 1871. He began his career in London as clerk in a silk warehouse, in succession entered the office of a money-broker and a newspaper-publisher, and eventually became a commercial traveller. He began as an actor in 1817, in small parts, at Drury Lane theatre. In 1820 he played at the London Olympic theatre, and later became connected with play-houses in Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. His first appearance in this country was at the Bowery theatre, New York, on 12 Sept., 1827, as Jerry in "The Day after the Fair," followed by Billy Lackaday in "Sweethearts and Wives," and Paul Pry. After engagements for several seasons in New York city, Holland made prolonged tours of the southern and western theatres, and in 1834 was settled as a performer in New Orleans, where he became treasurer of the St. Charles theatre. Returning north, he formed a connection with Mitchell's Olympic theatre, from 1843 till 1849, and within the last two years became its stage-manager. From 1849 till 1852 he lost his professional identity, by attaching himself, under an assumed name, to Wood's and Christy's negro minstrels. In 1852 he reappeared as an actor at Placide's Varieties, New Orleans, but soon returned to New York to become a member of the company at Wallack's theatre. This was his last permanent engagement. He made his final appearance on 15 May, 1870, at the Fifth avenue theatre. After his death, a fund was raised by subscription for the benefit of his widow and children, which amounted to over $15,000. Holland was an amusing performer in farce and burlesque, where he brought in play numerous eccentricities, ventriloquial diversions, and imitations of men and animals. As a comedian he never lost his identity in the characters he personated, and frequently resorted to grimace and extravagance to provoke merriment. See memorial sketch of "Life of George Holland," edited by Thomas H. Morrell (printed privately, New York, 1871).

HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, author, b. in Belchertown, Hampshire co., Mass., 24 July, 1819; d. in New York city, 12 Oct., 1881. He was the son of a farmer, who was also an inventor. His early educational advantages were limited. After a long struggle, he entered the Northampton high-school, where he studied so earnestly that his health gave way. Subsequently he taught penmanship for a while, and became successively an operator in a daguerreotype gallery, a copyist and a district schoolmaster. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine, and in 1844 was graduated at Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, Mass. Settling at Springfield, he received but little encouragement, although his patients were numerous enough to give him a distaste for the practice of his profession. In his leisure moments he wrote and sent an article or two to the "Knickerbocker" magazine. These being accepted, he was encouraged to undertake the publication of a literary journal, "The Bay State Weekly Courier," but it was not successful, and was discontinued at the end of six months. He then became a teacher in Richmond, Va., and three months later superintendent of public schools in Vicksburg, Miss. There, after fifteen months of hard work, he succeeded in introducing a superior graded educational system, which resulted in the closing of all the private schools in the city but one. Just as he had achieved this success, Dr. Holland was compelled to return north, for family reasons. At the age of thirty he again settled in Springfield, Mass., and became the associate of Samuel Bowles, editor of the "Republican." His first year's salary was $480, the second year he received $700, and he began the third as owner of a quarter interest in the paper (then worth $3,500), for which he had given his notes. Fifteen years afterward he sold his share for more than fourteen times what it had originally cost him. From the first, Dr. Holland exhibited remarkable aptitude for journalism; and, while Mr. Bowles, through

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his political opinions, made the "Republican" esteemed and feared in Massachusetts, his associate, becoming a popular preacher of social and domestic moralities, made it loved in ten thousand homes. Dr. Holland's first venture as a bookmaker was the reprinting from the "Republican" of his "History of Western Massachusetts" (2 vols., Springfield, 1855). Two years later he published "The Bay Path: a Colonial Tale" (New York, 1857), which was not at first popular. He now began a series of papers entitled "Timothy Titcomb's Letters to Young People, Married and Single," which, when collected (New York, 1858), were remarkably successful. Nine editions appeared within a few months, and more than 75,000 copies in all have been sold. In November of the same year he published "Bitter Sweet, a Poem in Dramatic Form" (New York), the sales of which exceeded those of the "Titcomb Letters." In the autumn of 1865 appeared his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (Springfield), of which more than 100,000 copies were sold. In 1866 he sold his interest in the "Republican." In 1867 he published "Kathrina: Her Life and Mine in a Poem," of which over 100,000 copies were called for. The following year he travelled in Europe, and while sojourning in Geneva, with Roswell Smith, conceived the idea of a new illustrated magazine. Long previous to this Charles Scribner had solicited Dr. Holland to go to New York and edit "Hours at Home." In 1870 Dr. Holland, as editor and one third owner, began publishing "Scribner's Monthly," with Roswell Smith and Scribner, Armstrong and Company as joint owners. He became a member of the board of education of New York city in 1872, and was subsequently its president. He also held the chairmanship of the board of trustees of the College of the city of New York. As a lecturer Dr. Holland was extremely popular. In addition to the books above named, he published "Gold Foil Hammered from Popular Proverbs" (New York, 1859); "Miss Gilbert's Career," a novel (1860); "Lessons in Life" (1861); "Letters to the Joneses" (1863); "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects" (1865); "The Marble Prophecy, and Other Poems" (1872); "Arthur Bonnicastle," a novel, and "Garnered Sheaves," a complete collection of his poetical works (1873); "The Mistress of the Manse," a poem (1874); "The Story of Sevenoaks" (1875); and "Every-Day Topics" and "Nicholas Minturn" (1876). None of his works subsequent to 1867 attained the popularity of his earlier books.

HOLLAND, Samuel, surveyor-general, b. in Canada; d. in eastern Canada in 1801. He was surveyor-general of the colonies north of Virginia, served in the army as a major during the war with France, and engaged in the expeditions against Louisburg and Quebec. He was near Wolfe when that officer fell, and was mentioned by him in his will. In 1773 he had completed surveys as far west as Boston, and in 1775 he wrote to Lord Dartmouth that he was ready to run a line between Massachusetts and New York. He lent to Alexander Shepard, a surveyor, a plan or survey of Maine, which the latter, by advice of the Provincial congress of Massachusetts, did not return, fearing that it might be used to the prejudice of the Whigs. Mr. Holland then went to Lower Canada, and served there for nearly fifty years as surveyor-general. At the time of his death he was a member of the executive and legislative councils.

HOLLANDER, Peter, governor of New Sweden, b. about 1600. Previous to his appointment in 1640 as governor of the territory that was claimed by Sweden along the Delaware, he had sailed with the colonists that had been sent to re-enforce the original settlers. He ruled the colony for about a year and a half, and added much to its territory.

HOLLEY, Alexander Lyman, metallurgist, b. in Lakeville, Conn., 20 July, 1832; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Jan., 1882. He was the son of Alexander H. Holley, who was afterward governor of Connecticut. The son was graduated in the scientific course at Brown in 1853. He then entered the shops of Corliss and Nightingale, where for eighteen months he served as a draughtsman and machinist, and afterward secured employment at the locomotive-works in Jersey City. In 1856 he took the management of "The Railroad Advocate," to which he had previously contributed when it was edited by Zerah Colburn. Its name was soon changed to "Holley's Railroad Advocate," and it was published until July, 1857, when it gave place to "The American Engineer," of Holley and Colburn, which suspended with its third issue. He then went abroad with Colburn to study foreign railway practice, and to report on those features of it which would be of greatest importance at home. On the return of the two engineers they published "The Permanent Way and Coal-burning Locomotives of European Railways, with a Comparison of the Working Economy of European and American Lines, and the Principles upon which Improvement must Proceed" (New York, 1858), in which it was shown that the annual operating expenses of an American railroad was one third more for the same mileage than in England. Their statements were taken up by the daily journals, and many of the leading editorials which appeared at this time were by Mr. Holley. He then became connected with the "New York Times," and between 1858 and 1863 contributed to it upward of 200 articles. In 1859 he was sent to Europe by the "Times," and wrote letters on engineering topics, including a series on the "Great Eastern," which was then in course of construction. A year later he went to Europe again for the "Times," returning on the first trans-Atlantic trip of the "Great Eastern," and meanwhile contributing to the "American Railway Review," of which he was editor of the mechanical department. During these years he had in preparation his "American and European Railway Practice" (New York and London, 1860; 2d ed., 1867). At the beginning of the civil war, when he had a professional standing of the highest rank, he offered his services to the U. S. government, but no notice was taken of his letter. In 1862 he was sent abroad by Edwin A. Stevens to study the subject of ordnance and armor. This led to his subsequent publication of "A Treatise on Ordnance and Armor" (New York and London, 1865). A year later he again visited England, at the request of Corning, Winslow, and Company, of Troy, to obtain information concern-

ing the Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel. He returned after purchasing the American rights of the Bessemer patents, which were subsequently combined with the conflicting American patents of William Kelly. The first Bessemer plant was established at Troy in 1865 under his supervision, and enlarged in 1867. He also built the works at Harrisburg in 1867, and later planned those at North Chicago and Joliet, the Edgar Thompson works at Pittsburg, and the Vulcan works at St. Louis, besides acting as consulting engineer in the designing of the Cambria, Bethlehem, Scranton, and other works. The history of his career after 1865 is substantially that of the Bessemer manufacture in the United States. After the formation of the Bessemer association he issued confidential reports to it on the various branches of steel manufacture. During his lifetime the capacity of the American Bessemer plant was raised from that of about 900 tons a month to more than 10,000 tons for the same period. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the U. S. board for testing iron, steel, and other metals, and was one of the most laborious of its members. Four years later he became lecturer on the manufacture of iron and steel at the Columbia school of mines, and continued this work until his death. Mr. Holley obtained about sixteen patents, of which several were for improvements in the Bessemer process, and of these his last, that of the detached converter-shell, is perhaps the most important. In 1878 he received the degree of LL. D. from Brown, and he was a trustee of the Rensselaer polytechnic institute from 1865 till 1867 and from 1870 till 1882. He was president of the American institute of mining engineers in 1875, vice-president of the American society of mechanical engineers in 1880, and vice-president of the American society of civil engineers in 1876. In addition to the books already mentioned, Mr. Holley was the author of numerous technical papers. From 1877 till 1880 he prepared, with Lenox Smith, a series of forty-one articles on "American Iron and Steel," which were published in the London "Engineering." A statue to his memory is to be erected in Central Park by the societies of mining, civil, and mechanical engineers, from a design furnished by John Q. A. Ward. See "Memorial of Alexander Lyman Holley" (New York, 1884).

HOLLEY, Myron, reformer, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 29 April, 1779; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 4 March, 1841. He was graduated at Williams in 1799, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He began practice in Salisbury, but in 1803 settled in Canandaigua, N. Y. Finding the law uncongenial, he purchased the stock of a local bookseller and became the literary purveyor of the town. In 1810–'14 he was county-clerk, and in 1816 was sent to Albany as an assemblyman. The project of the Erie canal was at that time the great subject of interest, and through the efforts of Mr. Holley a board of commissioners was appointed, of whom he was one. His work thenceforth, until its completion, was on the Erie canal. For eight years his practical wisdom, energy, and self-sacrifice made him the executive power, without which this great enterprise would probably have been a failure. On the expiration of his term of office, in 1824, as canal-commissioner and treasurer of the board, he retired to Lyons, where with his family he had previously removed. The anti-Masonic excitement of western New York, arising from the abduction of William Morgan, soon drove Mr. Holley into prominence again. This movement culminated in a national convention being held in Philadelphia in 1830, where Henry D. Ward, Francis Granger, William H. Seward, and Myron Holley were the representatives from New York. An "Address to the People of the United States," written by Holley, was adopted and signed by 112 delegates. The anti-Masonic adherents presented a candidate in the next gubernatorial canvass of New York, and continued to do so for several years, until the Whigs, appreciating the advantages of their support, nominated candidates that were not Masons. This action resulted, in 1838, in the election of William H. Seward. Meanwhile, in 1831, Mr. Holley became editor of the Lyons "Countryman," a journal devoted to the opposition and suppression of Masonry; but after three years, this enterprise not having been successful, he went to Hartford, and there conducted the "Free Elector" for one year. He then returned to Lyons, but soon disposed of his property and settled near Rochester, where for a time he lived in quiet, devoting his attention to horticulture. When the anti-slavery feeling began to manifest itself Mr. Holley became one of its adherents. At this time he was offered a nomination to congress by the Whig party, provided he would not agitate this question; but this proposition he declined. He participated in the meeting of the anti-slavery convention held in Cleveland in 1839, and was prominent in the call for a national convention to meet in Albany, to take into consideration the formation of a Liberty party. At this gathering the nomination of James G. Birney was made, and during the subsequent canvass Mr. Holley was active in support of the candidate, both by continual speaking and by his incessant labors as editor of the Rochester "Freeman." Mr. Holley's remains rest in Mount Hope cemetery, at Rochester, and the grave is marked by an obelisk, with a fine medallion portrait in white marble, the whole having been paid for in one-cent contributions by members of the Liberty party, at the suggestion of Gerrit Smith. See "Myron Holley: and What he did for Liberty and True Religion," by Elizur Wright (Boston, 1882).—His brother, **Horace,** educator, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 13 Feb., 1781; d. 31 July, 1827, was graduated at Yale in 1803, and studied law for a short time in New York, but, abandoning this for theology, was ordained at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield co., Conn., in September, 1805. In 1809–'18 he was pastor of Hollis street church (Unitarian), Boston. He was president of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1818–'27. A plan was formed for erecting a seminary in Louisiana, to be placed under his charge, but while at New Orleans in the summer of 1827 he became ill, and died while on the passage to New York. He had a great reputation as a pulpit orator, published several sermons and addresses, and contributed papers to the "Western Review" and other periodicals. See a discourse on his life and character by Charles Caldwell, M. D. (Boston, 1828).—Horace's wife, **Mary Austin,** d. in New Orleans, 2 Aug., 1846, married Mr. Holley in 1805, and in 1831 emigrated to Texas under the protection of Gen. Austin. She published a "History of Texas" (Baltimore, 1883), and a memoir of her husband.—Another brother, **Orville Luther,** editor, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 19 May, 1791; d. in Albany, N. Y., 25 March, 1861, was graduated at Harvard in 1813, studied law in New York city, and practised successively at Hudson, Canandaigua, and the city of New York. He edited in succession the "Anti-Masonic Magazine" in New York, the "Troy Sentinel," the Ontario "Repository," the Albany "Daily Advertiser," and the "State Regis-

ter." In 1853 he arranged and indexed twenty-three folio volumes containing the papers of Gov. George Clinton. He was surveyor-general of the state in 1838, and during the last ten years of his life was employed in the office of the secretary of state of New York. He was the author of "Description of City of New York" (1847), and "Life of Franklin" (Boston, 1856).

HOLLIDAY, Ben, expressman, b. in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1819; d. in Portland, Oregon, 8 July, 1887. He became a pioneer in western Missouri, and afterward in Kansas, was an army contractor during the Mexican war, and in 1849–'52 established mercantile houses in Salt Lake City and San Francisco. A few years later he founded Holliday's mail and overland express, which for ten years was the connecting link between the western frontier states and the Pacific. He also established the fast pony-express, and a line of twenty-three steamers from Alaska to Mexico. He afterward invested in mining property, and with the proceeds of the Ophir mine in Nevada bought a tract of land in Westchester county, N. Y., which he called Ophir farm. Here he built a house that cost $1,000,000, where he entertained his friends in magnificent fashion, but the property was for many years in litigation, and it finally passed entirely out of his hands.

HOLLINGSWORTH, Levi, merchant, b. in Elkton, Md., 29 Nov., 1739; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 March, 1824. His great-grandfather, Valentine Hollingsworth, accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1682. Levi became a merchant in Philadelphia in 1760, and was a zealous and active supporter of the cause of American independence. He suffered loss from supplies that he furnished the army, and served in the field as a member of the original troop of city cavalry. He was sent to Canada with the specie for the payment of Gen. Montgomery's army when it was investing Quebec, and was employed in many other special services. He was afterward one of the leaders of the Federal party in Philadelphia.

HOLLINS, George Nichols, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 20 Sept., 1799; d. there, 18 Jan., 1878. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1814, and served on the sloop-of-war "Erie" in her unsuccessful attempt to break the British blockade of Chesapeake bay. He was assigned to the frigate "President" under Stephen Decatur, was captured by the British, and kept a prisoner of war at Bermuda until peace was established. He also served under Decatur in the Algerian war in 1815, and received from him a Turkish sabre for his bravery in the capture of an Algerian frigate. After serving on the "Guerrière," the "Columbus," the "Franklin," and the "Washington," he took command of an East Indian merchantman. In 1825 he was promoted lieutenant, and in 1844 commander. In 1855, while lying off the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua, the American residents of Greytown appealed to him for protection from the local authorities, by whom they alleged they had been injured. Hollins accordingly bombarded the city as a punishment to the authorities, and the property and lives of the English residents being imperilled, they declared he had encroached on British domain, as Nicaragua was under the protection of that government. In consequence of his precipitate conduct, serious difficulties were apprehended between England and the United States. In 1861 he resigned his commission to join the Confederate navy, but the war department refused to accept it, struck his name from the rolls, and ordered his arrest. He eluded the authorities, went to the south, and was commissioned commodore in the Confederate navy. In October, 1861, he attacked the National blockading squadron at the passes of the Mississippi, and was appointed flag-captain of the New Orleans station for what was claimed as an important victory. In 1862 he was superseded by Com. William C. Whipple. After the war he became a crier in the city court of Baltimore.

HOLLIS, Thomas, benefactor, b. in England in 1659; d. in London, England, in February, 1731. He was for many years a successful merchant in London, and a bequest made to Harvard college in his uncle's will, of which he was a trustee, first attracted his attention to that seat of learning. After making two considerable donations to the college, he gave in 1721 the fund by which the Hollis professorship of divinity was constituted. He was a Baptist and a Calvinist, required his professor of divinity to be "of sound or orthodox principles," and stipulated that Baptists, who were then in no great favor in New England, should not be excluded from the chair that he had established. In 1727 he also established a professorship of mathematics and philosophy, and his donations amounted at that time to £4,900 in Massachusetts currency. He also gave books for the library, and a set of Hebrew and Greek types for printing.—His brothers, **John** and **Nathaniel,** were also donors to the college.—His nephew and heir, **Thomas,** son of Nathaniel, d. in 1735, also gave money, books, and philosophical apparatus to the college.—**Thomas,** son of the second Thomas, b. in London, England, in 1720; d. in Corsecombe, Dorset, England, in 1774, followed literary pursuits, and did much to propagate the principles of civil and religious liberty. Among his gifts to Harvard college was a donation of books that were valued at £1,400. He is said to have given away half his large fortune for benevolent purposes. He was a zealous promoter of the spirit of freedom in America, and aided in republishing the political treatises of Mayhew, Otis, and John Adams. His memoirs, compiled by the Rev. Francis Blackburn, archdeacon of Cleveland, were published in 1780 in two quartos, with engravings, by Thomas Brand Hollis, also a benefactor of Harvard.—Other members of the Hollis family were also liberal donors to Harvard college, and one of the halls of that institution is named in their honor.

HOLLISTER, Gideon Hiram, author, b. in Washington, Conn., 14 Dec., 1817; d. in Litchfield, Conn., 24 March, 1881. He was graduated in 1840 at Yale, where he was class poet, studied law in Litchfield with Origen S. Seymour, and after a brief stay in Woodbury, Conn., practised in the former town. He was clerk of courts there in 1843–'52, and in 1856 was chosen to the state senate, where he was instrumental in procuring the election of James Dixon to the U. S. senate. President Johnson appointed him consul-general and U. S. minister at Hayti in 1868, and he served till 1869, when he removed to Stratford, Conn., and practised law in Bridgeport, but in 1876 returned to Litchfield. He was elected to the legislature in 1880, and made a speech on the New York boundary question that was published and attracted much attention. Mr. Hollister was an enthusiastic student of the English classics. The acting copyright of his tragedy "Thomas à Becket" is owned by Edwin Booth, but it was produced only three times. His poem "Andersonville" acquired considerable popularity during the civil war. He published "Mount Hope," an historical romance of King Philip's war (New York, 1851); a "History of Connecticut" (2 vols., New Haven, 1855); and

"Thomas à Becket, a Tragedy, and Other Poems" (Boston, 1866). After his death appeared "Kinley Hollow," a novel (New York, 1882).

HOLLOWAY, David P., commissioner of patents, b. in Waynesville, Warren co., Ohio, 6 Dec., 1809; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 Sept., 1883. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati in 1813, and learned the printer's trade at Richmond, Ind. In 1833 he purchased "The Richmond Palladium," and was its editor for several years. He was a member of the state legislature in 1843, of the state senate in 1844–'53, and was then elected a representative in congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1857. He was commissioner of patents from 28 March, 1861, till 17 Aug., 1865.

HOLLOWAY, James Montgomery, physician, b. in Lexington, Ky., 14 July, 1834. He was educated at Oakland college, Miss., and Centre college, Danville, Ky., and in 1857 was graduated in medicine at the University of Louisiana. He practised at Vernon, Madison co., Miss., and in 1861–'5 served as a surgeon in the Confederate army. In 1863 he was senior medical officer, and appointed president of the medical examining board of all the hospitals in Richmond. He was professor of anatomy in Louisville college, Ky., in 1865–'6, of physiology in 1866–'7, in 1867–'70 held the chair of physiology and medical jurisprudence in the Kentucky school of medicine, from 1870 till 1874 was professor of physiology and clinical surgery in Louisville medical college, and from 1874 till 1877 professor of surgery in the hospital college of the medical department of Central university, Kentucky. He has written much for medical periodicals.

HOLLOWAY, Laura Carter, author, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 22 Aug., 1848. She was graduated at the Nashville female seminary in 1862, since that time has continually engaged in literary work, has edited the "Home Library Magazine" in Chicago, Ill., and for twelve years was associate editor of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." In 1862 she married Junius B. Holloway, of Richmond, Ky. Her published works include "Ladies of the White House" (New York, 1870); "An Hour with Charlotte Brontë" (1883); "The Hearthstone, or Life at Home" (Philadelphia, 1883); "The Mothers of Great Men and Women" (New York, 1884); "The Home in Poetry" (1884); "Chinese Gordon" (1885); "Howard, the Christian Hero" (1885); "Adelaide Neilson, a Biography" (1885); and "The Buddhist Diet Book" (1887).

HOLLS, George Charles, clergyman, b. in Darmstadt, Germany, 26 Feb., 1824; d. in Mount Vernon, N. Y., 12 Aug., 1886. He was educated at Darmstadt and at Strasburg, and at an early age he became assistant to Dr. Wichern, founder of the "Rauhe Haus," near Hamburg. When he was twenty-five years of age he was placed in charge of the government charities in the province of Upper Silesia, and while holding this office organized the work of relief during the famine of 1848–'9 in that province, having at one time 4,000 destitute children under his charge. He resigned in 1851 and came to this country, where, after teaching for several years in Ohio, he was appointed superintendent of the Lutheran orphan farm-school at Zelienople, Pa. He remained there until 1866, when he took charge of the newly founded Wartburg farm-school near Mount Vernon, N. Y. In August, 1885, failing health compelled him to resign, and he afterward lived in retirement till his death.

HOLLY, James Theodore Augustus, P. E. bishop of Hayti, b. in Washington, D. C., 3 Oct., 1829. His parents were colored and Roman Catholics. His great-great-grandfather was an Englishman named Holly, while his mother was descended from an Irishwoman named Butler. He was educated at public and private schools and by tutors in Washington, New York city, Buffalo, and Detroit. In 1851 he withdrew from the Roman Catholic and entered the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1852–'3 he was associate editor of "The Voice of the Fugitive," a weekly paper, published at Windsor, Canada West, and in 1854 was principal of a public school in Buffalo. He studied theology, and was ordered deacon, 17 June, 1855, and ordained presbyter, 2 Jan., 1856. He was rector of St. Luke's church, New Haven, Conn., from 1856 till 1861, when he was sent to Hayti as a missionary. He served as consul for Liberia at Port-au-Prince from 1864 till 1874, in which year he was made missionary bishop of Hayti by the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1878 Bishop Holly went to England as a delegate to the Lambeth conference. He received the degree of D. D. from Howard university, Washington, D. C., in 1874, and that of LL. D. from Liberia college, Monrovia, in 1882. He has contributed to the "Church," the "Church Eclectic," and the "African Methodist Church" reviews.

HOLM, John Campanius, Swedish clergyman, b. in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1601; d. there, 17 Sept., 1683. He sailed with Gov. Printz from Gottenburg, 1 Nov., 1642, and arrived at Fort Christina, on the Delaware, 15 Feb., 1643, where he entered on his duties as chaplain to the Swedish colony, and continued to officiate in this capacity during six years. Prior to his coming he had been preceptor of the orphans' seminary in Stockholm. Under his ministry in the colony a church was erected at Tinicum, the seat of government, and was consecrated by him, 4 Sept., 1646. This was the first house of worship that was erected within the limits of Pennsylvania. He manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians, and performed missionary work among them. They visited his house and came to hear him preach. To further his work he applied himself to learning their language, into which he here began the task of translating Luther's catechism. His labors in New Sweden ended in May, 1648, when he sailed for home in the ship "Swan," arriving at Stockholm on 4 July following. On his return to Sweden he was made chaplain to the admiralty, and afterward rector at Upland, where he completed his translation of the catechism into the language of the Delawares, or Lenni-Lenape, which is probably the first translation of any work into an Indian language of this country. It was published in the Delaware and Swedish languages (Stockholm, 1696), together with a vocabulary, a copy of which is in the library of the American philosophical society. In the translation he accommodates the Lord's Prayer to the circumstances of the Indians by substituting for "daily bread" "a plentiful supply of venison and corn." He was buried in the church of Frost Hults, where there is a monument to his memory. — His grandson, **Thomas Campanius,** published a history of New Sweden, known as "Campanius's," which is largely made up, it is said, of data that were obtained from his grandfather, and partly, too, it is supposed, from information that was given verbally by him to the author.

HOLMAN, Jesse Lynch, jurist, b. in Danville, Ky., 24 Oct., 1784; d. in Aurora, Ind., 28 March, 1842. His father was killed by the Indians while defending a block-house in which he had sought shelter with his family. With limited opportunities of education the son displayed in early life an interest in literary pursuits, and before he reached

his twenty-first year was the author of a novel entitled "Errors of Education," which he published in two volumes under the auspices of Henry Clay, in whose office he studied law. In 1808 he removed with his family to the territory of Indiana, and soon afterward was appointed judge of one of the two judicial circuits into which the territory was then divided. In 1813 he was a member of the territorial legislature, and in 1814 he was the president of the territorial council. On the admission of Indiana into the Union in 1816 he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, and held the office fourteen years. In 1835 he was appointed by President Jackson U. S. district judge for Indiana, which office he held till his death. Judge Holman was identified with the early history of the Baptists of Indiana, and served as pastor of a church in Aurora from 1834 till his death. He was president of the Western Baptist publication and Sunday-school society, and of the state conventions of the Baptist church from 1837 till his death. He took an active part in the establishment of Indiana college, now the university of the state, and was one of the founders of Franklin college, the chief Baptist institution of learning in Indiana. He left a large collection of manuscripts which have not yet been published.—His son, **William Steele,** congressman, b. in Dearborn county, Ind., 6 Sept., 1822, received a common-school education, was in Franklin college, Ind., for two years, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Aurora, Ind. He was judge of probate from 1843 till 1846, prosecuting attorney in 1847–'9, a member of the State constitutional convention of 1850, and of the state legislature in 1851–'2. He was judge of the court of common pleas from 1852 till 1856, was then elected to congress as a Democrat, and has been nominated fourteen times, suffering only three defeats, in 1854, 1876, and 1878, and serving, with those exceptions, from 1859 to the present time (1887). He has been an uncompromising enemy of trickery, and has won the name of the "Great Objector" from his fearlessness in opposing doubtful measures and the schemes of lobbyists. He is thoroughly versed in the statutes, and takes cognizance of every important bill that is before the house.

HOLMAN, Joseph George, actor, b. in England in 1764; d. in Rockaway, L. I., 24 May, 1817. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and intended for the church. During his college course he joined a Thespian society, and became so deeply interested in acting that he turned his attention to the stage. After preparatory study and practice in country play-houses, Holman, on 26 Oct., 1784, made his appearance at Covent Garden theatre, London, in the character of Romeo, followed by other personifications, with much success. He then spent several years as a player in Scotland and Ireland, part of the time as director of the Dublin theatre. In 1798 he married a daughter of Frederick Hamilton; but his wife died in 1810, and he returned to London in 1812 and appeared at the Haymarket theatre with his daughter. At the close of this engagement father and daughter came to this country, making their first appearance at the New York Park theatre in "The Provoked Husband." From there they made the usual tour to Boston, Albany, and Philadelphia. For a single season Holman leased the Philadelphia Walnut street theatre, and toward the close of his career unsuccessfully managed the Charleston, S. C., theatre. He returned to New York city from the south impoverished and broken in health, and for most of the time thereafter continued unemployed. Holman rose to much distinction in juvenile tragedy and high-comedy parts, in some of which he had no equal on the London stage. Some of his best renderings were Hamlet, Edgar in "King Lear," Benedict, Lord Townley, Mr. Oakley, and Duke Aranza. He had more ease and finish than intensity, was a studious performer, and a well-bred, scholarly man. Six or seven plays came from his pen that were acted on a few occasions, but never published.—Holman's second wife, b. in England about 1798; d. in New York city, 1 Sept., 1859, was a Miss Lattimer. Holman engaged her to come from England and join his troupe at the Charleston theatre. On the return of the company to New York city she was married to Holman, 22 May, 1817, two days before he died. Her second marriage was with Isaac S. Clason, and her third, in 1824, to Charles W. Sandford, a lawyer and general of militia. After this event she retired from the stage and concert-room for about two years. At her instigation, Gen. Sandford, in 1826, became lessee of the new Lafayette theatre, when she resumed her former dramatic efforts. After the destruction of that play-house by fire, Mrs. Holman, retaining her professional name, performed occasionally in various cities, and in June, 1832, made her last appearance at the Park theatre in New York city as Maria in "Of Age To-morrow." On a single occasion, in 1838, she came forward for her husband's benefit, at the New York National theatre, as Susan in the play of "Perfection." Mrs. Holman was an attractive singing actress, and frequently appeared with success in concerts and oratorios. Her renderings of "The Soldier Tired of War's Alarms" and Bishop's "Echo Song" were greatly admired.

HOLME, John, poet, b. in England; d. in Salem, N. J., in 1701. He came to this country about 1685, settled in Philadelphia, and in 1687–'9 was one of the justices. He left in manuscript a long and interesting poem entitled "A True Relation of the Flourishing State of Pennsylvania," which was preserved by his descendants and published for the first time in "Bulletin of Historical Collections" (Philadelphia, 1845–'7, vol. v.).

HOLME, Thomas, civil engineer, b. in Waterford, Ireland, in 1625; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1695. He was commissioned, 18 April, 1682, by William Penn to be surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, being designated in the commission as "my loving friend, Capt. Thomas Holme." From this mention it is inferred that Holme had served in the land or naval forces of England, and possibly under Penn's father, the admiral. He sailed for Pennsylvania in the ship "Amity" four days after his appointment, and immediately on his arrival in the province entered on the duties of his office, in the performance of which he engaged until his death. His map of the "Province of Pennsylvania," together with his "Portraiture of the City of Philadelphia," published extensively in Europe in 1683–'4, has made his name familiar to every student of American history. On Penn's arrival in the province, 28 Oct., 1682, he appointed Holme to be one of his councillors, and Holme sat with the lord proprietor in his first court, held 3 Nov., 1682, at New Castle; in his first legislative assembly, held on 7 Dec., at Chester; and in the first council that was held at Philadelphia, 10 March, 1683. He continued a member of the council, and, by virtue of this office, a member of each legislature that met up to the time of his death, and served on many important committees, among which were a committee "to prepare the charter," in 1683; a committee "to Looke into the Actions of ye Lord

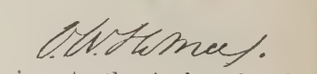
Baltimore, and to draw up a Declaration to hinder his Illegal proceedings," in 1684; and a committee "to draw up a charter for Philadelphia to be made a Burrough," in 1684. As president of the council he was frequently in 1685 acting governor of the province. In 1682 he was one of those who, in Penn's behalf, treated with the Indians "about land and a firm league of peace." He read to the Indians, through an interpreter, Penn's second letter to them; and, according to a recent authority, "the actual treaty for the lands of the present Philadelphia and adjacent country, out to the Susquehanna, was made in the year 1685 by Thomas Holme, as president of the council in the absence of William Penn, who had gone to England."

HOLMES, Abiel, clergyman, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 24 Dec., 1763; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 4 June, 1837. John Holmes settled in Woodstock, Conn., in 1686. His grandson, David, father of Abiel, served as a captain of British troops in the French war, and was afterward a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Abiel was graduated at Yale in 1783, became a tutor there, and at the same time studied theology. In 1785 he was settled as a pastor in Midway, Ga., but six years later he resigned, and in 1792 he was settled over the first parish in Cambridge, Mass., where he was pastor till September, 1832. In 1817 he delivered a course of lectures on ecclesiastical history, with special reference to New England. He had married for his first wife, in 1790, a daughter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, became his literary executor, and published his life (Boston, 1798). His second wife was a daughter of Oliver Wendell. The examination of Dr. Stiles's manuscripts drew his attention to the subject of early American history, and he wrote "Annals of America" (2 vols., Cambridge, 1805; new ed., brought down to 1820, 1829), which is a standard authority. He was a frequent contributor to the collections of the Massachusetts historical society, the 27th volume of which contains a list of his writings. His home in Cambridge is seen in the accompanying engraving. It was the

birthplace of his son, **Oliver Wendell,** author, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 29 Aug., 1809, who was the third of five children. Among his schoolmates were Alfred Lee, afterward bishop of Delaware, Margaret Fuller, and Richard Henry Dana, Jr. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, where he made his first attempt at versification, a translation from the first book of the Æneid, in heroic couplets. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, among his classmates being William H. Channing, James Freeman Clarke, and Benjamin R. Curtis. He was a contributor to one of the college periodicals, delivered the poem at commencement, and was one of the sixteen members chosen into the Φ B K society. The next year, when it was proposed to break up the old frigate "Constitution," Holmes published in the Boston "Advertiser" his lyrical protest, beginning,

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!"

which was widely copied in the newspapers and circulated in handbills, saving the ship from destruction and giving the young poet a reputation. He studied law for a year at the law-school in Cambridge, and at that time produced some of his best-known humorous pieces, including "Evening by a Tailor" and "The Height of the Ridiculous." In 1833, with Epes Sargent and Park Benjamin, he contributed to a gift-book, entitled "The Harbinger," the profits of which were given to the Asylum for the blind. But his hereditary instincts appear to have been for the profession of medicine, and he studied under Dr. James Jackson and then spent three years chiefly in Paris. He received his degree in 1836, and in the same year published his first volume of poems (Boston), which contained forty-five pieces, including, besides those already named, "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," read before the Φ B K society; "The Last Leaf"; "My Aunt"; "The Treadmill Song"; and "The September Gale." In 1839 he was chosen professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth. In 1840 he married Amelia Lee, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and soon afterward he resigned his professorship at Dartmouth in order to devote himself to practice in Boston. In 1849 he established a summer home at Pittsfield, Mass. Hawthorne at that time was living at Lenox, a few miles away, and in his "Hall of Fantasy," after describing an ideal group of poets, he says: "In the most vivacious of these I recognized Holmes." In 1847 he succeeded Dr. John C. Warren as professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard. About the same time he became a lyceum lecturer. Dr. Holmes had gained three of the Boylston prizes for medical dissertations, and his three essays were published together (Boston, 1838). His other scientific works include an edition of "Marshall Hall's Theory and Practice of Medicine," with Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1839); "Lectures on Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions" (1842); "Report on Medical Literature," in the "Transactions" of the National medical association (1848); "Puerperal Fever as a Private Pestilence," a pamphlet (1855); "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science" (1861); and "Border Lines in some Provinces of Medical Science" (1862). Several of these have been reissued in one volume with the title "Medical Essays" (1883). His successive volumes of poetry have borne the titles "Urania" (1846); "Astræa: the Balance of Illusions" (1850); "Songs in Many Keys" (1861); "Songs of Many Seasons" (1875); and "The Iron Gate" (1880). There are several collected editions, and some of the pieces have been issued singly with sumptuous illustrations. When the "Atlantic Monthly" was established, in the autumn of 1857, Dr. Holmes became one of the first contributors,



and by many readers was esteemed the most brilliant of all that notable galaxy. His first contributions were in the form of a series of conversational papers entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," in which were included some of the finest of his poems. The "Autocrat" was followed by a similar series, "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," and, after an interval, by "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table," each of which on its completion in the magazine was issued in book-form (1859, 1860, 1872). These papers, he tells us in his preface, were the fulfilment of a plan that was conceived twenty-five years before, when he published in the "New England Magazine" two articles with the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table." Dr. Holmes also wrote two novels, which were first published serially, "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny" (2 vols., 1861), and "The Guardian Angel" (2 vols., 1868), which are remarkable rather as character-studies than for dramatic power. His other prose works are "Soundings from the Atlantic," a collection of essays (1864); "Mechanism in Thought and Morals" (1871); memoirs of John Lothrop Motley (1879) and Ralph Waldo Emerson (1884); "A Mortal Antipathy" (1885); and "Our Hundred Days in Europe" (1887). Dr. Holmes has been successful in every kind of literature that he has undertaken, but his most brilliant and popular work is in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," while his longest lived is probably in his poems. In these the expression is so admirably clear that the reader does not always immediately appreciate the depth of the thought. His own favorite among his serious poems is said to be "The Chambered Nautilus"; but "The Voiceless," "Sun and Shadow," and several of his patriotic lyrics, easily take rank with it. Some of his satirical pieces, like "The Moral Bully," are as sharp as the most merciless critic could desire, while many of his purely humorous ones, like "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay," are already classic. As a poet of occasions it is doubtful if he has ever had an equal. The publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly" gave a breakfast in his honor on his seventieth birthday, 29 Aug., 1879, at which many literary celebrities were present, and he read his poem of "The Iron Gate," written for the occasion. His life has been written by Walter S. Kennedy (Boston, 1883), and also by Emma E. Brown (1884), in a volume to which is appended a complete bibliography of his publications.—Oliver Wendell's son, **Oliver Wendell,** jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 March, 1841, was educated at Harvard. He entered the National service as lieutenant in the 20th regiment of Massachusetts infantry in 1861, was wounded severely at Ball's Bluff, at Antietam, and at the second battle of Fredericksburg, and was mustered out with the rank of captain in June, 1864. He had been offered a commission as lieutenant-colonel in 1863, but declined promotion. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised in Boston. In 1882 he was professor in the law-school of Harvard, and in the same year was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the state. He has edited Kent's "Commentaries" (Boston, 1873), and is the author of "The Common Law" (1881) and of numerous articles and addresses.

HOLMES, Andrew Fernando, physician, b. in Cadiz, Spain, in 1797; d. in Montreal, Canada, in September, 1860. His father was on his way to Canada when the vessel in which he sailed was captured by the French, and taken as a prize to Cadiz, where Andrew was born. The family reached Canada in 1801. The son studied medicine with a physician in Montreal and at the universities of Edinburgh and Paris, returned to Canada in 1819, and practised in Montreal. In 1824 he aided in founding the Montreal school of medicine, which, after the establishment of McGill university in 1828, became the medical department of that institution. He filled the chairs of materia medica and chemistry till 1836, then that of chemistry alone till 1842, was subsequently professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and from 1854 until he died was dean of the faculty. He was one of the founders of the Natural history society in Montreal, and gained a reputation as a naturalist. His herbarium of Canadian plants he presented to the museum of the university.

HOLMES, David, governor of Mississippi, b. in Frederick county, Va.; d. in Washington, Miss., 20 Aug., 1832. He represented a Virginian district in congress from 1797 till 1809, when he was appointed governor of the territory of Mississippi. On the organization of the state government he was elected governor, and served from 1817 till 1819. In the following year he was elected to the U. S. senate from Mississippi, in place of Walter Leake, resigned, and served from 13 Nov., 1820, till he resigned in 1825.

HOLMES, David, clergyman, b. in Newburg, N. Y., in 1810; d. in Battle Ground, Mich., in 1873. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1834, and was connected with the Oneida and afterward with the southern Illinois conference. In 1860 he became principal of the Battle Ground, Mich., collegiate institute, and in 1867 of the Northwestern Indiana college. From 1868 till his death he was again in the ministry in the northwestern Indiana conference. He edited "The Mirror of the Soul" and "The Christian Preacher," and was the author of "Pure Gold in its Native Loveliness" (Auburn, 1851), and of a "Discussion upon the Atonement, Universal Salvation, and Endless Punishment."

HOLMES, Gabriel, governor of North Carolina, b. in Sampson county, N. C., in 1769; d. near Clinton, N. C., 26 Sept., 1829. He was educated under a clergyman in Iredell county, N. C., and at Harvard, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Clinton, N. C. He sat in the legislature from 1793 till 1813. In 1821 that body elected him governor of the state, and at the close of his term he was chosen a member of congress, and re-elected for the following term, serving from 3 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1829. He was re-elected a second time, but died before taking his seat.—His son, **Theophilus Hunter,** soldier, b. in Sampson county, N. C., in 1804; d. near Fayetteville, N. C., 21 June, 1880, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, served on the western frontier, and as lieutenant and captain of infantry in the Florida war, the occupation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, receiving the brevet of major for gallantry in the engagements before Monterey. He was commissioned major on 3 March, 1855, took part in the Navajo expedition of 1858–'9, and was superintendent of the general recruiting service when the civil war began. He went on leave of absence to North Carolina, where he owned large estates, resigned his commission on 22 April, 1861, and was at once made a brigadier-general in the service of the state. He organized many of the North Carolina regiments, and selected their commanding officers. When North Carolina joined the Confederacy he was commissioned a brigadier-general by the Confederate government. He commanded at Aquia Creek, and was engaged in the various campaigns of northern Virginia, rising to be major-general in the Confederate army. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the com-

mand of the trans-Mississippi department, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. He was tendered a commission as lieutenant-general while there, and at first declined, but accepted when Jefferson Davis pressed it upon him a second time. In March, 1863, he was at his own request relieved in the command of the department by Gen. E. Kirby Smith. He attacked Helena, Ark., on 3 July, 1863, and was driven back with heavy losses.

HOLMES, George Frederick, educator, b. in Demerara, British Guiana, in 1820. He was educated in Durham university, England, came to the United States at the age of eighteen, and was a teacher in Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar of South Carolina by a special act of the legislature before he had been naturalized. He was assistant editor of the "Southern Review" for some time. He became a professor in Richmond college, Va., in 1845, in 1846 president of the University of Mississippi, and in 1847 professor of history, political economy, and international law in William and Mary college. In 1857 he was chosen professor of history and literature in the University of Virginia. He is the author of a series of text-books that were used in southern schools, for which they were especially designed.

HOLMES, Isaac Edward, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 6 April, 1796; d. there, 24 Feb., 1867. He was prepared for college by his cousin, Christopher E. Gadsden, and graduated at Yale in 1815, was admitted to the bar in Charleston in 1818, and became a successful lawyer. He entered the legislature in 1826, and during the nullification crisis of 1832–'3 was a leader of the extreme state-rights party, and one of the founders of the South Carolina association. The proposition that the state should nullify the tariff first emanated from him. He engaged in planting for a time. In 1838 he was sent to congress, and was an active member of the house till 1850, serving as chairman of the committee on commerce, and afterward of that on naval affairs. He then removed to California, and practised law from 1851 till January, 1861, when, on learning of the passage of the ordinance of secession, he returned to South Carolina. He passed through Washington, and, in several interviews with William H. Seward and Gen. Winfield Scott, endeavored to avert the civil war. After the close of hostilities he was appointed a commissioner of the state to confer with the Federal government. He was the author of the "Recreations of George Taletell," consisting of stories, essays, and descriptive sketches (Charleston, 1822), and, in conjunction with Robert J. Turnbull, published a volume of political essays in favor of state rights, under the signature of "Caroliniensis" (1826).

HOLMES, John, Canadian senator, b. in Rossshire, Scotland, in March, 1789; d. in 1870. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1803, and sat in the assembly of that province from 1836 till 1847, and from 1851 till 1858. From the latter date he was a legislative councillor until 1867, when he became a senator of the Dominion.—His son, **Simon H.,** journalist, b. at East River, Pictou, N. S., in 1843, was educated at the grammar-school, New Glasgow, and at Pictou academy, and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1865. He was elected to the provincial parliament for Pictou, N. S., and represented it from 1871 till 1882. He has been editor and proprietor of the Pictou "Colonial Standard" for many years.

HOLMES, John, senator, b. in Kingston, Mass., in March, 1773; d. in Portland, Me., 7 July, 1843. He was graduated at Brown in 1796, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1799, and settled in Alfred, Me. He practised with success, was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1802–'3, and took an active part in the debates. He was a member of the state senate from 1813 till 1817, when he was chosen to congress as a Democrat from Massachusetts, and served until the admission of Maine as a state. He was a member of the convention to form a state constitution, and chairman of the committee that drafted it, and was elected a senator in congress from Maine in 1820, and re-elected for a full term the following year. He was appointed by the legislature a commissioner to devise and report a system of government for the state prison and to revise the criminal code of the state. On the resignation of Albion K. Parris in 1827, he was again elected to the U. S. senate, serving till 1833. In 1835–'8 he was a member of the state house of representatives. In 1841 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Maine. He published "The Statesman, or Principles of Legislation and Law" (Augusta, 1840).

HOLMES, John, Canadian educator, b. in Windsor, Vt., in 1799; d. in Lorette, near Quebec, Canada, in 1852. He was preparing to enter the ministry of the Wesleyan church, when he became a convert to Roman Catholicism. He subsequently studied philosophy and theology in the seminary of Montreal, and was a professor for some time in Nicolet college. While there he was ordained priest, and appointed assistant to the curé of Berthier, after leaving which parish he was a missionary to the eastern townships. In 1828 he entered the seminary of Quebec as professor, was elected a director, and soon became principal. He was the first to introduce the study of Greek into the seminary, and created a sensation by the introduction of dramatic performances, music, and dialogues in public examinations. He was commissioned in 1836, by the provincial government, to inquire into the system of normal schools in Europe and the United States, and to procure teachers and apparatus for the new normal school at Montreal, which was opened upon his return to Canada in 1837. The insurrection and the suspension of the constitution, however, soon forced its projectors to close the institution, and it was not reopened until twenty years afterward. In 1838 a domestic affliction led him to live thenceforth in seclusion, and he appeared only to deliver a course of Lenten lectures, which was published as "Conférences de Notre Dame de Quebec" (1850). He published also a "Manuel abrégé de géographie moderne" (revised ed., Quebec, 1870).

HOLMES, John McClellan, clergyman, b. in Livingston, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1834. He was the son of an eminent minister of the Reformed church, and was graduated at Williams in 1853, and at the New Brunswick theological seminary in 1857. He became pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1859, of the Reformed church in Hudson, N. Y., in 1865, and in 1877 of the State street Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y. He was for several years a member of the educational and missionary boards of the Reformed church, president of the general synod in 1876, a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh in 1877, and moderator of the Presbyterian synod of New York in 1884. He was also for some time an associate editor of the "Christian Intelligencer," and has contributed largely to the religious press. Many of his sermons have been published.

HOLMES, Mary Jane, author, b. in Brookfield, Mass. Her father was a brother of the

Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D. She taught in a district school at the age of thirteen. She married Daniel Holmes, a lawyer, and, after their marriage, they settled in Versailles, Ky. Her first novel, "Tempest and Sunshine" (New York, 1854), pictured southern society. This was followed by "The English Orphans" (1855). These were received with moderate favor as the first efforts of a young writer, but grew in popularity. She has published (1887) twenty-eight novels and collections of stories. With the possible exception of Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe, no female author of America has received so large profits from her copyrights. Some of her books attained a sale of 50,000 copies. Her stories treat of domestic life, and, without having an avowedly moral purpose, are pure in tone and free from sensational incidents. Mrs. Holmes ultimately made Brockport, N. Y., her residence. Many of her stories, before being issued in book-form, appeared as serials in the New York "Weekly." She has published, besides the volumes already mentioned, "The Homestead on the Hillside, and other Tales" (Auburn, 1855); "Lena Rivers" (1856); "Meadow Brook" (New York, 1857); "Dora Deane, or the East India Uncle," and "Maggie Miller, or Hagar's Secret" (1858); "Cousin Maude" and "Rosamond" (1860); "Marian Grey" (1863); "Hugh Worthington" (1863); "Darkness and Daylight" (1864); "The Cameron Pride, or Purified by Suffering" (1867); "The Christmas Font," a story for young folks (1868); "Rose Mather, a Tale of the War" (1868); "Ethelyn's Mistake" (1869); "Millbank" (1871); "Edna Browning" (1872); "West Lawn, and the Rector of St. Mark's" (1874); "Mildred" (1877); "Daisy Thornton" (1878); "Forest House" (1879); "Chateau d'Or" (1880); "Red Bird" (1880); "Madeline" (1881); "Queenie Hatherton" (1883); "Christmas Stories" (1884); "Bessie's Fortune" (1885); and "Gretchen" (1887).

HOLMES, Nathaniel, author, b. in Peterboro, N. H., 2 July, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard in 1837, studied in the Harvard law-school, was admitted to the bar in Boston, Mass., in 1839, and began practice in St. Louis. He was circuit attorney for that city in 1846, and one of the judges of the supreme court of Missouri in 1865–'8. From 1868 till 1872 he filled the Royall professorship of law in Harvard. From 1857 to 1883 he was corresponding secretary and one of the editors of the "Transactions" of the Academy of science of St. Louis. In 1883 he retired from business and returned to Cambridge, Mass. He is the author of a work on "The Authorship of Shakespeare," in which he strongly advocates the theory that Francis Bacon was the author of the Shakespearian dramas (New York, 1866; enlarged ed., Boston, 1886).

HOLMES, William Henry, geologist, b. in Harrison county, Ohio, 1 Dec., 1846. He was graduated at the McNeely normal college in 1870, after which, for two years, he was engaged in teaching in normal schools. In 1872 he was appointed assistant on the U. S. geological survey, and spent eight years in field-work and explorations in the Rocky mountain region under Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, and later under Maj. John W. Powell. Subsequently he spent a year abroad in travel and study, and in 1882 visited Mexico in pursuit of archæological knowledge. In 1881, when the survey was established on its present basis, he was made geologist in charge of the division of illustrations. In this capacity he has acquired considerable reputation as a painter in water-colors, and has furnished numerous illustrations and panoramas of the scenery of the far west that have been used in the reports of the geological survey. Mr. Holmes has edited Hayden's "Atlas of Colorado," that of the "Yellowstone Country," the 11th and 12th annual reports of the geological survey, and other geological publications; and he has contributed geological reports for Hayden's annual reports of 1874–'6 and 1878, and numerous papers on aboriginal American art and archæology to the Smithsonian institution, which have been published in the annual reports of the bureau of ethnology.

HOLST, Hermann Eduard von, historian, b. in Fellin, Livonia, 19 June, 1841. He studied history in the universities of Dorpat and Heidelberg, and was made doctor at the latter in 1865. In 1866 he settled in St. Petersburg, but in consequence of a pamphlet on an attempt on the life of the emperor, which he published at Leipsic while travelling abroad, his return to Russia was forbidden. He decided to emigrate to the United States in July of the same year, and settled in New York, where, in the autumn of 1869, he became assistant editor, under Alexander J. Schem, of the "Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexicon." His German work on "Louis XIV." appeared in Leipsic soon after he arrived in the United States. He subsequently became a contributor to several American journals. He was called to a professorship of history in Strasburg university in 1872, and in 1874 was given the chair of modern history at Freiburg. Afterward he revisited the United States, and lectured at Johns Hopkins university. His principal work is "Verfassung und Demokratie der vereinigten Staaten von Amerika," the first volume of which appeared in Berlin and Düsseldorf in 1873, and the second in 1878; translated by J. J. Lalor and A. B. Mason under the title "The Constitutional and Political History of the United States, 1750–1833" (5 vols., Chicago, 1876–'85). He is also the author of the life of John C. Calhoun in the "American Statesmen" series (Boston, 1882), and "The Constitutional Law of the United States of America" (Chicago, 1887).

HOLSTEIN, or **DUCOUDRAY-HOLSTEIN, La Fayette Villaume,** soldier, b. in Germany in 1763; d. in Albany, N. Y., 23 April, 1839. He was a general in the French army under Napoleon, and, after the overthrow of the latter, went to South America, where he served under Gen. Simon Bolivar, but, removing to the United States afterward, settled in Albany, N. Y., where he became a teacher of languages in the academy, and edited "The Zodiac." He is the author of "Recollections of an Officer of the Empire"; "Histoire de Bolivar," continued by A. Viollet (Paris, 1831); "Memoirs of Lafayette" (New York, 1824); and "The New French Reader" (Albany, 1836).

HOLT, John, printer, b. in Williamsburg, Va., in 1721; d. in New York city, 30 Jan., 1784. After failing as a merchant and serving as mayor of Williamsburg, he removed to New York in 1759, and with James Parker established "The Gazette and Post Boy." In 1766 he founded the "New York Journal," "containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestick." The heading of this paper was ornamented with the king's arms, which were afterward discarded for the famous device of a snake cut into parts, with "Unite or Die" for a motto, and in 1775 the snake appeared joined and coiled, with the tail in his mouth, forming a double ring; within the coil was a pillar standing on Magna Charta and surmounted by the liberty-cap. In 1770 Holt established a printing-press in Norfolk, Va., which after the Declaration of Independence did good service in the patriot cause. In 1775 Lord Dunmore made Norfolk the rendezvous of

the British fleet, sent soldiers and sailors into the town, under cover of the squadron, carried away Holt's printing-press, and took two of his men prisoners. Holt induced the timid corporation of Norfolk to send a letter of remonstrance to Dunmore, who replied that he had done them good service by depriving them of the means of poisoning their minds by rebellious doctrines, and that cowardice alone prevented their protest when the types were carried to the fleet. Holt then left the city and went to Williamsburg, where he avenged himself by writing and printing a severe attack on Dunmore. Returning to New York, he again became an editor of the "Journal," but was obliged to fly when the British army entered in September, 1776. Taking his little press with him, he resided at Fishkill, Esopus, Hudson, and other retired points along the Hudson, continuing to issue his paper until the conclusion of peace. While in Esopus he published Gen. Burgoyne's proclamation of 29 June, 1777, and in Poughkeepsie the first authentic account of the Wyoming massacre, which he received from the fugitives themselves. Returning to New York, he published his paper under the new title of "The Independent Gazette, or New York Journal." Isaiah Thomas says of him: "Holt was a man of ardent feeling, and a high churchman, but a firm Whig, a good writer, and a warm advocate for the cause of his country." His tomb may still be seen in St. Paul's church-yard, New York city.

HOLT, John Saunders, author, b. in Mobile, Ala., 5 Dec., 1826; d. in Natchez, Miss., 27 Feb., 1886. He removed with his father, when an infant, to Woodville, Miss., and was educated in New Orleans and Centre college, Danville, Ky. In 1846 he joined a Mississippi regiment of volunteers under Col. Jefferson Davis, and served as a private in the Mexican war, receiving honorable mention for bravery at Buena Vista. After studying law, he was licensed to practise in Woodville, Miss., in 1848, and resided there until his removal to New Orleans in 1851. He returned to Woodville in 1857, and throughout the civil war served as lieutenant in the Confederate army. At its close he resumed the practice of law. His novels, which are intended to portray various phases of southern character, are written under the pen-name of "Abraham Page," and are entitled "The Life of Abraham Page, Esq." (Philadelphia, 1868); "What I know about Ben Eccles, by Abraham Page" (1869); and "The Quines" (1870).

HOLT, Joseph, jurist, b. in Breckenridge county, Ky., 6 Jan., 1807. He was educated at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, and at Centre college, Danville, and in 1828 began to practise law at Elizabethtown, Ky. He removed to Louisville in 1832, was attorney for the Jefferson circuit in 1833, and in 1855 went to Port Gibson, Miss., where he attained eminence in his profession. He became an adherent of Richard M. Johnson, and a speech that he made in Johnson's favor in the National Democratic convention of 1836 made him widely known as an orator. At this time he was counsel for the city of Vicksburg in a celebrated suit involving the claim of the heirs of Newit Vick, founder of the city, to a strip of land along the river-front that Vick had devoted to the public use. He was a frequent opponent of Sergeant S. Prentiss. Holt returned to Louisville in 1842, and after a trip to Europe was appointed commissioner of patents by President Buchanan in 1857. He became postmaster-general in 1859, and when John B. Floyd withdrew from the cabinet in 1860 he assumed charge of the war department. He actively co-operated with Gen. Scott in providing against hostile demonstrations at the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861, and in a report, which was afterward published, described the plot that had been made to seize the capital. Although he had been a Douglas Democrat, Mr. Holt now gave his earnest support to the administration, denounced the policy of "neutrality" in his native state, and advocated the Union cause there and elsewhere. In the latter part of 1861 he was one of the commission that was appointed to investigate the military claims against the Department of the West. President Lincoln made him judge-advocate-general of the army on 3 Sept., 1862, with the rank of colonel, and on the establishment of the bureau of military justice in 1864 he was put at its head with the same title, but with the rank of brigadier-general. He expressed his strong approval of the emancipation proclamation of 1862, and on 26 Aug., 1863, addressed an opinion to Sec. Stanton in which he approved the enlistment and subsequent emancipation of those negroes who, living in states to which the proclamation did not refer, were still in slavery. Judge Holt bore a conspicuous part in various courts-martial and military commissions, especially in that which tried the assassins of President Lincoln. He was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, for "faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the bureau of military justice during the war," and on 1 Dec., 1875, was retired at his own request, being over sixty-two years of age. Since that time he has resided in Washington, D. C.

HOLTON, Luther Hamilton, Canadian statesman, b. in South Leeds, Ont., in October, 1817; d. 14 March, 1880. He removed to Montreal in 1826, where he engaged in business, and was for many years a member of the mercantile firm of Hooker and Holton. Before entering politics he was a member of the corporation of Montreal, repeatedly president of the Board of trade, harbor commissioner, director of the City bank, and held other offices. Mr. Holton represented Montreal in the Canadian assembly from 1854 till 1857, when he was defeated. He was a member for Victoria division in the legislative council of Canada from September, 1862, till May, 1863, when he resigned on being appointed minister of finance, and was elected for Chateaugay, which he represented continuously until his death. He was a member of the executive council of Canada from 2 to 6 Aug., 1858, in the Brown-Dorion or "short administration," and from May, 1863, till March, 1864, in the Sandfield-Macdonald-Dorion administration, holding the portfolio of commissioner of public works in the first and minister of finance in the latter ministry. He represented Montreal Centre in the parliament of Quebec (in which he led the English opposition) from the general election of 1871 till 16 Jan., 1864, when he retired. He was honorary president of the Reform association of the "Parti National" of Montreal, a governor of McGill university, and a member of the Royal institution for the advancement of learning, and was a government director of the Grand Trunk railway from November, 1852, till July, 1857.

HOLTON, Samuel, statesman, b. in Danvers, Mass., 9 June, 1738; d. there, 2 Jan., 1816. For many years he was an eminent physician of Danvers, a member of the legislature previous to the Revolution, and one of the most zealous patriots of his day. He was a delegate to the Essex county convention in 1774, served in the Provincial congresses of 1774–'5, was a member of the committee of safety of July, 1776, and of the superior executive council. He was a delegate to frame the confederation of 1777, a delegate to congress in 1778–'83, and again in 1793–'5, and a member of the State constitutional convention of 1789. He was judge of probate from 1796 till 1815, a member of the council twenty-seven years, and a councillor of the Massachusetts medical society.

HOLYOKE, Edward, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 25 June, 1689; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 1 June, 1769. His grandfather, Rev. Elizur Holyoke, was a representative to the general court. Edward was graduated at Harvard in 1705, became a tutor there in 1712, and a fellow of the corporation the next year. Having prepared himself for the ministry, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Marblehead, Mass., officiating there twenty-one years. In 1737 he was elected president of Harvard. At the first visit of George Whitefield to the college, Dr. Holyoke commended him in his convention sermon of 1741, but on the publication of Whitefield's journal in 1742, in which he reflected on the morals of the college and the want of religious feeling among the faculty, Dr. Holyoke published a pamphlet entitled "The Testimony of the President, Professors, and Students of Harvard against the Rev. George Whitefield and his Conduct," in which he declared Whitefield to be "an enthusiast, an uncharitable person, and deluder of the people," and "an itinerant and extempore preacher." Dr. Holyoke was designated in the will of Paul Dudley to deliver the first Dudleian lecture, and spoke on "Natural Religion," but refused to publish the discourse. He is the author of three volumes of "Sermons" (Cambridge, 1736, 1737, and 1774), and the first poem in "Pietas et Gratulatio" (Cambridge, 1761).

Edward Holyoke

—His son, **Edward Augustus,** physician, b. in Boston, 1 Aug., 1728; d. in Salem, Mass., 21 March, 1829, was graduated at Harvard in 1746, studied medicine, and settling in Salem, Mass., in 1749, was a practitioner there for eighty years. Throughout his career he kept up his classical studies, and was versed in scientific and liberal branches. After his one hundredth year he began a manuscript in which he "proposed to note some of the changes in the manners, dress, dwellings, and employments of the inhabitants of Salem," and at ninety-two he performed a difficult surgical operation successfully. On his one hundredth birthday fifty physicians of Boston and Salem gave him a public dinner, at which he appeared with a firm step, smoked his pipe, and gave an appropriate toast. His voluminous diaries, which he had kept from his youth, were bequeathed to the Massachusetts medical society, of which he was a founder and first president. A memoir of him was published by the Essex medical society (1839).—His son, **Samuel,** musician, b. in Boxford, Mass., 15 Oct., 1762; d. in Concord, N. H., 7 Feb., 1820, went with his family to Salem soon after his birth. He was graduated at Harvard in 1789. At the age of fourteen he composed the hymn-tune "Arnheim," which is still much sung. His first collection of music, "Harmonica Americana," was issued in Boston in 1791. "Fuguing pieces" were omitted on account of the "trifling effect produced by that sort of music." His other collections were "The Massachusetts Compiler" (see HOLDEN, OLIVER) (1795); "The Instrumental Assistant" (2 vols., Exeter, N. H., 1806–'7); and "The Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony" (1809).

HOMANS, John, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1793; d. there, 17 April, 1868. He was graduated at Harvard in 1812, and at the medical department in 1815, and practised in Worcester and in Brookfield, Mass. In 1829 he settled in Boston, for several years was president of the Massachusetts historical society.—His son, **Charles Dudley,** physician, b. in Boston, 5 Dec., 1826; d. in Mount Desert, Me., 2 Sept., 1886, was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and at the medical department in 1849. He settled in Boston, and was surgeon of the Boston city hospital from its foundation. He was president of the Massachusetts medical society in 1884–'6, of the Charitable eye and ear infirmary, and of the Boston humane society.

HOME, Daniel Douglas, spiritualist, b. near Edinburgh, Scotland, 20 March, 1833; d. in Auteuil, France, 21 June, 1886. He was adopted by an aunt, whom he accompanied to the United States in 1840. It is claimed that spiritualistic manifestations attended him from his infancy, but his own earliest recollection dates from a vision in his fourteenth year of a deceased schoolmate. At seventeen he became celebrated as a "medium." He resided at Lebanon, Conn., Newburg and Troy, N. Y., and at Springfield, Mass., where the most remarkable of his spiritualistic manifestations took place. Besides the table-moving, writing, and playing on musical instruments, these manifestations were said to have included the materialization of spirits, the elongation and shortening of his own body, and his handling fire without pain. He claimed to have performed remarkable cures, and to be impervious to disease. In 1853 he went to New York and studied medicine, but did not practise. Removing to London, he remained there several years, making frequent visits to the continent, where he was presented at the courts of Russia, Germany, the Vatican, and France. In 1856 he united with the Roman Catholic church, but was expelled in 1863 for spiritualistic practices. His visit to Russia was made with the elder Dumas, who devoted columns in the newspapers, and even a book, to his praise. In 1858 he married a Russian lady of rank and wealth, who died in 1862, leaving a son, who is said to inherit his father's peculiar power. In 1863 Home went to Italy to study art, visited Florence, and was befriended by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mary Howitt, and many other literary persons, all of whom testified to his honesty, and were witnesses of many inexplicable phenomena. Three years later a wealthy Englishwoman, Mrs. Jane Lyons, as a reward for his services, placed £27,000 in the hands of trustees for his benefit, and on his adding Lyons to his name increased the gift to £33,000. A few years afterward she demanded the return of her money, and when Home refused to give it up he was arrested, and after a trial lost his case. He again

married a Russian lady in 1871, but the alliance proved unhappy, and he died harmlessly insane. Prof. William Crookes, of London, and Victorien Sardou, of Paris, devoted much time to the investigation of the phenomena he produced, and published papers asserting that his practices were not the effect of jugglery. Robert Browning's poem entitled "Mr. Sludge, the Medium," is understood to be a study of Home.

HOMER, Jonathan, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., in October, 1759; d. in Newton, Mass., 13 Feb., 1843. He was graduated at Harvard in 1777, and in 1782 was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Newton, where he remained till his resignation in 1839. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1826. He published, besides occasional sermons, a "Description and History of Newton," in the Massachusetts historical collections, vol. v. (1798). From 1824 till the end of his life he devoted his attention to investigating the sources of the common English version of the Bible. By the examination of the labors of the earlier English translators and of Luther and the German reformers, he reached the conclusion that the work of King James's translators was to a large extent a compilation. He did not publish the results of his biblical studies, but superintended the preparation of an edition of Teal's "Columbian Bible," adding notes and introductions to the several books.

HOMER, William Bradford, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 Jan., 1817; d. in South Berwick, Me., 22 March, 1841. His intellect was remarkably developed at an early age, and at eleven he was acquainted with Latin, modern Greek, and French, speaking the last two languages with fluency. He was graduated at Amherst in 1836, and at Andover theological seminary in 1840, and in the latter year was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in South Berwick, Me., continuing in this charge until his death. His "Writings," with an introductory essay and memoir, were edited by Prof. Edwards A. Park (Boston, 1849).

HOMER Winslow, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Feb., 1836. In 1854 he was placed by his father with a lithographer to learn the business, and remained two years, producing among other works a design that embraced the portraits of the entire senate of Massachusetts. He then engaged in drawing on the block for wood-engravers, and, his work attracting favorable comment, he was invited to remove to New York by a publishing house, for whom he made many drawings. In 1860–'1 he studied in the night-school of the Academy of design, and had a month's instruction in landscape-painting. In 1863 he exhibited for the first time, at the Academy, two pictures on war subjects—"Home, Sweet Home," and "The Last Goose at Yuletown." These pictures made a strong impression on the public. In 1865 he exhibited "Prisoners at the Front." The characters in this scene are all portraits, and at the Paris salon of 1867 was one of the few American pictures that received favorable comment. He spent the year 1867 in Paris, studying without a master from life models, but received a great impulse from the paintings of John La Farge. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1864, and an academician the following year. Mr. Homer's pictures have the merit of genuine motive and aim. He paints life as he sees it, and is rigidly faithful to his own perceptions. Since 1867 he has resided in New York. He exhibited "Snap the Whip" and "The American Type" at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876, and "Snap the Whip" and the "Country School-Room" at the Paris salon of the next year. Among his most noted pictures are the negro studies "Eating Watermelon" and the "Cotton-Pickers," and the "Song of the Lark," "The Four-Leaved Clover," "Dad's Coming," "In the Fields," "The Trysting-Place," and "Flowers for the Teacher." He has recently exhibited at the National academy "The Life-Line" (1884) and "Under-tow" (1887).

HOMES, Henry Augustus, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 March, 1812. He was graduated at Amherst in 1830, subsequently studied at Andover and Yale theological seminaries, followed oriental studies in Paris, France, and was ordained there in 1835 as a missionary of the "Église Réformée" to Turkey. He served as a missionary of the American board at Constantinople in 1836–'50, and was in the diplomatic service of the United States at Constantinople in 1851–'3. In 1854 he was appointed assistant librarian in the general library of the state library at Albany, N. Y., and in 1868 became the senior librarian and chief of the staff in the same library. He is the author of "The Need of the Yezeedees of Mesopotamia" (1842); "Observations on the Design and Import of Medals" (Albany, 1864); "Our Knowledge of California and the Northwest" (1870); "The Palatine Emigration to England in 1709" (1872); "The Water-Supply of Constantinople" (1876); "The Future Development of the New York State Library" (1878); "The Pompey (New York) Stone" (1881); "The Correct Arms of the State of New York" (1883); and has translated from the Turkish "The Alchemy of Mohammed Ghazzali" (1873).

HOMES, Mary Sophie Shaw, author, b. in Frederick, Md., about 1830. She removed with her mother to New Orleans after the death of her father, Thomas Shaw, when a mere child, and was educated there. Her first husband, Norman Rogers, died in the second year after their marriage, and in 1864 she became the wife of Luther Homes. She first attracted public attention in 1851 as a writer of essays, sketches, and poems under the pen-name of "Millie Mayfield," and afterward published a volume of verse, entitled "Progression, or the South Defended" (1868). A collection of her fugitive poems has also appeared, with the title "A Wreath of Rhymes" (Philadelphia, 1870).

HOMES, William, clergyman, b. in the north of Ireland in 1663; d. in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 20 June, 1746. He was well educated, and, coming to New England in 1686, taught three years on Martha's Vineyard. He then returned to Ireland, and was ordained minister at Strabane in 1692, but returned to Martha's Vineyard in 1714 and became a pastor there. His son, Capt. Robert, married a sister of Benjamin Franklin. William Homes published sermons on "The Sabbath," on "Public Reading of the Scripture," "Church Government" (1732), "Secret Prayer" and "Government of Christian Families" (1747).

HONE, Philip, merchant, b. in New York city in 1781; d. there, 4 May, 1851. He was a successful merchant in New York, one of the founders of the Mercantile library association of that city, and was mayor in 1825–'6, winning by his conduct as an upright magistrate praise from the highest as well as the lowest of his constituents. President Taylor afterward appointed him naval officer of New York. He was a man of fine social qualities, and of a noble and generous character. Hone's marble bust, furnished at the request of the association, stands in the hall of the New York mercantile library.

HONEYWOOD, Saint John, poet, b. in Leicester, Mass., 7 Feb., 1763; d. in Salem, N. Y., 1 Sept.,

1798. His father, an English physician who had settled in Leicester, was killed at Ticonderoga in 1776 while surgeon in the army, leaving his son destitute. He was educated by friends, and was graduated at Yale in 1782. In 1783–'4 he taught in an academy in Schenectady, N. Y., after which he studied law in Albany, and practised in Salem, N. Y., during the remainder of his life. He was one of the presidential electors that chose John Adams as the successor of Washington. His poems, which treat of Washington's declension of a third term, Shays's rebellion, and other political topics, were published after his death (New York, 1801).

HOOD, George, author, b. about 1815; d. in Philadelphia, 18 May, 1869. He was business manager of the Philadelphia academy of music, and author of a "History of Music in New England" (Boston, 1846). This was the first work published in this country that contained a connected history of psalmody from the landing of the Pilgrims. The work also contained sketches of reformers and of the early psalmists.

HOOD, James Walker, A. M. E. bishop, b. in Kennett township, Chester co., Pa., 30 May, 1831. His family was included in the thirteen that founded a separate colored Methodist church in Wilmington, Del., in 1813. Subsequently his father lived upon a farm owned by Ephraim Jackson, to whom he verbally bound his children. In 1860 James was made deacon and sent as a missionary to Nova Scotia, serving there again after being ordained elder in 1862. In 1863 he was stationed in Bridgeport, Conn., and in that year sent to North Carolina as the first colored missionary to the freedmen of the south. He was a member of the reconstruction conventions of North Carolina in 1867–'8, and assistant superintendent of public instruction from 1868 till 1871. He was consecrated bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, and presided at one session of the Centennial conference in Baltimore, Md., in 1885. He has devoted his attention to church work, building five hundred churches in twenty years, and has held many offices in benevolent associations. Lincoln university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1887. He edited "The Negro in the Christian Pulpit," the only book of sermons published by a colored Methodist minister or bishop (Raleigh, 1884).

HOOD, John Bell, soldier, b. in Owenville, Bath co., Ky., 1 June, 1831; d. in New Orleans, La., 30 Aug., 1879. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and, after serving two years in California, was transferred in 1855 to the 2d cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was colonel and Robert E. Lee lieutenant-colonel. In the fight at Devil's Run with the Comanche and Lipian Indians, in July, 1857, he was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand encounter with a savage. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1858, and was cavalry instructor at the military academy in 1859–'60. At the beginning of the civil war he resigned his commission, and, entering the Confederate army, rose to the rank of colonel, and, after a short service in the peninsula, was appointed brigadier-general of the Texas brigade. He was then ordered back to the peninsula, was engaged at West Point, and, while leading his men on foot at Gaines's Mill, was shot in the body. In this battle his brigade lost more than half its number, and Hood was brevetted major-general on the field. He served in both Maryland campaigns, was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run and those of Boonesborough, Fredericksburg, and Antietam, and was a second time severely wounded at Gettysburg, losing the use of his arm. Two months later he re-joined his command, and was ordered to Tennessee to re-enforce Gen. Braxton Bragg. During the second day's fight at Chickamauga, seeing the line of his brigade waver, he rode to the front, and demanded the colors. The Texans rallied and charged, and Hood, at the head of the column, was again shot down. This wound necessitated the loss of his right leg, and while in hospital he was offered a civil appointment, which he refused, saying: "No bomb-proof place for me; I propose to see this fight out in the field." Six months later he returned to duty, and in the spring of 1864 commanded a corps in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, fighting through the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. In obedience to an order of Jefferson Davis he succeeded Johnston in the command on 8 July, 1864, and, after several days of stubborn fighting, was completely outflanked by Gen. William T. Sherman, and compelled to evacuate Atlanta, leaving Sherman in the rear, and enabling him to make his march to the sea. Hood then began a counter-movement into Tennessee. He compelled the evacuation of Decatur in November, crossed the Tennessee, and on the 30th of this month was defeated by Gen. George H. Thomas at Franklin. On 16 Dec. he was again disastrously defeated at Nashville by the same general, and after this battle, at his own request, was relieved of command and succeeded by Gen. Richard Taylor. On the termination of the war he engaged in business as a commission-merchant in New Orleans, and was also president of the Louisiana branch of the Life association of America, acquiring a competency, which was afterward lost in trade. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1879 his wife and eldest child died within a few hours of each other, and Hood also succumbed to the disease. He is the author of "Advance and Retreat, Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate Armies" (New Orleans, 1880).

HOOD, Samuel, Viscount, British naval officer, b. in Butleigh, Somersetshire, England, 12 Dec., 1724; d. in Bath, 27 Jan., 1816. He entered the navy at the age of sixteen, and became a post-captain in 1756. In 1759, when in command of the "Vestal," attached to the expedition against Quebec, he captured the French frigate "Bellona" after an action of four hours. On his return to England he was given the command of the "Africa," of sixty-four guns. From 14 Nov., 1768, till 13 July, 1769, he was at Boston, then occupied by British troops, as "commander-in-chief of all the men-of-war in these parts." During this time he was a member of the committee of inquiry in the affair of the "Rose" frigate, of which occasion John Adams said that "he had never taken such pains before or since in any trial as he did on this to clear the accused." In 1778 he was made a baronet, in 1780 rear-admiral of the blue, and the same year joined Rodney in the West Indies. He fought a drawn battle with De Grasse, near Chesapeake bay, 5 Sept., 1781, but could not prevent its blockade nor the surrender of the Brit-

ish army. In January, 1782, the French having invested the island of St. Christopher, Hood went to its relief, and, having lured De Grasse from the road of Basse-Terre to join battle, he slipped into the vacant anchorage, from which the French were unable to force him. The surrender of the island to the French in February, however, rendered Hood's success useless, and he in consequence retreated at once to sea. In the battle of 12 April, which resulted in the capture of De Grasse, his co-operation was warmly acknowledged by Rodney in his letter to the admiralty. When Rodney returned to England, Hood was left in chief command until the peace of 1783. He was created an Irish peer in 1782 under the title of Baron Hood of Catherington, elected to parliament in 1784, lost his seat on being made lord of the admiralty in 1788, but was re-elected in 1790. He was distinguished in the war with France in 1793, but soon afterward retired from active service, and in 1796 was appointed governor of Greenwich hospital and raised to the English peerage, with the title of Viscount Hood of Whitley.

HOOD, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Moyle, County Donegal, Ireland, about 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1875. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1826, and became a member of the bar of that city. He published "A Practical Treatise on the Law of Decedents in Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1847), and "A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," prepared for the Hibernian society of Philadelphia (1844), and contributed to periodicals.

HOOKE, William, clergyman, b. in Southampton, England, in 1601; d. in London, 21 March, 1678. He was graduated at Oxford in 1620, was a minister at Exmouth, Devonshire, and came to this country about 1636. He was pastor of the church in Taunton, Mass., soon after the settlement of that town in 1637, and remained there about seven years. He afterward was pastor at New Haven from 1644 till 1656, when he returned to England. Hooke was on terms of intimacy with Oliver Cromwell, had married his cousin, and became his domestic chaplain. He also had conferred upon him the mastership of Savoy hospital, Westminster. He published "Discourse on the Witnesses" and "New England's Tears for Old England's Fears" (1640). Two of his sermons are reprinted in "The Ministry of Taunton."

HOOKER, Charles, physician, b. in Berlin, Conn., 12 March, 1779; d. in New Haven, 19 March, 1863. He was descended from Thomas Hooker, the founder and first minister of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, received his medical diploma in 1823, and subsequently practised at New Haven. In 1838 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in Yale, and he held this chair until his death. He was one of the founders and directors of the Connecticut state hospital, and several times a delegate to the National medical association. He was a contributor to medical journals.

HOOKER, Charles Edward, lawyer, b. in Union district, S. C., in 1825. He was graduated at Harvard law-school in 1846, and afterward practised at Jackson, Miss. He was elected district attorney of the River district in 1850, and in 1859 a member of the Mississippi legislature, but resigned his seat on entering the Confederate army. He was wounded during the siege of Vicksburg, and, having been promoted to the rank of colonel of cavalry, was assigned to duty on the military court that was attached to Gen. Leonidas Polk's command. He was elected attorney-general of Mississippi in 1865, re-elected in 1868, and, together with the other civil officers of the state, was removed by the military authorities. He was afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, served from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1883, and was again chosen in 1886.

HOOKER, Edward, naval officer, b. in Farmington, Hartford co., Conn., 25 Dec., 1822. He is descended from Rev. Thomas Hooker. Edward was educated at Farmington academy, and at the age of fourteen entered the merchant marine, where he remained until he entered the navy as acting master, 19 July, 1861, on the gun-boat "Louisiana," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was severely wounded, 5 Oct., 1861. He was on service on that gun-boat in the Burnside expedition, and commanded it, in the absence of the chief officer, at Washington, N. C., 5 Sept., 1862. For his gallant conduct in this action he was promoted to acting-volunteer lieutenant, 20 Sept., 1862. He was in command of the steamer "Victoria" in 1863, and captured the brig "Minna" and the steamer "Nicholai I." off Wilmington, N. C. He had command of the boats on the Rappahannock during the advance of Gen. Grant, and cleared the river of torpedoes, opening it to transports. He was promoted to acting volunteer lieutenant-commander in January, 1865, was naval store-keeper in the Brooklyn navy-yard from October, 1865, till October, 1867, commanded the store-ship "Idaho" in 1867–'9, and was commissioned lieutenant-commander in the regular navy, 18 Dec., 1868. He was inspector of yards and docks at the navy-yard, New York, in 1870, and in 1884 was retired with the rank of commander.

HOOKER, Edward William, clergyman, b. in Goshen, Conn., 24 Nov., 1794; d. in Fort Atkinson, Wis., 31 March, 1875. He was the direct descendant of Thomas Hooker and Jonathan Edwards. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, and at Andover theological seminary in 1817. In 1821 he became pastor of a Congregational church in Green's Farms, Conn., and after holding this charge eight years edited the "Journal of Humanity," at Andover, Mass., one of the first temperance papers in the country, and was also general agent of the American temperance society. He was pastor of a Congregational church in Bennington, Vt., from 1832 till 1844, when he became professor of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history in East Windsor theological seminary. From 1856 till 1862 he was pastor of the Congregational church in Fair Haven, Vt., after which he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He received the degree of D. D. from Williams in 1840. Having studied sacred music from an early age, Dr. Hooker presented a report on the subject to the general convention of ministers in Vermont in 1840. This was attacked by a writer in Boston through the "New England Puritan," and led to a series of articles exposing the impositions of compilers of music, who had made alterations in the new editions of their music-books, rendering the previous editions useless. This controversy attracted much attention at the time. Dr. Hooker possessed a musical library, and published essays and tracts on sacred music. He was the author of "A Plea for Sacred Music"; a "Memoir of Mrs. Sarah L. Huntington Smith" (1845); and "The Life of Thomas Hooker" (Boston, 1849).

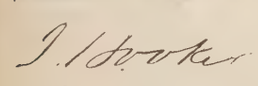
HOOKER, Herman, author, b. in Poultney, Vt., in 1804; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 July, 1865. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1825, studied at Princeton theological seminary in 1825–'7, and was licensed to preach as a Presby-

terian, but subsequently took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. Failing health compelled him to retire from the ministry, and he became a bookseller in Philadelphia, also devoting himself to literature. He made Nashotah seminary a residuary legatee, and that institution thus received about $10,000 at his death. His principal works are "The Portion of the Soul" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Popular Infidelity" (1836); "Family Book of Devotion" (1836); "The Uses of Adversity and the Provisions of Consolation" (1846); "Thoughts and Maxims" (1847); and "The Christian Life a Fight of Faith" (1848), and also contributed to various periodicals.

HOOKER, Horace, author, b. in Berlin, Conn., in 1793; d. in Hartford, Conn., 17 Dec., 1864. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, and also studied at Andover theological seminary. Many years before his death, in connection with Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, he essayed the preparation of religious books for the young. He was for more than twenty years secretary of the Connecticut missionary society, and was for several years chaplain of the insane retreat at Hartford. As a writer he was distinguished for the elegance and purity of his style. Among his publications are the "Youth's Book of Natural Theology," and a series of twelve volumes on "Bible History."

HOOKER, Isabella Beecher, philanthropist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 22 Feb., 1822. She is the youngest daughter of Lyman Beecher, and was educated at her sister Catherine's schools in Cincinnati and Hartford. In 1841 she married John Hooker, a successful lawyer of Hartford, Conn., and ever since has been a careful student of social, political, and religious questions. In middle life she became a convert to spiritualism. Her work in later life developed into a series of "conversations," which were originally confined to Hartford, but which now extend to New York, Boston, and other cities. Her method consists generally in the reading of a short essay, after which she illustrates the subject by familiar conversation. Mrs. Hooker is well known at the woman's clubs, the meetings of the philanthropic societies, and in quarters where the advocates of woman's rights and the more refined and intelligent believers in spiritualism are accustomed to meet. She has published "Womanhood: its Sanctities and Fidelities" (Boston, 1873).

HOOKER, Joseph, soldier, b. in Hadley, Mass., 13 Nov., 1814; d. in Garden City, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1879. After a good elementary education he was appointed a cadet in the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1837 with Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, John Sedgwick, and Edward D. Townsend. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, and after serving in the Florida war was sent with his regiment to the Maine frontier, on account of the disputed boundary controversy. On 1 Nov., 1838, he was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy. After continued service with his regiment, he was appointed adjutant of the military academy, 1 July, 1842, but soon afterward, having been offered the adjutancy of his own regiment, accepted it, and retained it until 11 May, 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican war from 1846 till 1848, and in the former year was appointed a captain in the adjutant-general's department. He was attached successively to the staffs of Gens. Persifer F. Smith, Thomas L. Hamer, William O. Butler, and Gideon I. Pillow. He was particularly distinguished in the siege and assault of Monterey, under Gen. Zachary Taylor, and received the brevet of captain. He took part in the movements from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and for his gallantry in a spirited affair at the National bridge on 11 Aug., 1847, was brevetted major. He was favorably mentioned in the despatches announcing the series of actions and victories in the valley of Mexico—Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city. For the decisive action of Chapultepec he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, being thus among the very few to whom were given three brevets during the war. After a year's sojourn at the east he was sent, on 9 July, 1849, as assistant adjutant-general to the Division of the Pacific, where he served until 24 Nov., 1851. By regular lineal promotion he had become a captain in his regiment on 29 Oct., 1848; but this post he declined and vacated, since he could not hold both, in order to retain his captaincy in the adjutant-general's department. From 1851 till 1853 he was on leave of absence. Being, like many others, smitten with the "California fever," he resigned from the army on 21 Feb., 1853, and from that time until 1861 lived a precarious and not very successful life. At first he was a farmer in Sonora county, Cal. In 1858 he was appointed superintendent of military roads in Oregon, and had other government surveying. From 1859 till 1861 he was colonel of California militia, expecting the cloud of war soon to burst. Thus by his needs, his training, and his forecast he was ready to avail himself of the opportunity that soon presented itself to his uncommon military talents. Still young, tall, handsome, cool, brave, and dashing, he was at once a soldier and a general, the beau-ideal of a leader of men. The government made haste to accept his services, which he had promptly offered, and he was appointed on 17 May, 1861, a brigadier-general of volunteers. The actual time of issuing his commission was in August, but it was dated back to give him a claim to higher command. He saw the battle of Bull Run, without participating in it. He was employed in the defences of Washington, 12 Aug., 1861, and then on the eastern shore of the lower Potomac, and was appointed in April, 1862, to the command of the 2d division in the 3d corps, Army of the Potomac, under Heintzelman, and fought in that capacity during the peninsular campaign. He was distinguished at the siege of Yorktown, 5 April to 4 May, and was appointed a major-general of volunteers on the day after the evacuation, 5 May. In the battle of Williamsburg his single division held the whole Confederate army in check, and lost 2,228 men, killed or wounded, while 30,000 National troops looked on and gave no assistance until, when all his men had been engaged, and he was obliged to retire, Kearny and Hancock came to his relief. He was also distinguished at the battles of Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, Glendale, and Malvern, where so much depended upon defeating the enemy while the change of base was being executed. At the close of the campaign, Hooker was employed, still as a division commander, in the new movement under Gen. John Pope, against Gen. Lee's Army of



northern Virginia, and fought with skill and valor at Bristoe Station, 27 Aug., Manassas, 29 and 30 Aug., and Chantilly, where he held the enemy in check with the gallant Kearny, who was killed there. From the soldiers who had admired his cool and dashing courage under fire he received the nickname of "Fighting Joe," and when he appeared on the field the men were strengthened and inspired. Especially had his rapid defeat of Ewell, 27 Aug., at Manassas compelled Jackson to evacuate Manassas, and relieved the army from a very critical situation.

When Pope had failed and was hurled back under the defences of Washington, the Army of the Potomac was restored to McClellan, and Hooker was promoted to the command of the 1st corps. He took a prominent part in the Maryland campaign, and was engaged in the battle of South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, where he carried the mountain-sides on the right of the gap, as Reno carried those on the left, the enemy precipitately retreating. At the battle of Antietam, 17 Sept., he again did more than his share of the fighting. His corps lay on the right, resting on Antietam creek, with Mansfield in rear and Sumner on his left. At dawn he crossed the creek and attacked the Confederate left flank; but that unbalanced field caused him to be confronted with overpowering numbers, and his losses were extremely heavy. He was shot through the foot and carried from the field. Had the movements of the left wing been as vigorous, had others obeyed orders as promptly and fought as bravely as he, the victory would have been much more decisive. For his conduct in this action he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, to date from 20 Sept., 1862. His wound only kept him out of the field until 10 Nov., when he rejoined the army for the campaign on the Rappahannock, with Fredericksburg as the objective point. The slow and cautious movement of McClellan in pursuit of Lee after Antietam had caused him to be relieved of the command, which was conferred upon Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. In the new organization for the advance on Fredericksburg the army was formed into three grand divisions, the command of the centre, 40,000 men, being given to Hooker. The principal attack was made on 13 Dec. Burnside had expected to surprise Lee, but failed in this, and the assault resulted in the discomfiture of the National army. In the criminations and controversies of generals, Hooker's conduct in the field had impressed Mr. Lincoln with a favorable estimate of his abilities, and when, at his own request, Burnside was relieved of the command, Hooker was appointed, by an order of 25 Jan., to succeed him. The letter that was addressed to Gen. Hooker by President Lincoln, when he appointed him to the command, is so remarkable for its keen insight into character and careful study of the situation that it seems proper to insert it here:

"I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appear to me sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skilful soldier, which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable if not indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during Gen. Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition, and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, were he alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now, beware of rashness! Beware of rashness! But with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories."

The hopes of the country were high that the Army of the Potomac now had a general that would lead it to glorious victory. Hooker reorganized it, abandoned the cumbrous machinery of grand divisions, returned to the corps system, and formed a new plan, of the success of which he was very sanguine. He said he had "the finest army on the planet," and that no power, earthly or heavenly, could save Lee from destruction. After some unimportant movements he sent Stoneman's cavalry to the enemy's rear, and then, crossing the Rappahannock at several fords, with the ultimate intention of turning Lee's left, while Sedgwick should make a demonstration on Fredericksburg, instead of attacking Lee, he took post at Chancellorsville, where he awaited Lee's attack. This came with unexpected force and unexampled rapidity. Sedgwick's attack upon the Fredericksburg heights had been successful, but Jackson, by a vigorous flanking movement, turned the National right, and threw it back in great confusion upon the centre; there was want of concert of action, and thus the battle, although well planned, was lost. In the very heat of the conflict occurred an accident that entailed serious results. Gen. Hooker was leaning against a pillar on the piazza of the Chancellor house, which was struck by a cannon-ball. He was stunned, and for some time senseless, and could not recover his judgment so as to continue the command or to transfer it to a subordinate. Jackson was mortally wounded, and for two days the Army of the Potomac held its ground. The command devolved upon Gen. Couch, of the 2d corps, who withdrew the forces to the north side of the river. While the Confederate general, elated by this unexpected victory, was moving northward with bold schemes of invasion, the Army of the Potomac took up a line extending from Washington to Baltimore, hoping and expecting that Lee would again give battle in Maryland. In this they were disappointed. It soon became evident that Lee was going to invade Pennsylvania by way of Chambersburg. The Army of the Potomac marched northward, parallel with Lee's route, and looking for the best place to thwart him. Perceiving the inferiority of his army, Hooker demanded that the 11,000 troops under French at Harper's Ferry should be added to his force. This was refused, and for this reason ostensibly Hooker sent in his resignation of the command. In this condition of affairs, without assigning any reason, the president issued an order, under date of 27 June, 1863, relieving Hooker from

the command and conferring it upon Gen. George G. Meade, the commander of the 5th corps, who conducted it to Gettysburg, fought Lee there, and drove him back across the Potomac. In his farewell order to the troops, Gen. Hooker acquiesced cheerfully in the action of the government, like a soldier and a patriot, and gave the true significance of the order: "Impressed," he says, "with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion." He went to Baltimore, where he remained about two months. But so accomplished a general could not be spared, and on 24 Sept. he was assigned to the command of the 11th and 12th army corps, which were consolidated later, and constituted the 20th corps. With these troops he was sent to the south for the relief of Chattanooga, first under Rosecrans and afterward under Grant. From Wauhatchie he marched into Lookout valley on 27 and 28 Oct., and thus aided in opening communications for supplies, so that the army was thoroughly provisioned by two steamers, with only eight miles of wagoning. When Grant's plans were in order for the final movement, so that his line was complete from the northern end of Lookout Mountain to the northern end of Missionary Ridge, Hooker made a bold attack on the former, and carried it on 24 Nov., fighting what has been picturesquely called "the battle above the clouds." He then marched across to strengthen the National right, and shared in the grand attack on Missionary Ridge, by which Bragg was defeated and driven away in confusion. In pursuit of the enemy, he fought him at Ringgold on the 27th, where he met with stubborn resistance.

When Gen. William T. Sherman organized his army for the invasion of Georgia, Hooker was retained in command of the 20th corps, and gained new laurels at Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain. He took part in the attack on Atlanta, and in the capitulation in the latter days of August. Gen. James B. McPherson, who commanded the Army of the Tennessee, was killed in one of the movements around Atlanta, 22 July, 1864. Hooker had expected to succeed him, but was disappointed. The president, at the suggestion of Gen. Sherman, appointed Gen. Oliver O. Howard to that post. Sherman regarded Hooker as one that interfered in the actions of others and questioned the orders of his superiors. Hooker considered himself ill-treated, and by his own request was relieved of his command, 30 July, and was placed upon waiting orders until 28 Sept. But his services were not forgotten. For the part he took in the movements under Grant and Sherman he was brevetted a major-general in the regular army, under date of 13 March, 1865. After the close of the war in 1865, Hooker was put in charge of the Department of the East, with his headquarters in New York city. In August, 1866, he was transferred to the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Detroit. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866, and was for some time on a board for the retirement of officers. Having been struck with paralysis and incapacitated for further active duty, he was, at his own request, placed on the retired list, 15 Oct., 1868, with the full rank of a major-general. He lived subsequently in New York and in Garden City, L. I., where he was buried. Hooker was a brave soldier, a skilful military organizer, with an overplus of self-esteem, which led him to follow the dictates of his ambition, sometimes without regard to the just claims of others; but his military achievements and unwavering patriotism so overshadowed his few faults that he is entitled to great praise.

HOOKER, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Markfield, Leicestershire, England, in 1586; d. in Hartford, Conn., 7 July, 1647. He studied theology in Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Emmanuel college. In 1626 he was made lecturer and assistant to a clergyman in Chelmsford, but in 1630 was silenced by Archbishop Laud for non-conformity, though he adhered steadfastly to the doctrine of the Church of England, and objected only to its ceremonies. He continued to reside near Chelmsford for a few months, and taught school in Little Braddon, having John Eliot, afterward the apostle to the Indians, for his assistant; but, as he was still persecuted, he fled in the same year to Holland, where he remained till 1633, preaching in Delft and Rotterdam. He was engaged as assistant to Dr. William Ames, with whom he wrote "A Fresh Suit against Human Ceremonies in God's Worship." In 1633 he emigrated to New England with John Cotton, Samuel Stone, and others in the ship "Griffin." The danger of being pursued and arrested was such that Cotton and Hooker were obliged to conceal themselves until they were in mid-ocean. They arrived in Boston, 3 Sept., 1633, and settled in Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass. At a fast that was observed by the church on 11 Oct., 1633, Hooker was chosen pastor of the eighth church that was formed in the colony of Massachusetts. In June, 1636, he removed with his entire congregation to the banks of the Connecticut, where they founded the town of Hartford. Hooker's influence was very great, and whenever he preached in Boston he attracted large audiences. He was identified with all the important political and religious movements of the colony, and was one of the moderators of the first New England synod that was held in Cambridge in the case of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson. His death, which was caused by a prevalent epidemic, was considered a public loss. Gov. Winthrop says: "That which made the stroke more sensible and grievous, both to them and to all the country, was the death of that faithful servant of the Lord, Mr. Thomas Hooker, pastor of the church of Hartford; who, for piety, prudence, wisdom, zeal, learning, and what else might make him serviceable in the place and time he lived in, might be compared with men of greatest note; and he shall need no other praise; the fruits of his labors in both Englands shall preserve an honorable and happy remembrance of him forever." He published many volumes of sermons and polemical works, the principal of which are "The Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline" (1648); "The Application of Redemption by the Effectual Work of the Word and Spirit of Christ for the Bringing Home of Lost Sinners to God" (1657; 2d ed., London, 1659); and "The Poor Doubting Sinner drawn to Christ" (7th ed., Boston, 1743). A selection of his works and a memoir of his life were published by his descendant, Rev. Edward W. Hooker (Boston, 1849).—His son, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in 1632; d. 6 Nov., 1697, was graduated at Harvard in 1653, and ordained pastor of the church in Farmington, Conn., in July, 1661. He was a fellow of Harvard, and in 1662 was one of a committee of four to treat with New Haven in reference to a union with Connecticut.

HOOKER, Worthington, physician, b. in Springfield, Mass., 3 March, 1806; d. in New Haven, Conn., 6 Nov., 1867. He was graduated at Yale in 1825, and received his medical degree at Harvard in 1829, when he settled in Norwich, and practised his profession. From 1852 till his death he was

professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Yale. In 1864 he was made vice-president of the American medical association, and as a member of committees made several important reports. He is the author of a series of scientific books for the young, and of several professional works, including "Physician and Patient," (New York, 1849); "Homœopathy, an Examination of its Doctrines and Evidences" (1852); "Human Physiology for Colleges and Schools" (1854); "Rational Therapeutics" (1857); "The Child's Book of Nature" (1857); and "The Child's Book of Common Things" (1858).

HOOPER, Edward, engraver, b. in London, England, 24 May, 1829; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1870. He was educated in London. From 1850 till his death he was a member of the wood-engraving firm of Bobbett and Hooper, and produced several water-colors that were remarkable for their accuracy of drawing and harmony of color. He was one of the originators of the American water-color society, and exhibited his productions at the Academy of design.

HOOPER, Edward James, agriculturist, b. in England in 1803. He settled in the United States in 1820, edited the "Western Farmer and Gardener" for several years, contributed to various agricultural journals for more than twenty years, and published a "Dictionary of Agriculture" (Cincinnati, 1842).

HOOPER, John, botanist, b. in Oxford, England, in 1802; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 April, 1869. He came to the United States in 1839, and devoted himself to natural science. In conjunction with Prof. Jacob W. Bailey of West Point, and Prof. William H. Harvey of Trinity college, Dublin, he made many researches in the study of marine algæ, of which he accumulated a valuable collection. This he bequeathed to the Long Island historical society, of which he was a charter member.

HOOPER, Johnson J., lawyer, b. in North Carolina about 1815; d. in Alabama in 1863. At an early age he removed to Alabama, where he became solicitor of the 9th circuit, holding that office from 1849 till 1863. In 1861 he was secretary of the provisional Confederate congress. He also edited at one time a Whig journal, and published "Adventures of Capt. Simon Suggs" (Philadelphia, 1845), and "Widow Rugby's Husband, and other Tales of Alabama" (1851).

HOOPER, Lucy, poet, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 4 Feb., 1816; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 Aug., 1841. She was carefully educated by her father, after whose death her family removed to Brooklyn in 1831. In early life she contributed poems to the "Long Island Star," which were published in a volume that also contained a prize essay on "Domestic Happiness" (1840). During her last illness she prepared a work entitled "The Lady's Book of Poetry and Flowers" (New York, 1845). An edition of her works, with a memoir by John Keese, was published in 1842, and subsequently her "Complete Poetical Works" appeared (New York, 1848).

HOOPER, Lucy Hamilton, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Jan., 1835. She is the daughter of B. Muse Jones, a Philadelphia merchant, and in 1854 married Robert M. Hooper, who is now (1887) U. S. vice-consul-general in Paris. In conjunction with Charles G. Leland she edited "Our Daily Fare," the daily chronicle of the Philadelphia sanitary fair in 1864. She was assistant editor of "Lippincott's Magazine" from its foundation until she went to Europe in 1870. In 1874 she settled in Paris, and since has been correspondent for various journals in this country. She has published "Poems, with Translations from the German" (Philadelphia, 1864); another volume of "Poems" (1871); a translation of "Le Nabob," by Alphonse Daudet (Boston, 1879); and "Under the Tricolor," a novel (Philadelphia, 1880).

HOOPER, Robert Lettice, jurist. He was chief justice of New Jersey from 1724 till 1728, and again from 1729 till his death in 1739. He resided in Perth Amboy and was a warden in St. Peter's church.—His son, **Robert Lettice,** b. in 1709; d. in Trenton, N. J., 25 April, 1785, purchased property in Trenton in 1751, and was deputy quartermaster-general in 1778. On 12 July, 1782, he issued an address to "prevent trade and intercourse with the enemy," and was a member of the first committee of nine, 19 July, 1782, and chairman of the second committee, on 22 July, to carry this object into effect.—His son, **Robert Lettice,** was elected president of the legislative council in 1785.

HOOPER, Samuel, merchant, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 3 Feb., 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 Feb., 1875. After receiving a common-school education he entered at an early age the counting-house of his father, who was engaged in European and West Indian trade. As agent of this enterprise the son visited Russia, Spain, and the West Indies. About 1832 he became junior partner in the mercantile house of Bryant, Sturgis, and Co., in Boston, where he remained for ten years, and then was a member of the firm of William Appleton and Co., who were engaged in the China trade. He was much interested in the iron business and its relation to questions of political economy, and possessed shares in the mines and furnaces near Port Henry, Lake Champlain, and in the Bay-State rolling-mills, South Boston. In 1851 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, where he served three years, declining a re-election, and in 1857 became state senator, but refused a renomination on account of his business enterprises. In 1860 he was elected to congress, as a Republican, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Appleton, and was re-elected at each successive biennial election until his death. He served on the committees on ways and means, on banking and currency, and on the war debts of the loyal states. The success of the national loan of April, 1861, was greatly due to his efforts. In 1869 Chief-Justice Chase wrote a letter attributing the success of the bill that provided for the national banking system to the "good judgment, persevering exertions, and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Hooper." In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention. He presented $50,000 to Harvard, in 1866, to found a school of mining and practical geology in close connection with the Lawrence scientific school, and in that year received the degree of M. A. from the university. He wrote two pamphlets on currency, which became well known for their broad and comprehensive treatment of this subject. His house in Washington, which was noted for its hospitality, was the headquarters of Gen. George B. McClellan in 1861–'2.

HOOPER, William, clergyman, b. near Kelso, Scotland, in 1702; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 April, 1767. He was graduated at Edinburgh university, and came to New England a short time before he was appointed pastor of the West Congregational church in Boston, Mass., which charge he held from 18 May, 1737, till 19 Nov., 1746. He then became an Episcopalian, and went to England to receive orders. On his return in 1747 he was appointed rector of Trinity church, Boston, which post he occupied till his death. He published several sermons, including one with the title "The Apostles neither Impostors nor Enthusiasts"

(1742).—His son, **William**, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 June, 1742; d. in Hillsborough, N. C., in October, 1790, was graduated at Harvard in 1760. He studied law under James Otis, and in 1767 settled in Wilmington, N. C. He soon attained a high legal reputation, held many important public offices, and was noted for his social qualities and hospitality. In 1770 he took an active part in behalf of the government against the insurgents that were known as "regulators," a body composed of the lowest class, who finally attempted to seize the government. By William Hooper's advice the militia of the province were called out, and after a severe battle succeeded in quelling the rioters, who numbered about 3,000. Hooper represented Wilmington in the general assembly of 1773, in which he signalized himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the crown, and published a series of successful essays under the signature of "Hampden," opposing one of the government's bills. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1774, and placed on two important committees, that to draw up a statement of colonial rights, and that to examine and report the statutes affecting trade and manufactures. He was again elected to congress in 1775, was appointed chairman of a committee to report an address to the inhabitants of Jamaica, and served on various important committees. In January, 1776, he was associated with Franklin and Livingston on the committee that recommended the erection of a monument to Gen. Montgomery. During the spring of 1776 he was speaker of the conventions of Hillsborough and Halifax, N. C., and wrote an eloquent address to the British people. After signing the Declaration of Independence on 4 July, 1776, and serving on the committees for regulating the post-office, the treasury, secret correspondence, appeals from the admiralty courts, and the laws relating to captures, he was again elected to congress, but resigned his seat on account of the embarrassed condition of his private affairs. He resided at his country-seat at Masonboro sound, about eight miles from Wilmington, until he was compelled to seek safety in flight, owing to the occupation of that place by the British. After the evacuation in November, 1781, he returned, but shortly afterward removed to Hillsboro. In 1786 he was appointed by congress one of the judges of a special commission, to settle a boundary dispute between New York and Massachusetts. He also filled public offices in the state until he retired from active life in 1787.

Wm Hooper

HOOPER, William Henry, merchant, b. in Cambridge, Dorchester co., Md., 25 Dec., 1813. He received a common-school education, and for several years was a merchant on the eastern shore of Maryland. He emigrated to Illinois in 1835, and until 1849 he engaged in mercantile pursuits on the Mississippi. In 1850 he removed to Utah, where he was a member of the legislature, and acting secretary of the territory. He was a delegate to congress from 1859 till 1861, and was elected U. S. senator from Utah under the proposed state organization of "Deseret" in 1862. He again was a delegate to congress in 1865, and served until 1873, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Salt Lake City.

HOOPES, Josiah, botanist, b. in West Chester, Pa., 9 Nov., 1832. He was educated in the public and private schools of Philadelphia, and in 1853 he established a nursery at West Chester, which is now one of the most extensive in the country. He has travelled much at home and abroad in search of new and rare plants, and was one of the founders, and for seven years president, of the Horticultural association of Pennsylvania, is a member of numerous scientific societies, and was a trustee of the West Chester state normal-school for thirteen years. He has published "Book of Evergreens," a treatise on the cone-bearing plants of the world, which is a standard authority (New York, 1868), and has been for many years a correspondent of the New York "Tribune" and the Philadelphia "Press."

HOPE, James, artist, b. near Abbotsford, Scotland, 29 Nov., 1818. He accompanied his father to Canada when a boy, and was brought up on a farm. After his father's death James went to Fair Haven, Vt., in 1840 was a student and afterward a teacher in Castleton, Vt., seminary, and in 1848 decided to become an artist. In 1853 he opened a studio in New York, was elected associate academician in 1865, and since 1872 has resided at Watkin's Glen, N. Y. His pictures include "The Army of the Potomac," "Rainbow Falls," "The Gem of the Forest," and "The Forest Glen."

HOPE, James Barron, poet, b. in Norfolk, Va., 23 March, 1827. He was educated at William and Mary college, Va., and previous to 1861 was a practising lawyer and commonwealth attorney in Elizabeth City county, Va. He had won some literary distinction from a series of poems that he published in a Baltimore periodical under the pen-name of "the late Henry Ellen, Esq." After serving throughout the civil war as quartermaster and captain in the Confederate army, he settled in Norfolk, Va., was superintendent of public schools, and edited the Norfolk "Landmark," a daily newspaper. On the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 19 Oct., 1881, Mr. Hope, on the invitation of a joint committee of the U. S. senate and house of representatives, delivered an address entitled "Arms and the Man," afterward published with other poems (Norfolk, 1882). His writings include "Leoni di Monota" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Elegiac Ode, and Other Poems" (Norfolk, 1875); and "Under the Empire" (1878).

HOPE, Matthew Boyd, clergyman, b. in Mifflin county, Pa., 31 July, 1812; d. in Princeton, N. J., 17 Dec., 1859. After a course of study at Jefferson college, Pa., he was graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1834, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. In April of the latter year he was ordained as an evangelist, and sent by the board of missions of the Presbyterian church to Singapore, India. Failure of health necessitated his return after two years, and in 1838–'9 he was corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania colonization society of the Presbyterian church. He was secretary of the Presbyterian board of education till 1842, and its corresponding secretary from 1842 till 1846, when he was elected professor of rhetoric at Princeton, and in 1854 was given in addition the chair of political economy, in which he continued until his death. He was a contributor to the religious press, and is the author of a "Treatise on Rhetoric."

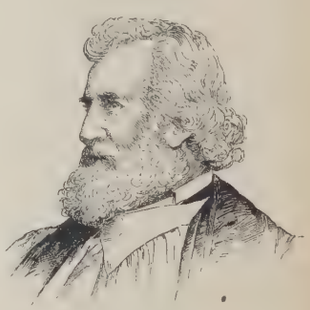
HOPKINS, Arthur F., jurist, b. in Virginia in 1796; d. in Mobile in February, 1866. He removed to Alabama early in life, and became a prominent Whig politician, practised law successively in Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, and Mobile for many years, was one of the judges of the superior court of the state, and during his later years was president of the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

HOPKINS, Edward, statesman, b. in Shrewsbury, England, in 1600; d. in London in March, 1657. He was an eminent merchant of London, emigrated to Boston in 1637, and soon afterward removed to Hartford, Conn., where he was chosen magistrate in 1639, and governor of the colony every even year from 1640 till 1654, alternating with John Haynes. He assisted in forming the union of the colonies of New England in 1643, but on the death of his elder brother he returned to England, became warden of the fleet, commissioner of the admiralty, and member of parliament. He did not lose his interest in the colonies, but at his death left much of his estate to New England, giving £1,000 to the grammar-schools of Hartford, New Haven, and Hadley, the income from which is still appropriated to their use, and £500 that, by a decree of chancery in 1710, was paid to Harvard. This money was invested in real estate in a township that was bought from the "praying Indians" in 1700, and called Hopkinton in honor of the donor. What is known as "Gov. Eaton's Code of Laws" was sent to England and printed under Gov. Hopkins's supervision shortly after his return to that country.—His great-grandson, **Daniel,** clergyman, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 16 Oct., 1734; d. in Salem, Mass., 14 Dec., 1814, was graduated at Yale in 1758, taught in Salem from 1766 till 1788, in 1775 was a member of the Provincial congress, and in 1788 one of the council. From November, 1788, until his death he was pastor of the 3d Congregational church of Salem. In 1809 he received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth. A volume of his works, with a memoir by Edward A. Park, has been published (Andover, 1854).

HOPKINS, Erastus, clergyman, b. in Hadley, Mass., 7 April, 1810; d. in Northampton, Mass., 24 Jan., 1872. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1830, studied at Andover theological seminary in 1833, and was graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1834. He was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church on Beach Island, S. C., in 1835, and of the 2d Presbyterian church in Troy, N. Y., in 1837–'41, and then removed to Northampton, Mass., where he was for seven years president of the Connecticut river railroad company, and for many years represented that town in the legislature, being particularly active in the Free-soil and early Republican movements. He is the author of "The Family a Religious Institution" (Troy, 1840), and several political and religious articles in periodicals.—His brother, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Hadley, Mass., 11 April, 1807; d. in Northampton, Mass., 11 Feb., 1887, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827, and at Andover theological seminary in 1831. He officiated successively as pastor of various Presbyterian churches, and, after retiring from active work, resided in Milton, N. Y., and afterward at Northampton, Mass. He published, besides contributions to periodicals, "The Youth of the Old Dominion" (Boston, 1857) and "History of the Puritans" (1859–'60).

HOPKINS, Esek, naval officer, b. in Scituate, R. I., in 1718; d. in North Providence, R. I., 26 Feb., 1802. When the Revolutionary war began he was commissioned by Gen. Francis Cook as brigadier-general, and in December, 1775, he was commissioned by the Continental congress commander-in-chief of the navy, and was officially addressed by Washington as "Admiral Hopkins." In February, 1776, he put to sea with the first squadron that was sent out by the colonies, consisting of four ships and three sloops. The fleet sailed for the Bahamas, and captured the forts at New Providence, with eighty cannon and a large quantity of ordnance stores and ammunition. On his return off Block island, he took the British schooner "Hawke" and the bomb-brig "Bolton," and was complimented officially by the president of congress for this success. Two days afterward he attacked the "Glasgow," of 29 guns, which escaped, and Hopkins was censured. In June, 1776, he was ordered by congress to appear before the naval committee to reply to charges preferred against him for not annoying the enemy's ships on the southern coast. He was defended by John Adams and acquitted, but unavoidable delays in getting his ships ready for sea at a later period gave his enemies another opportunity for complaint. He neglected a citation to appear in Philadelphia, and on 2 Jan., 1777, was dismissed from the service. He then settled near Providence, exerted throughout a long life an immense political influence in Rhode Island, and was for many years a member of the general assembly.—His son, **John Burroughs,** naval officer, was one of the first captains of the Revolutionary navy, being commissioned 22 Dec., 1775. He commanded the "Cabot" in the expedition to the Bahamas in 1776, and in April, 1779, sailed from Boston in command of a squadron, and captured, with small loss to his own fleet, seven vessels laden with stores, 200 men, and twenty-four British officers.

HOPKINS, John Henry, P. E. bishop, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 30 Jan., 1792; d. in Rock Point, Vt., 9 Jan., 1868. He came to this country with his parents in 1801, and received a large part of his education from his mother. Contrary to his own desire, he was persuaded to engage in the iron business in western Pennsylvania, first at Bassenheim near Economy, and afterward, in partnership with James O'Hara, in Ligonier valley. But the peace with England ruined the iron business, and the furnace was blown out, Mr. O'Hara paying all the indebtedness, of which Mr. Hopkins in later years repaid his half. He then studied law—his original preference—and was admitted to the bar in Pittsburg in 1818, where he rapidly rose to the first rank in business and influence. He became a vestryman and communicant in Trinity parish, which was then very feeble, and, on a vacancy in the rectorship, was elected at a parish meeting to fill it when he was not even a candidate for orders, and entirely ignorant of its action. He considered this a call from above, and gave up an income of over $5,000 a year for $800 in the ministry. He was ordained deacon, 24 Dec., 1823, after a candidacy of a little over two months, and priest



John H. Hopkins

scarcely five months later. He was architect of a new building for Trinity church, and presented 137 candidates for confirmation at Bishop White's only visitation beyond the mountains in 1825. In 1826 he would have been elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania but for his peremptory refusal to vote for himself. During the seven years of his rectorship he founded seven other churches in western Pennsylvania, and brought seven young men into the ministry, besides three others that were ordained shortly after he left. His desire to found a theological seminary at Pittsburg was not approved by his bishop, and when he was invited to Boston as assistant minister of Trinity church, and to help in founding a seminary there, he accepted, and left Pittsburg in 1831. In 1832 he was elected the first bishop of Vermont, and was consecrated on 31 Oct. He soon established the Vermont Episcopal institute at Burlington, but the financial panic of 1837–'8 ended the work in disaster, leaving him penniless. From the beginning of his episcopate he was also rector of St. Paul's church, Burlington, and so continued for twenty-seven years. The building was twice enlarged in accordance with his designs. In 1854 he revived Vermont Episcopal institute, raising the money by personal solicitation, and left it solidly established. On the death of Bishop Brownell in 1865 he became the seventh presiding bishop of his church in the United States, and as such attended the first Lambeth conference in 1867—an assembly which he had been the first to suggest as early as 1851—and took an active part in its most important deliberations. Shortly after his return he died after an illness of two days, which was brought on by exposure to severe weather in holding a visitation, at the request of the Bishop of New York, in Plattsburg. Bishop Hopkins was an accomplished painter, both in water-color and in oils, a musician and composer, a poet, and an architect, having been one of the first to introduce Gothic architecture into this country. He was an extemporaneous speaker of great readiness, force, and fluency; but was specially remarkable for a singular independence of character, being perfectly willing to stand alone when he felt convinced that he was in the right. He was a voluminous author, beginning in his fortieth year. Among his works are "Christianity Vindicated" (New York, 1833); "The Primitive Creed" (1834); "The Primitive Church" (1835); "Essay on Gothic Architecture," with plates (1836); "The Church of Rome in her Primitive Purity compared with the Church of Rome at the Present Day" (1837); "Twelve Canzonets," words and music (1839); two "Letters to Bishop Kenrick" (1843); "The Novelties which disturb our Peace" (1844); "The History of the Confessional" (1850); "The End of Controversy Controverted," a refutation of Milner's "End of Controversy" (3 vols., 1854); "The American Citizen" (1857); "A Scriptural, Historical, and Ecclesiastical View of Slavery" (1864); "The Law of Ritualism" (1866); "The History of the Church in Verse" (1867); "The Pope not the Antichrist" (1868); and many pamphlets. — His son, **John Henry,** clergyman, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 28 Oct., 1820, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1850. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1850, founded the "Church Journal" in February, 1853, and was its editor and proprietor till May, 1868. He took an active part in the erection of the diocese of Pittsburg in 1865, and those of Albany and Long Island in 1868, and in 1867 accompanied his father to the Lambeth conference. He was ordained priest in 1872, became in that year rector of Trinity church, Plattsburg, N. Y., and in 1876 of Christ church, Williamsport, Pa. Racine college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1873. Dr. Hopkins is the author of many pamphlets and review articles, has published a life of his father (1868); "The Canticles Noted" (New York, 1866); "Carols, Hymns, and Songs" (4th ed., 1887); and "Poems by the Wayside" (1883); and has edited his father's "The Pope not the Antichrist" (1863); "The Collected Works of Milo Mahan," with a memoir (3 vols., 1875); and "The Great Hymns of the Church," by Bishop Young, of Florida (1887). —Bishop Hopkins's second son, **Edward Augustus,** merchant, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 29 Nov., 1822, after studying for one year in the University of Vermont, then for a few months in Kenyon college, Ohio, entered the navy as a midshipman. After five years he resigned, and was appointed special commissioner to report whether the republic of Paraguay was entitled to the recognition of her independence by the United States. On his favorable report, that independence was recognized, and he was sent as the first U. S. consul at Asunçion, Paraguay, in 1853, being at the same time general agent of an American company for manufacturing and mercantile purposes. The act of the Paraguayan government in breaking up this company in September, 1854, was one of the causes of the U. S. expedition against Paraguay not long afterward. Mr. Hopkins was the first to introduce into the La Plata valley saw-mills, railroads, and telegraphs, and for more than a quarter of a century he has been the chief advocate of American influence there. He prepared the book of statistics for the Argentine Republic that accompanied their contribution to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and through his agency many of the features of the educational and land systems of the United States have been introduced into the Argentine Republic.—Another son, **Caspar Thomas,** journalist, b. in Alleghany City, Pa., 18 May, 1826, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1847, and the same year established "The Vermont State Agriculturist." He went to California in 1849, and in 1861 established the California insurance company, the first insurance company on the Pacific coast, was its secretary till 1866, and afterward its president till 1884, when he retired on account of impaired health. He was secretary of the San Francisco chamber of commerce from 1868 till 1870, and was one of its principal organizers. He was promoter and president of the California immigrant union in 1870; has been president of the Pacific social science association of San Francisco, secretary of the first musical society on the Pacific coast, and was the first organist who ever took charge of a Protestant choir in California. In addition to numerous magazine articles and pamphlets, he published a "Manual of American Ideas" (1872).—Another son, **Charles Jerome,** musician, b. in Burlington, Vt., 4 April, 1836, was educated at home, and passed one year at the University of Vermont. He early developed a talent for music, but, with the exception of home instruction, was self-taught. He was for five years a professor at Cooper Union, New York city, and for twenty-eight years an organist and choir-master in Burlington and New York city. He has travelled extensively throughout the United States, and has given concerts and lecture-concerts in one hundred and twelve cities. He founded the New York orpheon free classes for choir-boys in 1866, origi-

nated piano lecture-concerts for lyceums in 1867, and was the first musician in America that trained children to sing Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." In 1874 his orchestral music was played at the Crystal Palace, London, a distinction never before enjoyed by an American musician, and in 1885 his chamber music was rendered at Liszt's house at Weimar, Germany. In addition to songs, secular and sacred, two symphonies, and three operas, he has published "First Book of Church Music" (1860); a class-book of notation study (1865); and "Second Book of Church Music" (1867).—Another son, **Frederick Vincent,** physician, b. in Burlington, Vt., 23 May, 1839, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1859, and studied medicine. He was surgeon and professor of geology in Louisiana state university, in charge of the geological survey of that state from 1868 till 1874, surgeon to the New Almaden and Sulphur Bank quicksilver mine in 1876–'82, and since then has practised medicine in San Francisco. He has originated a method of killing the bacilli of tuberculosis and leprosy by half-inch sparks from a Ruhmkorff coil. In addition to articles published in newspapers, he has written four reports on the "Geology of Louisiana" in the "Reports of the Louisiana State University" (Baton Rouge, 1870–'3), and a report, in conjunction with Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, on borings made by the engineer department of the U. S. army between the Mississippi river and Borgne lake (Washington, 1878).

HOPKINS, Johns, philanthropist, b. in Anne Arundel county, Md., 19 May, 1795; d. in Baltimore, 24 Dec., 1873. His parents were Quakers, and their son was trained to a farming life, but received a fair education. At seventeen years of age he went to Baltimore, became a clerk in his uncle's wholesale grocery-store, and in a few years accumulated sufficient capital to establish himself in the grocery trade with a partner. Three years later, in 1822, he founded, with his two brothers, the house of Hopkins and Brothers. He rapidly added to his fortune until he had amassed large wealth. Retiring from business as a grocer in 1847, he engaged in banking and railroad enterprises, became a director in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and, in 1855, chairman of its finance committee. Two years afterward, when the company was seriously embarrassed, he volunteered to endorse its notes, and risked his private fortune in its extrication. He was one of the projectors of a line of iron steamships between Baltimore and Bremen, and built many warehouses in the city. In March, 1873, he gave property valued at $4,500,000 to found a hospital which, by its charter, is free to all, regardless of race or color, presented the city of Baltimore with a public park, and gave $3,500,000 to found the Johns Hopkins university, which was first proposed by him in 1867, and was opened in 1876. It embraces schools of law, medicine, science, and agriculture, and publishes the results of researches of professors and students. At his death he left a fortune of $10,000,000, including the sums set apart for the endowment of the university and hospital, which were devised to the trustees in his will.

HOPKINS, Josiah, clergyman, b. in Pittsford, Vt., 25 April, 1786; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 27 June, 1862. He studied with the minister of his parish, and subsequently with Rev. Lemuel Haynes, the colored preacher, was licensed as a Congregational minister in 1810, and, after a year's labor as a missionary in western Vermont, was settled as a pastor at New Haven, Conn., in 1811. He remained there nineteen years, teaching theology most of the time in addition to his pastoral duties. In 1830 he accepted the pastorate of the 1st Presbyterian church in Auburn, N. Y., which he resigned in 1848 in consequence of failing health. While residing in New Haven he prepared for his classes "The Christian Instructor," a theological text-book containing a summary and defence of Christian doctrines, which passed through many editions.

HOPKINS, Lemuel, poet, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 19 June, 1750; d. in Hartford, Conn., 14 April, 1801. He was a farmer's son, and after obtaining a good education studied medicine at Wallingford, served for a short time as a volunteer in the Revolutionary army, and practised at Litchfield from 1776 till 1784, when he removed to Hartford. He was noted for independence of thought and various talents, and was singular in appearance and manners. His death was hastened by repeated bleedings, which he ordered for the purpose of averting an expected attack of pulmonary disease. He was one of the coterie called the Hartford wits, consisting, besides himself, of John Trumbull, David Humphreys, Richard Alsop, Joel Barlow, Theodore Dwight, and others, who were associated in the authorship of "The Anarchiad," a series of essays modelled after the English work called "The Rolliad," and having for their object the advocacy of an efficient federal constitution. Dr. Hopkins projected this work, consisting of pretended extracts from what purported to be an ancient heroic poem in English that had been discovered in the interior of the American continent. He had the largest share in writing the essays, which were mostly composed in concert. He afterward wrote parts of the series of satirical papers called "The Echo" and "The Political Greenhouse," and contributed also to "The Guillotine." For several years he wrote satirical "New-Year's Verses" for a political newspaper of Hartford. In early life he was an adherent of the French infidel philosophy, but later he became a diligent student of the Bible, and employed his powers of wit and sarcasm in "The Anarchiad" and other satirical writings in defence of the Christian theology. He is said to have written for Barlow the version of the 137th psalm, beginning "Along the banks where Babel's current flows." Among the best known of his poems are "The Hypocrite's Hope" and an elegy on "The Victim of a Cancer Quack." Some of his verses appear in the collection of "American Poems" edited by Elisha Smith (Litchfield, 1793), and in Charles W. Everest's "Poets of Connecticut" (Hartford, 1843).

HOPKINS, Mark, educator, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 4 Feb., 1802; d. in Williamstown, Mass., 17 June, 1887. He was a grandson of Col. Mark, of the Revolutionary army, a graduate of Yale, and the first lawyer in Berkshire county, who was a younger brother of Dr. Samuel, the theologian, and married a half-sister of Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams college. He was graduated at Williams in 1824, with the valedictory, was a tutor in that college in 1825–'7, studied medicine at the same time, and was graduated at the Berkshire medical school in 1829. He began practice in New York city, but in 1830 was called to the chair of moral philosophy and rhetoric at Williams. He was licensed to preach in 1832. In 1836 he succeeded Dr. Edward D. Griffin as president of the college, which post he held until 1872, when he resigned, though retaining the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy, which was established for him in 1836, and that of Christian theology, which he assumed in 1858. The pastorate of the college church, on which he en-

tered in 1836, he retained till 1883. He became president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions in 1857. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth in 1837, and Harvard in 1841, and that of LL. D. from the University of the state of New York in 1857, and from Harvard at its 250th anniversary in 1886. President Hopkins had a large influence for good, and was much beloved by his pupils, many of whom became eminent men, among them James A. Garfield. He was one of the most acute students of moral science that this country has produced since Jonathan Edwards. The last and fullest expression of his philosophical system is found in the works entitled "The Law of Love and Love as a Law" and "An Outline Study of Man," both extensively used as college text-books, and the latter illustrating his methods in the class-room. Williams college grew through his efforts to a famous and powerful institution of learning. Of more than 1,760 graduates living at the time of his death, he had taught all but thirty. His first literary essay was an article on "Mystery" which appeared in the "American Journal of Science and Arts" in 1828, and attracted wide attention. He delivered a course of Lowell lectures which were published under the title of "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity" (Boston, 1846; new ed., 1864). These lectures are used as a text-book in many colleges. His subsequent publications are "Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses" (1847); "Lectures on Moral Science" (1862), originally delivered before the Lowell institute; "Baccalaureate Sermons and Occasional Discourses" (1863); "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law; or, Christian Ethics" (1869); "An Outline Study of Man" (New York, 1873); "Strength and Beauty" (1874), which was reissued in a revised form under the title "Teachings and Counsels" (1884); and "Scriptural Idea of Man" (1883). His published annual baccalaureate sermons were widely read. "The Law of Love," in which his theories of morals were presented, was reviewed by Dr. James McCosh, and a controversy between the two philosophers resulted.

Mark Hopkins

—His brother, **Albert,** astronomer, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 14 July, 1807; d. in Williamstown, Mass., 24 May, 1872. He entered Williams in the junior year and was graduated in 1826, subsequently devoting a year to the study of agriculture and engineering. In 1827 he was elected tutor, and in 1829 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Williams, and went to Europe in 1834 for the purpose of selecting philosophical and chemical apparatus for the college. In 1835 he began on his own responsibility the building of an astronomical observatory in Williamstown, the first that was ever established in connection with an American college. This building, though equipped with a telescope and other instruments of but moderate power, under Prof. Hopkins's management, made many discoveries which aided in establishing a high reputation for American scientists. In 1869 David Dudley Field endowed a memorial professorship of astronomy in Williams with $25,000, stipulating that the proceeds should be secured to Prof. Hopkins during his life. From 1835 till 1840 he also gave instruction in the French language. He was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Congregational association in 1837, and for many years was stated supply to churches in Williamstown and South Williamstown, and much of the time was acting college pastor. In 1846 he built, largely from his own means, a chapel at White Oaks, a previously neglected district of the town, where he performed missionary work, and in 1868 organized a church there. Prof. Hopkins was a skilful botanist, and was the first to organize scientific expeditions from colleges, founding in this connection a natural history society and an Alpine club at Williams. He received the degree of LL. D. from Jefferson college in 1859, and was elected corresponding fellow of the Royal society of Great Britain, to whose transactions he was an occasional contributor of papers on astronomical and philosophical subjects.—Albert's wife, **Louisa Payson,** b. in Portland, Me., 24 Feb., 1812; d. 24 Jan., 1862, was the daughter of Rev. Edward Payson, and married Prof. Hopkins in 1842. She contributed articles to Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia," "The New York Review," and other periodicals, and composed several question-books for the Massachusetts Sunday-school union. Mrs. Hopkins also wrote numerous works for children which have been admired for their excellent method of illustrating the Bible and its doctrines. They include "The Pastor's Daughter, or The Way of Salvation Explained" (New York, new ed., 1863); "Lessons on the Book of Proverbs," "The Young Christian Encouraged," "Henry Langdon, or What was I made for?" (1846); "The Guiding Star, or The Bible God's Message," a sequel to "Henry Langdon" (Boston, 1851); "The Silent Comforter: a Companion for the Sick-Room" (1874); and "Payson's Select Thoughts."

HOPKINS, Moses Aaron, clergyman, b. in Montgomery county, Va., 25 Dec., 1846; d. in Monrovia, Liberia, 3 Aug., 1886. He was of African descent, and born in slavery, but escaped during the civil war and became a cook in the Federal army, and afterward on Mississippi steamboats and at Pittsburg, Pa. He began to learn the alphabet when nearly twenty years old, studied at Avery college, Alleghany City, Pa., and at Lincoln university, where he was graduated in 1874, and then studied theology at Auburn seminary, N. Y., of which he was the first colored graduate. After receiving ordination as an evangelist at Baltimore in 1877, he was settled as a pastor in Franklinton, N. C., and acquired a wide influence over the people of his race as a minister and educator. He took an independent position on political questions, and in 1885 was appointed U. S. minister resident and consul-general to Liberia.

HOPKINS, Samuel, theologian, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 17 Sept., 1721; d. in Newport, R. I., 20 Dec., 1803. He was brought up on a farm, graduated at Yale in 1741, and trained in theology by Jonathan Edwards. In 1743 he was ordained pastor of the church at Housatonnuc (afterward Great Barrington), Mass., but in January, 1769, he was dismissed because his church was reduced in numbers. On 11 April, 1770, he was settled over a church in Newport, R. I. In December, 1776, when the British took possession of Newport, he retired to Great Barrington. During the summer of 1777 he preached to a large congregation at Newburyport, Mass., and subsequently at Canterbury and Stamford, Conn. In the spring of 1780, after the evacuation of Newport by the British, he

returned, but found his congregation diminished and impoverished. For the remainder of his life he was obliged to depend on the weekly contributions of his hearers and the assistance of friends. In January, 1799, paralysis deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was an early advocate of the emancipation of negro slaves, freed his own, and originated the idea of sending the liberated slaves to Africa to act as agents of civilization. The agitation that was begun by him led to organized political action in Rhode Island and the passing of a law, in 1774, forbidding the importation of negroes into the colony, followed after the Revolution by an act of the legislature declaring all children of slaves that should be born subsequent to 1 March, 1785, to be free. He was the author of the modifications of the Calvinistic theology that came to be known as Hopkinsianism. He believed that the inability of the unregenerate is owing to moral and not to natural causes, and that sinners are free agents and deserving of punishment, though all acts, sinful as well as righteous, are the result of the decrees of providence. The essence of sin, he thought, consisted in the disposition and intention of the mind. Dr. Hopkins was an exceedingly modest and devout man, and exemplified the disposition of unselfishness and benevolence which he regarded as the basis of a Christian life. He was the original of one of the principal characters in Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." His theological theories, which created an epoch in the development of religious thought in New England, were first presented from the pulpit, and were developed, with some modifications, after his death, by his friends, Stephen West, Nathaniel Emmons, and Samuel Spring. Among his published sermons are "Sin, through Divine Interposition, an Advantage to the Universe; and yet this is no Excuse for Sin or Encouragement to it" (1759); "An Inquiry whether the Promises of the Gospel are made to the Exercises and Doings of Persons in the Unregenerate State" (1765); "The True State and Character of the Unregenerate" (1769); and "An Inquiry into the Nature of True Holiness" (1773). His "Dialogue Showing it to be the Duty and Interest of the American States to Emancipate all their African Slaves" appeared in 1776. His theological views were expounded in "A System of Doctrines Contained in Divine Revelation" (1793). He published a "Life of President Edwards" and lives of Susannah Anthony (1796), and Mrs. Osborn (1798). A dialogue on the nature and extent of true Christian submission, an address to professing Christians, and sketches of his own life were included in a collection of his works published by Dr. Stephen West (Stockbridge, 1805). A subsequent edition of his collected writings contains a memoir by Dr. Edwards A. Park (Boston, 1852). A "Treatise on the Millennium," originally published with the "System of Divinity," was reissued in 1854.

HOPKINS, Samuel, pioneer, b. in Albemarle county, Va., about 1750; d. in Henderson, Ky., in October, 1819. He was an officer in the Continental army, fought with distinction at Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, and Brandywine, and at the battle of Germantown his battalion of light infanty was nearly annihilated, while he was severely wounded. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Virginia regiment at the siege of Charleston, and after the death of Col. Richard Parker became its colonel, and served as such till the end of the war. He was made a prisoner, with the other officers, at the surrender of Charleston on 20 May, 1780. While they were conveyed in a British vessel to Virginia he complained to the captain of the harsh treatment and starvation to which they were subjected, and threatened to raise a mutiny on the ship unless they were treated as officers and gentlemen. This bold language secured for the sufferers proper care during the rest of the voyage. In 1797 he settled on Green river in Kentucky, and served for several sessions in the legislature of that state. In October, 1812, he led 2,000 mounted volunteers against the Kickapoo villages on the Illinois river, but the party was misled by the guides, and, after wandering for several days about the prairie, returned against the wishes and commands of the officers. In November he led a band of infantry up the Wabash, and destroyed several deserted villages, but lost a part of his force by an ambuscade. The Indians declined a combat, and he was compelled by the severe cold to return to Vincennes, after destroying a town on Wildcat creek; but immediately afterward the Indians sued for peace. Gen. Hopkins was elected a representative in congress from Kentucky, and took his seat on 26 June, 1813. After the conclusion of his term, which ended on 2 March, 1815, he retired to his farm in Hopkins county, which was named for him.

HOPKINS, Samuel, author, b. in Hadley, Mass., 11 April, 1807; d. in Northampton, Mass., 10 Feb., 1887. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Samuel, of West Springfield, Mass., who was married to a sister of Jonathan Edwards, published "Historical Memoirs Relating to the Housatunnuk Indians" (1753). He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827, studied theology in the Andover seminary, was ordained at Montpelier, Vt., on 26 Oct., 1831, was pastor there four years, and afterward seven at Saco, Me., and after 1844 preached for several years as stated supply at Standish, Me. He published "Lessons at the Cross," under the pen-name of "Samuel Hartley" (Boston, 1853); and the same year a second edition under his own name. He was also the author of "The Youth of the Old Dominion," based on colonial annals (1856); and "The Puritans and Queen Elizabeth" (1860), which passed through several editions. He wrote an essay on the signification of certain Hebrew words, which Prof. Edwards A. Park began to publish in the "Bibliotheca Sacra"; but after two instalments had appeared the publication was discontinued on account of the conclusions that were suggested by his researches.

HOPKINS, Samuel Miles, jurist, b. in Salem, Conn., 9 May, 1772; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 9 March, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1791, admitted to the bar in 1793, and began practice in Oxford, N. Y. In 1794 he removed to New York city, where he became a successful lawyer. He served in congress as a representative from New York in 1813–'15, and was a member of the state house of representatives in 1820–'7. From 1821 to 1831 he resided in Albany, and from 1832 to 1836 he was a judge of the New York state circuit court. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale in 1828. He published a volume of "Chancery Reports" (New York, 1827), various papers on the subjects of the state and national legislatures, crime, and prison discipline, and a treatise on "Temperance" (Geneva, 1836).—His son, **Samuel Miles,** clergyman, b. in Geneseo, N. Y., 8 Aug., 1813, studied at Yale and at Amherst, where he was graduated in 1832, spent two years at Auburn theological seminary, and completed his course at Princeton in 1836. He was ordained in 1840, was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Corning, Fredonia, and Avon, and in 1847 became professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity in Auburn theological seminary.

Amherst conferred the degree of D. D. on him in 1854. He published a "Manual of Church Polity" (Auburn, 1878), and "Liturgy and Book of Common Prayer" (New York, 1883).

HOPKINS, Stephen, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Scituate, R. I., 7 March, 1707; d. in Providence, R. I., 13 July, 1785. He was brought up as a farmer, and inherited an estate in Scituate. He was a member of the general assembly in 1732–'8, and in 1736 was appointed a justice of the peace and one of the justices of the court of common pleas, of which he became chief justice in 1739. During his whole life he was largely employed as a land-surveyor. In 1741 he was again chosen to represent the town of Scituate in the assembly, and was elected speaker. In 1742 he sold his farm and removed to Providence, where he made a survey of the streets and lots, and afterward began business as a merchant and ship-builder. The same year he was sent to the assembly from Providence, and was again chosen speaker. In 1751 he was elected for the fourteenth time to the general assembly, and later in the year appointed chief justice of the superior court. He was a delegate from Rhode Island to the convention that met at Albany in 1754 for the purposes of concerting a plan of military and political union of the colonies and arranging an alliance with the Indians, in view of the impending war with France. He was one of the committee that drafted a plan of colonial union, which was accepted by the convention, but objected to in the various colonies and in Great Britain. In 1756 Mr. Hopkins was elected governor of the colony, and held that office, with the exception of one year, when he was defeated by his political rival, Samuel Ward, until 1764. After Ward had occupied the governor's chair for two years, Hopkins was again elected in 1767; but in October of that year he resigned for the purpose of reconciling and uniting the contending factions and putting an end to a party strife that distracted the colony. While he was governor, Hopkins had a controversy with William Pitt, prime minister of England, in relation to the contraband trade with the French colonies. He was one of the earliest and most strenuous champions of colonial rights against the encroachments of the English parliament. In 1765 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Grievances of the American Colonies Candidly Examined," which was printed by order of the general assembly, and reissued in London the same year. In 1765 he was elected chairman of a committee appointed at a special town-meeting held in Providence to draft instructions to the general assembly on the stamp-act. The resolutions reported and adopted were nearly identical with those that Patrick Henry introduced into the house of burgesses of Virginia. In 1772 he was again elected to the general assembly. He was appointed a member of the committee on correspondence the following year, and was successively re-elected to the assembly till 1775. While holding a seat in the assembly, and afterward in the Continental congress, he filled the office of chief justice of Rhode Island as well, being appointed for the second time to that station in 1773. In 1773 he emancipated his slaves, and in 1774 brought forward a bill in the assembly which prohibited the importation of negroes into the colony. He was elected, with Samuel Ward, to represent Rhode Island in the general congress in August, 1774, and was appointed on the first two committees. In the beginning of the Revolution he was one of the committee of safety of the town of Providence, and in May, 1775, was elected to the 2d congress. In the 3d congress he had William Ellery as his colleague. The signature of Hopkins to the Declaration of Independence is written with a trembling hand for the reason that he had suffered for several years from a paralytic affection which prevented him from writing except by guiding the right hand with the left, though in early life he had been famed for the elegance of his penmanship. He was a delegate from Rhode Island to the commission that was appointed by the New England states to consult on the defence of their borders and the promotion of the common cause, and presided over the meetings in Providence in 1776 and in Springfield, Mass., in 1777. He was not a member of the congress in 1777, but in the following year was elected for the last time. Mr. Hopkins was a powerful and lucid speaker, and used his influence in congress in favor of decisive measures. He worshipped with the Friends, but professed religious views so latitudinarian that he was called by his enemies an infidel. His knowledge of the business of shipping made him particularly useful in congress as a member of the naval committee in devising plans for fitting out armed vessels and furnishing the colonies with a naval armament, and in framing regulations for the navy. He was also a member of the committee that drafted the articles of confederation for the government of the states. In 1777–'9 he was an active member of the general assembly of Rhode Island. He was a founder of the town library of Providence in 1750, which was burned in 1760, but re-established through his instrumentality. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of a "History of the Planting and Growth of Providence," which appeared in the Providence "Gazette" in 1765, and was reprinted in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society.

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HOPKINS, Theodore Weld, clergyman, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 5 Jan., 1841. His father, who had left Lane seminary on anti-slavery grounds, settled in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1848. The son was graduated at Yale in 1864, taught a musical school near Providence, R. I., for a year, was assistant in the central high-school in Cleveland for four years, and then studied theology in the seminary at Rochester, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1873. He was at once called to the chair of church history in the Congregational theological seminary at Chicago, Ill. This post he resigned in 1880, with the intention of devoting himself to literary work, but in 1881 he accepted the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian church in Rochester, N. Y. He is the author of an historical essay on "The Doctrine of Inspiration" (printed privately) and has contributed numerous articles to reviews.

HOPKINS, William Fenn, educator, b. in Connecticut in 1802; d. in Jamaica, W. I., 13 July, 1859. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, assigned to the artillery, and

employed, with the rank of lieutenant, as assistant professor in 1826–'7, and from 1827 till 1835 as acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. He resigned in 1836 and engaged in mercantile pursuits, declining the professorship of mathematics in Jefferson college, La., in 1837. In 1843 he became principal of Norfolk academy, Va., and in 1846 adjunct-superintendent and professor of natural sciences in the Western military institute at Georgetown, Ky., having the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1849 he was chosen president and mathematical professor in the Masonic university of Tennessee at Clarksville, Tenn., which post he exchanged the same year for that of professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in William and Mary college, Va. In 1850 he was appointed professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, Md., where he remained until four months before his death, when he received the appointment of U. S. consul to Jamaica. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Hobart, in 1853.

HOPKINSON, Thomas, lawyer, b. in London, England, 6 April, 1709; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Nov., 1751. He was the son of a London merchant, studied law, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1731. He became deputy to Charles Reed, clerk of the orphan's court of Philadelphia county, and on the death of Reed was appointed his successor. He was also master of the rolls from 20 June, 1736, till 1741, deputy prothonotary, and afterward prothonotary of Philadelphia county. For several years he was judge of the admiralty, became a member of the provincial council on 13 May, 1747, and two years later a county justice. He participated in all the public enterprises of the time, was one of the incorporators of the library company, one of the original trustees of the College of Philadelphia, and also the first president of the Philosophical society. His attainments in natural philosophy were recognized by Benjamin Franklin, who remarked: "The power of points to throw off the electrical fire was first communicated to me by my ingenious friend, Mr. Thomas Hopkinson."—His son, **Francis,** signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Sept., 1737; d. 9 May, 1791, was educated at the College of Philadelphia, studied law under Benjamin Chew, and was admitted to the bar in 1761. In that year he acted as secretary at a treaty with the Indians, which he commemorated in "The Treaty," a poem, published soon afterward. From February, 1764, till May, 1765, he was librarian and secretary of the Philadelphia library. In May, 1766, he sailed for Europe, and after spending a few weeks in Ireland went to London, where he remained for a year, with the exception of occasional visits to his cousin, the Bishop of Worcester. In London he was associated with John Penn, Benjamin West, Lord North, and others of distinction, and endeavored, without success, to secure an appointment as one of the commissioners of customs for North America. After his return to Philadelphia he resumed the practice of law, and also kept a store for some time. He was a member of the two societies which united in 1769 to form the American philosophical society at Philadelphia, was a director of the library company from 1771 till 1773, and in March, 1772, became collector of customs at New Castle, from which office he was afterward removed owing to his republican principles. He was for several years a resident of Bordentown, N. J., was a member of the provincial council of that state from 1774 until the Revolution, and in June, 1776, was chosen one of its delegates to the Continental congress. He served on the committee of that body to draft articles of confederation, voted in favor of declaring the colonies independent, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Under the newly established government he was appointed the head of the navy department, and was also treasurer of the Continental loan office. In January, 1778, he wrote "The Battle of the Kegs," a humorous ballad, descriptive of the alarm that was caused by a futile attempt of patriots in Bordentown to destroy the British shipping at Philadelphia by means of torpedoes enclosed in kegs and floated down the Delaware. During the war he supported the patriot cause by various productions in prose and verse, and powerfully influenced public sentiment in favor of independence. He was judge of admiralty for Pennsylvania in 1779–'89, and was U. S. district judge for that state from 1790 till his death. He was impeached by the assembly of Pennsylvania for alleged misdemeanors while acting as judge of admiralty, but was acquitted of all charges. Mr. Hopkinson was not only familiar with science as it then existed, but was also skilled in painting and music, and composed airs for his own songs. The most important of his political writings are "The Pretty Story" (Philadelphia, 1774); "The Prophecy" (1776); and "The Political Catechism" (1777). His poems include "The New Roof, a Song for Federal Mechanics," and among his best essays are "The Typographical Mode of conducting a Quarrel" and "Thoughts on Diseases of the Mind." After his death appeared "The Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings of Francis Hopkinson" (Philadelphia, 1792).—Francis's son, **Joseph,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 Nov., 1770; d. there, 15 Jan., 1842, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and was afterward a trustee of that institution. He studied law, and began practice at Easton, Pa., in 1791, but soon afterward returned to Philadelphia. He was leading counsel for Dr. Benjamin Rush (*q. v.*) in his suit against William Cobbet in 1799, and was also one of the counsel for the defendents in the insurgent trials before Judge Samuel Chase in 1800. Subsequently, when the latter was impeached before the U. S. senate, he chose Mr. Hopkinson to conduct his defence. He was a Federalist politically, and was elected in 1814 a representative in congress from Philadelphia, serving one term, and approving the rechartering of the U. S. bank. In 1823 he resumed the practice of law, and in 1828 he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams U. S. judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his death. He was a member of the convention of 1837 to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania, and, as chairman of its committee on the judiciary, contended unsuccessfully for the life tenure of the judges. He was for many years president of the Academy of fine arts and vice-president of the American philosophical society, was long a confidential friend of Joseph Bonaparte, who then re-

Thos Hopkinson

sided at Bordentown, and managed Bonaparte's affairs during his absence. Mr. Hopkinson was the author of various addresses and articles on legal and ethical subjects, but he is best known as the author of the national song, "Hail, Columbia," which he wrote in the summer of 1798 for the benefit of an actor and former school-mate named Fox, to an air entitled "The President's March," composed in 1789 by a German named Feyles. This song, inciting national pride, probably helped to avert entanglement in the European conflict.

HOPPER, Isaac Tatem, philanthropist, b. in Deptford township, Gloucester co., N. J., 3 Dec., 1771; d. in New York city, 7 May, 1852. He learned the tailor's trade of an uncle in Philadelphia. He early joined the Quakers, and afterward became a believer in the doctrines taught by Elias Hicks, whose followers were subsequently known as Hicksites. When he was young, Philadelphia was infested by slave kidnappers, who committed many outrages. Under these circumstances the Pennsylvania abolition society, of which Mr. Hopper became an active and leading member, was frequently called upon to protect the rights of colored people, and in time he became known to every one in Philadelphia as the friend and adviser of the oppressed race in all emergencies. He was one of the founders and the secretary of a society for the employment of the poor; overseer of the Benezet school for colored children; teacher, without recompense, in a free school for colored adults; inspector of the prison, without a salary; member of a fire company, and guardian of abused apprentices. When pestilence was raging, he was devoted to the sick, and the poor were continually calling upon him to plead with importunate landlords and creditors. He was not unfrequently employed to settle estates involved in difficulties, which others were disinclined to undertake, and he had occasional applications to exert his influence over the insane, for which he had a peculiar tact. Although he was a poor man with a large family, his house was for many years a home for impoverished Quakers, and he transacted much business for the Society of Friends. In 1829 he removed to New York to take charge of a book-store established by the Hicksite Quakers. In the autumn of 1830, being called to Ireland on business connected with his wife's estate, he availed himself of the opportunity to visit England. In both countries he was at first treated somewhat cavalierly by the orthodox Quakers, and pointed out as the one "who has given Friends so much trouble in America." His candor and amiability, however, soon removed these unfavorable impressions, and he had no occasion ultimately to complain of his reception. On his return to New York, he threw himself heart and soul into the work of the Prison association, whose aims and plans of action were entirely in accordance with his views. To render such practical aid as would enable the repentant to return to society, by engaging in some honest calling, he devoted the greater part of his time and attention. No disposition was too perverse for his efforts at reform; no heart so hard that he did not try to soften; no relapses could exhaust his patience, which, without weak waste of means, continued "hoping all things" while even a dying spark of good feeling remained. In the spring of 1841, the demand for Hicksite books having greatly diminished, Friend Hopper became treasurer and book-agent for the Anti-slavery society. Although he had reached the age of seventy, he was as vigorous as a man of fifty. In 1845 he relinquished these offices, and devoted the rest of his life entirely to the work of the Prison association. In his labors he was greatly assisted by a married daughter, Abby H. Gibbons, who was as vigilant and active in behalf of women discharged from prison as was her father in behalf of men. Through her exertions, an asylum was founded for these unfortunates, which was called the "Isaac T. Hopper Home." The aged philanthropist frequently had occasion to visit Albany, N. Y., to represent the association and to address the legislature. Judge Edmonds thus refers to one of these occasions: "His eloquence was simple and direct, but most effective. If he was humorous, his audience were full of laughter; if solemn, a death-like stillness reigned; if pathetic, tears flowed all around him." He had often to plead for the pardon of prisoners, and Gov. John Young, of New York, once said to him: "Friend Hopper, I will pardon any convict whom you say you conscientiously believe I ought to pardon." The career of this untiring benefactor is best summed up in the words of one of his own sect: "The Bible requires us to love our neighbors as well as ourselves; and Friend Hopper has loved them better!" His life was written by Lydia Maria Child (Boston, 1853).

Isaac T. Hopper

HOPPIN, William Jones, diplomatist, b. in Providence, R. I., 21 April, 1813. He studied at Yale and at Middlebury college, Vt., where he was graduated in 1832, and then pursued the law course at Harvard, obtaining the degree of LL. B. in 1835. He frequently visited Europe, contributed articles on art subjects to American and European periodicals, and edited the "Bulletin" of the American art union. He also wrote several dramatic pieces, which were acted. He was one of the founders of the Century association, usually called the Century club, of New York, in 1846. From 1876 to 1886 he was secretary of the U. S. legation at London, at various times acting as chargé d'affaires.—His brother, **Thomas Frederick,** artist, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 Aug., 1816, early showed artistic talents, and studied in Philadelphia, and in Paris under Delaroche. After his return to the United States, in 1837, he took up his residence in New York city, where he made the designs of the four evangelists which compose the great chancel window of Trinity church. A figure of a dog that was modelled by him is supposed to have been the first piece of sculpture cast in bronze in the United States. He has produced statues and groups in plaster; also many etchings in outline and other pictures illustrating American life and history, and has drawn and engraved on wood.—Another brother, **Augustus,** artist and author, b. in Providence, R. I., 13 July, 1828, was graduated at Brown in 1848, studied law, and practised for a short time in Providence, but his love of art impelled him to abandon the law. After spending the years 1854 and 1855 in study and observation in the galleries of Europe, he returned to the United States, devoted himself to drawing on wood, and by his spirited and graceful rendering gained a high reputation as an illustrator of books. Among the works for which he drew designs are "The Poti-

phar Papers" (1853); "Nothing to Wear" (1857), one of the earliest publications of George W. Carleton, for which the publisher began to draw the designs, but turned them over to his friend, Mr. Hoppin, who made the drawings on wood; "Mrs. Partington's Sayings"; and "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table." His first publication was a brochure, entitled "Carrot Pomade," with illustrations (New York, 1864). After a journey to Europe and the east in 1871 he published a series of illustrated sketch-books, bearing the titles "On the Nile" (Boston, 1871); "Ups and Downs on Land and Water: the European Tour in a Series of Pictures" (1871); and "Crossing the Atlantic" (1872). During the Boston musical festival he was the artist for a series of illustrated papers entitled "Jubilee Days," which were afterward collected into a volume (1872). His other books are a humorous illustrated volume called "Hay Fever" (1873); a work of fiction called "Recollections of Auton House," with illustrations by the author, under the pen-name of "C. Auton" (1881); "A Fashionable Sufferer," also illustrated (1883); and "Two Compton Boys" (1885). He is also the author of an anonymous romance "Married for Fun" (Boston, 1885). — Their cousin, **William Warner,** governor of Rhode Island, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 Sept., 1807, was graduated at Yale in 1828, and at the law school in 1830. After serving in the municipal boards of Providence he was sent to the state senate in 1853, and in 1854 was elected governor. He was re-elected in 1855 and 1856, and was nominated for a fourth term, but declined. In 1856, when assured of election to the U. S. senate, he withdrew in favor of his friend, James F. Simmons, and in 1858 he was a candidate for the same office, but was defeated by Henry B. Anthony. He was a delegate to the peace conference in 1861, and in 1866 he was again returned to the state senate. While a member of that body he procured the passage, against much opposition, of the ten-hour law for labor. He became a register in bankruptcy in 1872, and in 1875 sat in the lower house of the legislature. Many of his speeches and messages have been published.—William Warner's brother, **James Mason,** educator, b. in Providence, R. I., 17 Jan., 1820, was graduated at Yale in 1840, studied law at the Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1842, and then theology at the Union theological seminary in New York, and at Andover seminary, being graduated at the latter institution in 1845. He pursued the study two years longer at the University of Berlin, under Neander, travelled for a year in Germany, Greece, and Palestine, and from 1850 till 1859 was pastor of a Congregational church in Salem, Mass. In 1861 he accepted the chair of homiletics and the pastoral charge in Yale. During the first two years of his professorship he acted as pastor of the college church, and in 1872–'5 lectured on forensic eloquence in the law-school. In 1879 he resigned the chair of pastoral theology in order to assume that of the history of art. In 1880 he taught homiletics in the Union theological seminary, New York city. He received the degree of D. D. from Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., in 1870. Prof. Hoppin is the author of "Notes of a Theological Student" (New York, 1854); "Old England, its Art, Scenery, and People" (Boston, 1867); "Office and Work of the Christian Ministry" (New York, 1869); "Life of Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote" (1874); "Memoir of Henry Armitt Brown" (Philadelphia, 1880); "Homiletics" (New York, 1881); and "Pastoral Theology" (1884). The last two are the divisions of his work entitled "The Office of the Ministry," revised and re-written. He has also contributed numerous articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and to the "New Englander."

HOPPING, Enos D., soldier, b. in New York city about 1805; d. in Mier, Mexico, 1 Sept., 1847. He joined the United States army during the Mexican war, and was appointed a brigadier-general on 3 March, 1847, but died six months later, while stationed on the Rio Grande.

HOPSON, Winthrop Hartly, clergyman, b. in Christian county, Ky., 26 April, 1823. He removed with his parents to Missouri in childhood, was graduated at the state university in 1841, and entered the ministry of the Christian church. He received the degree of M. D. from McDowell college, St. Louis, in 1843, and practised his profession for six years, not ceasing in the mean time from his ministerial work. His ministrations were usually protracted for weeks at an appointment, preaching twice daily. Great success attended these labors, and he made thousands of converts. He gave much attention to the founding and nurturing of schools and colleges, and was mainly instrumental in building up a flourishing female academy at Palmyra. In 1860 he accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Main street church, Lexington, Ky., where he preached for over two years. During the civil war Dr. Hopson's sympathies were with the south. After the Bragg and Buell campaign and the Morgan raids in Kentucky in 1862, he was seized by the military authorities, cast into prison at Lexington, and soon afterward removed to Johnson's island. By the ruse of some friends, but unknown to Dr. Hopson, his name was placed on a list of prisoners for exchange, as chaplain of a command in the Confederate army. He was sent through the lines, and in June, 1863, made his way to Richmond, Va., and shortly afterward settled at Bowling Green, where he preached for a year. After the war he was called to the church in Richmond, Va., where he continued for over three years, and then accepted a call to the 1st Christian church, Louisville, Ky., with which he spent the next six years. He returned to Missouri in 1874, and remained a year in charge of the church there; after which he became president of Christian university, Canton, Mo., serving successfully in this office until 1877, when he was prostrated by disease, which compelled his retirement.

HORAN, Eduard John, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Quebec, Canada, in 1817; d. in Canada, 15 Feb., 1875. He began his studies in the Seminary of Quebec at an early age, was ordained priest in 1842, and subsequently appointed one of the directors of the seminary. On the foundation of the normal-school at Quebec he was made its principal, and held also a high office in the Laval university. He was promoted to the bishopric of Kingston in 1858, and under his care the diocese was enriched with many valuable charitable and educational institutions. He was an assistant of the pontifical throne, and took part in the deliberations of the Vatican council, where he was a strenuous advocate of the definition of papal infallibility. Bishop Horan was compelled by sickness and growing infirmities to resign his see some time before his death.

HORAN, Mary Austin, superior of the Sisters of Mercy, b. in Ireland in 1820; d. in New York city, 14 June, 1874. She entered the Convent of mercy, Dublin, Ireland, under the auspices of Catharine McCauley, founder of the order, and came to New York in 1846, at the request of Archbishop Hughes, with Mother Agnes O'Connor, whom she assisted in founding the Institution of

mercy in that city. She was the first mistress of novices in St. Catharine's convent, New York, and trained all its early members. She was active in establishing the different works of the institution, the visitation of the sick and dying poor of the prisons and hospitals, and the House of mercy for the protection of young girls. She also built St. Joseph's industrial institute for children.

HORDEN, John, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Exeter, England, in 1828. He was ordained a priest in 1852, a missionary at Moose Factory and the adjacent territory, and became the first bishop of Moosonee, Northwest territory, in 1873. He received the degree of D. D. in 1873.

HORN, Charles Edward, musician, b. in London, England, in 1776; d. in Boston, Mass., 10 June, 1848. He was educated by his father, a German musician of reputation, and in 1809 made his début as a vocalist at the English opera-house, London. Thereafter, applying himself to vocal study under noted instructors, he came again before the London public as an opera-singer in 1814, with success. He now appeared in most of the large play-houses of Great Britain and Ireland, both as a vocalist and as a conductor of music, and during that time wrote many songs, some of which became widely popular. Among them are "The Deep, Deep Sea," "Even as the Sun," "Cherry Ripe," and "I've been Roaming." One of his best compositions, the duet "I Know a Bank whereon the Wild Thyme Blows," is still sung in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." In 1827 Horn came to this country, where he first sang at the New York Park theatre in Bishop's musical arrangement of "Guy Mannering," followed by "The Barber of Seville," "Der Freyschütz," and "Love in a Village." He then visited the other large cities of the Union, and repeated his rounds for several years. In 1831 he returned to London, where, for a time, he directed the music at the Olympic theatre. In 1832 he returned to this country, and, after losing his voice, opened a music-store in New York, with a partner, under the firm-name of Davis and Horn. He closed his career in Boston as a teacher of music and conductor of the Handel and Haydn society. Horn's voice was a baritone of indifferent quality, under good control. As an opera-artist he ventured to sing tenor, baritone, and bass parts, transposing and altering compositions of eminent masters to suit his purposes.

HORN, Edward Traill, clergyman, b. in Easton, Pa., 10 June, 1850. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1869, and at the Philadelphia theological seminary in 1872; became pastor of Christ (Lutheran) church at Chestnut hill, Philadelphia, in 1872, and in 1876 of St. John's (Lutheran) church, Charleston, S. C., where he still (1887) remains. Mr. Horn took an active part in the work of effecting a union of the Lutheran synods in the south. He is known on account of his labors in the interest of liturgics, a subject on which he is an authority. He is now (1887) an active member of the committee on a common service for all English-speaking Lutherans. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Roanoke in 1887 and by Newberry. He is the author of "The Christian Year" (1876); "History of St. John's, Charleston, from 1734 till 1886" (1886); and "The Evangelical Pastor" (1887); besides articles in "The Lutheran Church Review" and other periodicals.

HORN, Van de or **Van,** buccaneer, b. in Holland about 1635; d. near Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1683. He was engaged in the Dutch merchant service from about 1655 till 1659, and then bought a vessel with his savings, and with a band of reckless men, whom he had enlisted, became a terror to the commerce of the Netherlands. He afterward had several ships in his employment, and obtained such notoriety that some civilized governments were willing to employ him against their enemies. In 1666 a French minister sent him a commission empowering him to pursue and capture Spanish vessels, and, as he was uniformly successful, he amassed enormous sums. After the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, it was expected that he would cease ravaging the American coast, but the French government, while openly disowning their champion, secretly connived at his misdeeds. He made the mistake of pillaging a French ship, but, after an unsuccessful attempt to take him had been made in 1663, he no longer attacked the French flag. Learning that several Spanish galleons were waiting in the harbor of Porto Rico for a convoy, he entered the harbor and offered his services to the governor. He put forward his recent quarrel with the French, and declared that his only chance of safety was in the protection of the king of Spain. The governor allowed the galleons to leave port under the protection of Horn, but, as soon as they were outside of the Antilles, they were attacked by the flotilla of the buccaneer, who gained over 2,000,000 livres by the adventure. Horn was engaged with De Graff and other buccaneer chiefs in the capture of Vera Cruz in 1683. The division of the spoil caused a duel between Horn and De Graff, which was fought on the shores of the bay of San Sacrificid, five or six miles from Vera Cruz. Horn was dangerously wounded in the arm, and, after he had returned to his ship, the extreme heat, combined with the absence of surgical aid and his passion for drink, soon ended his life.

HORNADAY, William Temple, naturalist, b. near Plainfield, Ind., 1 Dec., 1854. He studied at Iowa agricultural college, and in 1874 entered the employ of Henry A. Ward at his natural science establishment in Rochester. During his connection with this gentleman he was sent on expeditions in search of rare specimens in natural history, including visits to Cuba and Florida in 1874–'5, to the West Indies and South America in 1876, and a trip around the world by way of Europe to Egypt, Arabia, India, Ceylon, the Malay peninsula, Borneo, in 1876–'9. He was appointed chief taxidermist to the U. S. national museum in Washington in 1882, which office he now holds. In 1886 he was sent to Montana in charge of the expedition of the Smithsonian institution for buffalo, and was successful in achieving the desired results. He founded the National society of American taxidermists in 1880, an organization which has accomplished a great work in developing and advancing the art of taxidermy, and he has introduced many new and important methods. Of late years he has made a specialty of mammals, on account of the difficulty of mounting them and the field they present for the display of skill. Noted examples of Mr. Hornaday's work are shown in the groups of orang-outangs and American bison, which were both collected and mounted by him, in the U. S. national museum, and also in the group of orang-outangs in the American museum of natural history in New York. He is president of the Society of American taxidermists, and at each of its exhibitions has received the highest prize for the best specimen of mounting. His work has also received medals elsewhere. Mr. Hornaday has written articles on taxidermic methods, and has published "Canoe and Rifle on the Orinoco," a serial in the "Youth's Companion" (1885); "Two Years in the Jungle" (New York, 1885); and "The Buffalo

Hunt," a series of descriptive articles in a syndicate of newspapers and in book-form (1887).

HORNBLOWER, Josiah, engineer, b. in Staffordshire, England, 23 Feb., 1729; d. in Newark, N. J., 21 Jan., 1809. He early studied mathematics and the mechanical sciences, and adopted the profession of civil engineering while associated with his elder brother, then eminent as an engineer, whom he accompanied to Cornwall in 1745 to assist in erecting steam pumping-engines. Subsequently he became proficient in all that pertained to mining and machinery, and especially fire-engines. In 1753 he came to the United States at the request of Col. John Schuyler, settled near Belleville, N. J., and built a steam-engine for the neighboring copper-mines, which was the first one ever constructed in this country. He continued in the successful management of these mines for five years. During the French and Indian war he received the commission of captain, and aided in the local defences of New Jersey. In 1760 he opened a store, and acquired considerable property by trading. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he sided with the Americans, and was sent to the lower house of the New Jersey legislature, where he was extremely active in securing the adoption of measures favorable to the colonial forces, also serving as speaker in 1780. An unsuccessful attempt was made to abduct him by the British troops in 1781, and during the same year he was elected to the council or upper branch of the legislature. He continued a member of this body until 1784, when he was selected to represent the colony in the Continental congress. After two years' service he withdrew, and in 1793 was again called to the supervision of the New Jersey copper-mine association, but a year later retired from this office. In 1790 he was appointed judge of the Essex common pleas, and he continued on the bench by reappointment until failing health compelled his retirement. See "Josiah Hornblower and the First Steam-Engine in America," by William Nelson (Newark, N. J., 1883). —His son, **Joseph Coerten,** lawyer, b. in Belleville, N. J., 6 May, 1777; d. in Newark, N. J., 11 June, 1864. He was well instructed at home in the classics and in mathematics, but on account of feeble health did not enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education. He studied law in the office of David B. Ogden, in Newark, and on admission to the bar in 1803 became associated with his preceptor in business. As early as 1820 he was one of the presidential electors, and cast his vote for James Monroe. He was elected by the joint meeting of the legislature of New Jersey chief justice of that state in 1832, and re-elected in 1839, making his full term on the bench fourteen years. In 1844 he was a member of the convention to frame a constitution for the state. Soon after he had retired from the bench, he was appointed, in 1847, professor of law in Princeton. He was a member and vice-president of the Philadelphia Republican convention that in 1856 nominated John C. Frémont for the presidency. In 1860 he was president of the electoral college of New Jersey, which cast the vote of that state for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was one of the original members of the American Bible society, and was the president of the New Jersey historical society from its foundation in 1845 until his death.—Joseph Coerten's son, **William Henry,** clergyman, b. in Newark, N. J., 1 March, 1820; d. in Allegheny, Pa., 16 July, 1883, was graduated at Princeton in 1838, and at the theological seminary in 1843. He labored for five months as a missionary, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1844, and after holding a pastorate in Paterson, N. J., for twenty-seven years, was professor of sacred rhetoric, church government, and pastoral theology in Allegheny theological seminary from 1871 till his death. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1860.

J. C. Hornblower

HORNE, Antoine, Spanish missionary, b. in Besançon, Franche-Comté, in 1608; d. in Bahia, Brazil, in 1697. He became a member of the Jesuit order in 1625, and was sent to the missions of South America. In 1629 he was attached to the missions of Para, and resided for several years on the borders of the river Tocantin, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the different Indian dialects, and conceived a strong inclination for that people, who had been kept in a state approaching slavery by the Spanish and Portuguese colonists. He resolved to liberate the Indians, and asked the assent and support of his superiors. Although the Jesuits had greatly benefited in South America by the existing order of things, they resolved to give Father Horne full support. The latter travelled through the country in 1643, spoke to the Indians in every city, village, or farm he met on the way, and invited them to make their home in the vast country around the river Tocantin, where they would find freedom and abundance. The Indians came in great crowds, and, two years later, villages that had been prosperous were deserted, and many farms abandoned for want of laborers. The Portuguese colonists became incensed, and denounced Father Horne as a republican agitator. The governor of Maranhão thought it necessary to order his arrest in 1646, and sent him to Lisbon, saying, in his official report, that Horne's preaching constituted a danger to the authority of the crown, inasmuch as its result had already been the ruin of a formerly prosperous part of the country. John IV., being of a liberal turn of mind, sent for the imprisoned Jesuit, and, after a long conversation with him, expressed his willingness to let him return, but the council of state opposed, and, in spite of the protests of the patriarch of the Indies in behalf of Father Horne, the latter remained in close confinement till 1655, when he was released and returned to Maranhão. This place was then governed by one of his former pupils, who allowed him to resume his labors among the Indians in 1656. In 1662 the governor, being satisfied that Horne's ideas would improve neither the Indians nor the country, ordered him to desist, and on his refusal arrested and sent him again to Lisbon as a prisoner. After three years of close confinement, the Jesuits obtained his release, in 1665, from the regent Luisa de Guzman under the condition that he would never return to America. Horne sailed, nevertheless, for Brazil, but, when he landed in Bahia in 1666, he was arrested and confined in a monastery, where he died. Horne left several manuscripts, the publication of which was forbidden by the Portuguese government, but, through a fortunate circumstance, they fell, in 1844, at Rio de Janeiro, into the possession of Ferdinand Denis, who deposited them in the National library

of Paris, and inserted several extracts from them in his numerous publications about South America.

HORNER, William Edmonds, physician, b. in Warrenton, Va., 3 June, 1793; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 March, 1853. His grandfather, Robert, emigrated from England to Maryland before the Revolution. William was educated at a private school, studied medicine, and received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1814. He had been commissioned surgeon's mate in the army in 1812, and served through the war with England on the Canadian frontier. After his resignation, in 1815, he practised at Warrenton, but in 1816 removed to Philadelphia. He became, in 1817, dissector to Dr. Casper Wistar, who was then professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1819 was made adjunct-professor of anatomy under Dr. Philip S. Physick. He now devoted himself with zeal to anatomical investigation, and in 1824 discovered the Musculus Hornerii, an important muscle of the eye, which he described in a series of articles in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" of that year. When Dr. Physick resigned the chair of anatomy in 1831, Dr. Horner became his successor, and remained in this office till his death. He was an active member of the city sanitary board during the cholera epidemic of 1832, and was presented by the citizens with a silver pitcher for his exertions. He united with the Roman Catholic church in 1839, and in 1847 founded St. Joseph's hospital. In 1848 he re-visited Europe, and was well received by scientific men. His health began to fail in 1841, and during his last years he suffered greatly, but he continued his lectures till two months before his death. He left his fine anatomical collections, valued at $10,000, to the University of Pennsylvania, and his large library to St. Joseph's hospital. Dr. Horner published "Special Anatomy and Histology" (Philadelphia, 1826; 8th ed., 2 vols., 1851); "United States Dissector" (5th ed., revised by Dr. Henry H. Smith, 1856); "Anatomical Atlas"; and numerous contributions to medical periodicals. He left manuscripts on theological and literary subjects.

HORR, Asa, physician, b. in Worthington, Ohio, 2 Sept., 1817. He was graduated at the Cleveland medical college in 1846, and after practising in Baltimore, Fairfield co., Ohio, removed in 1847 to Dubuque, Iowa. During the civil war he was examining surgeon in the recruiting service, and since 1869 has been president of the Iowa institute of science and arts, of which he was in 1868 one of the founders. In 1875 he was appointed examining surgeon to the U. S. pension bureau. In 1864 he established a private astronomical observatory at Dubuque, Iowa, and was the first to determine accurately the longitude of that city. Dr. Horr has bestowed much attention upon botany and other sciences, and to perfecting a system of short-hand, and for many years has been a meteorological observer to the Smithsonian institution. He has written many professional and scientific papers, and with John M. Bigelow published a "Catalogue of the Plants of Franklin county, Ohio."

HORRY, Elias, benefactor, b. in Charleston, S. C., 21 June, 1743; d. there, 17 Sept., 1834. He was descended from a family of Huguenots, and became a wealthy citizen of Charleston. He was distinguished for his liberality, and gave $10,000 to found a chair of moral and political philosophy in Charleston college. Mr. Horry was mayor of Charleston in 1815–'18, and was afterward interested in the South Carolina railroad.

HORRY, Peter, Revolutionary soldier, b. probably in South Carolina. He distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war, and was a brigadier-general under Gen. Francis Marion. In conjunction with Rev. Mason L. Weems *(q. v.)*, he published a "Life of Marion" (Philadelphia, 1824), which has passed through many editions. Horry furnished the facts for the work, and the romantic manner in which they were treated by his co-worker caused a correspondence between the two, in which Horry disclaimed the honor of joint authorship.

HORSEY, Outerbridge, lawyer, b. in Somerset county, Del., in 1777; d. in Needwood, Md., 9 June, 1842. He received an academical education, studied law with James A. Bayard, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Wilmington, Del. He was attorney-general of Delaware for many years, and elected U. S. senator from Delaware to succeed Samuel White, deceased, serving from 29 Jan., 1810, till 3 March, 1821.

HORSFIELD, Thomas, author, b. in Philadelphia in 1773; d. in London, England, in 1859. He was eminent as a naturalist and traveller, and, after pursuing for many years investigations in natural history in Java, went to England in 1820. He published "Lepidopterous Insects" (London, 1857); and "Zoölogical Researches in Java" (London, 1821–'4). The plants that he collected were described in "Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores."

HORSFORD, Jerediah, soldier, b. in Charlotte, Vt., 8 March, 1791; d. in Livonia, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1874. He participated in the defence of Burlington during the war of 1812, and in 1814 removed to the Genesee valley, where he served as a missionary among the Seneca Indians. After two years of this work he settled as a farmer, first at Mount Morris, and then at Moscow, N. Y. He became a leader in the organization of the militia of the Genesee valley at the time of the burning of Buffalo and the battle of Lundy's Lane, and acquired the title of colonel. Subsequently he was a member of the New York legislature, and was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 1 Dec., 1851, till 3 March, 1853.—His son, **Eben Norton,** chemist, b. in Moscow, Livingston co., N. Y., 27 July, 1818, was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute as a civil engineer in 1838, was engaged on the geological survey of the state of New York under James Hall in 1838–'9, and in 1840 appointed to the professorship of mathematics and natural sciences in the Albany female academy, where he remained for four years, also delivering an annual course of lectures on chemistry at Newark college, Delaware, during this time. In 1844 he went to Germany, where he spent two years studying analytical chemistry and making experimental researches in Liebig's laboratory at Giessen. On his return to the United States early in 1847, he was elected to the Rumford professorship of science applied to the arts, in Harvard. Soon afterward he submitted to Abbott Lawrence a plan for a department of analytical and applied chemistry, which led to the formation of the Lawrence scientific school in Cambridge. After sixteen years of service in the earliest organized and equipped laboratory for instruction in analytical chemistry in the United States, Prof. Horsford resigned his place to engage in chemical manufactures, and is now (1887) president of the Rumford chemical works in Providence, R. I. The most important of his discoveries relate to the preparation of white bread, and the restoration of the phosphates that are lost with the bran in milling, and the "acid phosphate," a medicinal agent. In recent years, Prof. Horsford has specially interested himself in Wellesley college, providing for the endowment of the library, continuous supplies of apparatus for

the departments of physics, chemistry, botany, and biology, and for a system of pensions to the president and heads of departments. By this, these officers are allowed to spend one year in seven in Europe, are given a progressive augmentation of salary after twenty-one years of service, after twenty-six years of service a pension of five hundred dollars a year for life. Prof. Horsford has attached the condition that the beneficiaries must be women. He has received the degrees of A. M. from Harvard in 1847 and from Union in 1843, and that of M. D. from the medical college in Castleton. Prof. Horsford is one of the very few surviving members of the original American society of naturalists and geologists, which has since grown into the American association for the advancement of science, and he is also a member of various scientific and historical societies. His contributions to scientific literature include numerous articles which have appeared since 1846 in technical journals. More than thirty years ago he published in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science" the results of successful practical experiments in pouring oil on rough seas. His services as a chemical expert in courts of law were in frequent demand, more especially during the period of the vulcanized rubber litigation. In 1873 he was appointed one of the government commissioners to the Vienna exposition, and contributed an article on "Hungarian Milling and the Vienna Bread" to the U. S. government reports. He was one of the jurors in the Centennial exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876. Of his late publications there are several which show the results of his acquaintance with the Indian language, acquired in his childhood from the Indians who had been pupils of his father, notably one on the "Indian Names of Boston," and one "On the Landfall of John Cabot in 1497, and the Site of Norumbega." These places had been lost for more than three centuries when he established their exact location. His latest service has been the absolute reproduction in print of the manuscript Indian dictionary of David Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary. It is given in English and equivalent German, Iroquois (Onandaga), and Algonquin (Delaware). A large number of copies have been given to Wellesley college to enable it by exchange to provide facilities to specialists who desire to study comparative Indian philology.—His wife, **Mary L'Hommedieu Gardiner**, poet, b. in New York city, 27 Sept., 1824; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 25 Nov., 1855, was the daughter of Samuel S. Gardiner of Shelter Island. She was educated at the Albany female academy, and in 1847 married Prof. Horsford. Besides contributing to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" and other periodicals, she published "Indian Legends and other Poems" (New York, 1855). In 1857, Prof. Horsford married her sister, Phœbe Dayton Gardiner.

HORSLEY, Charles Edward, musician, b. in Kensington, England, 16 Dec., 1821; d. in New York city, 28 Feb., 1876. He received the rudiments of musical education from his father, and in 1839 went to Cassel, Germany, where he studied under Hauptman, Spohr, and Mendelssohn. In 1841 he returned to London, and began his career as a musical composer, writing the oratorios of "David" (1849) and "Joseph" (1852), the cantata "Comus" (1854), and the oratorio of "Gideon" (1860). Besides these he wrote many anthems and orchestral works. From London he went to Australia, and thence, in 1872, to New York, where he became choir-master at St. John's chapel, which post he held until his death.

HORSMANDEN, Daniel, jurist, b. in Gouldhurst, Kent, England, in 1691; d. in Flatbush, N.Y., 28 Sept., 1778. He was called to the city council of New York, 23 May, 1733, and was afterward recorder and chief justice from March, 1763, and also president of the council. In 1773 he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the burning of the king's ship "Gaspé" by a party of Whigs in the preceding year. In 1776, with Oliver De Lancey and about one thousand other residents of the city and county of New York, he signed an address to Lord Howe. He is buried in Trinity church-yard. Judge Horsmanden published "The New York Conspiracy, or the History of the Negro Plot" (1741–'2; re-published in 1810), he having been one of the judges that tried the supposed conspirators, and "Letters to Gov. Clinton" (1747).

HORTIGOSA, Peter de, R. C. clergyman, b. in Spain in 1546; d. in Mexico in 1626. He was president of the Jesuit college in the city of Mexico, and taught theology there. He wrote "De Selectis Theologiæ Questionibus" and "Concilii Mexicani Decreta et Canones" (Mexico, 1627).

HORTON, Azariah, clergyman, b. in Southold, N. Y., 20 March, 1715; d. in what is now Chatham, N. J., 27 March, 1777. He was graduated at Yale in 1735, ordained by the presbytery of New York in 1740, and went as a missionary among the Indians in the eastern part of Long Island. As the result of his labors two churches are still in existence, one at Pooseputrick, in the south of Brookhaven, and the other at Shinnecock. He was pastor at South Hanover, N. J., from 1748 till November, 1776. He left a bequest of $533 "for the education of pious young men."

HORTON, George Firman, physician, b. in Terrytown, Bradford co., Pa., 2 Jan., 1806; d. there, 20 Dec., 1886. He was educated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., and in the medical department of Rutgers college, and began practice in his native town in 1829. He became an advocate of the temperance cause in 1830, and was a member of the American anti-slavery society almost from the time of its foundation till the extinction of slavery. He was for twelve years treasurer and town-clerk of his township, from 1830 till 1856 postmaster at Terrytown, and in 1872 was elected a delegate to the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania for revising the state constitution. He was a skilful botanist and entomologist. He published reports of his cases in the "Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society"; "Reports on the Geology of Bradford County" (1858); and "The Horton Genealogy" (1876).

HORTON, Valentine Baxter, manufacturer, b. in Windsor, Vt., 29 Jan., 1802. He was educated at Partridge's military academy at Norwich, Vt., and on the removal of that institution to Middletown, Conn., accompanied it as a teacher. He studied law at Middletown, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and began practice at Pittsburg, Pa. In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, and in 1835 to Pomeroy, Meigs co., Ohio, where he became engaged in mining and manufacturing. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1850, and was then elected a representative in congress as a Republican, serving from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1859, and declining a renomination. He was a member of the peace congress of 1861, and was again elected to congress, serving from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Ohio university during the last forty years, and has been five times a member of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States.

HORWITZ, Phineas Jonathan, surgeon, b. in Baltimore, Md., 3 March, 1822. He was educated at the University of Maryland and at Jefferson medical college. In 1847 he entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon, and during the Mexican war was in charge of the naval hospital at Tobasco. From 1859 till 1865 he was assistant to the bureau of medicine, and chief of that bureau in 1865–'9. He was promoted surgeon 19 April, 1861, commissioned medical inspector 3 March, 1871, medical director 30 June, 1873, and was retired with the relative rank of captain in 1885. His office as assistant to the bureau of medicine and surgery during the war involved the adjustment of all the pensions that accrued to the wounded and to the widows and orphans of the killed in the navy; the tabulation of medical and surgical statistics; and the general management of all financial matters pertaining to the office. Dr. Horwitz projected and constructed the Naval hospital in Philadelphia.

HOSACK, David, scientist, b. in New York city, 31 Aug., 1769; d. there, 22 Dec., 1835. His father was a Scotch artillery officer, who served at the capture of Louisburg in 1758. David was graduated at Princeton in 1789, and received his medical degree in the College of Philadelphia in 1791. He then removed to Alexandria, Va., practised there a year, and in 1792 went to England and Scotland for study. In 1794 he returned to New York with the first collection of minerals that had been introduced into this country, and the duplicate collection of plants from the herbarium of Linnæus, which now constitutes a part of the museum of the Lyceum of natural history of New York. He was appointed professor of natural history in Columbia college in 1795, and became the partner of its first president, Dr. Samuel Bard, succeeding Dr. William Pitt Smith in the chair of materia medica in 1797, and combining its duties with that of botany. In 1807 he became professor of midwifery and surgery in the College of physicians and surgeons, afterward occupying the chairs of the theory and practice of medicine and obstetrics and the diseases of women and children until 1826, when, with Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. John W. Francis, and others, he organized the medical department of Rutgers college, which was closed in 1830. At different periods he was physician to the New York hospital and the Bloomingdale asylum. He was one of the founders and the first president of the New York historical society in 1820–'8, president of the Horticultural, the Literary, and the Philosophical societies, and established the Elgin botanic garden. He edited, with his friend and pupil, Dr. John W. Francis, the "American Medical and Philosophical Monthly" in 1810–'14. Dr. Hosack made a special study of yellow fever, having himself suffered from the disease, and his report on its character is one of the best that has ever been published. His paper on "Contagious Disorders" and his treatise on "Vision" were republished by the Royal society of London (1794). His "Hortus Elginensis," a scientific catalogue of his own collection of plants, is a valuable contribution to botany. He was the first surgeon in this country to tie the femoral artery at the upper third of the thigh, and introduced as early as 1795 the operation for hydrocele by injection. He published, besides many medical and scientific papers, "Memoir of Hugh Williamson, M. D." (New York, 1820); "Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science" (1824–'30); "System of Practical Nosology" (1829); "Memoirs of DeWitt Clinton" (1829); and "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine," edited by Henry W. Ducachet (New York, 1838).—His son, **Alexander Eddy,** physician, b. in New York city, 6 April, 1805; d. in Newport, R. I., 2 March, 1871, was prevented by delicate health from receiving a collegiate education. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, and spent the years 1825–'7 in study in Paris. Returning to the United States in 1828 he settled in New York, devoting himself especially to the practice of surgery, and was the first practitioner in the city that administered ether as an anæsthetic. He invented in 1833 an instrument for rendering the operation for staphylorraphy more complete in its minutiæ, was the first to introduce Symes's operation of exsection of the elbow into this country, and devoted much time and study to the various modes of inflicting capital punishment, for the purpose of discovering the most humane method. For many years he was attending surgeon of the marine hospital, and was a principal organizer of Ward's island hospital. Among his original papers are "Description of an Instrument for tying Deep-seated Arteries" and "Seventy-three Cases of Lithotomy by a Peculiar Operation without dividing the Prostate Gland, all Successful." His widow, recently deceased, left $70,000 to the New York academy of medicine as a memorial of her husband, by the advice of Dr. Samuel S. Purple. Dr. Hosack published a pamphlet on "Anæsthesia, with Cases, being the First Instance of the Use of Ether in New York," and also a "History of the Case of the Late John Kearney Rodgers, M. D." (New York, 1851).

HOSFORD, Oramel, educator, b. in Thetford, Vt., 7 May, 1820. He was graduated at Oberlin college, Ohio, in 1843, became professor of mathematics and philosophy in Olivet college, Mich., in 1846, and at the same time was pastor of the Congregational church there. In 1864 he was elected superintendent of public instruction of the state of Michigan. He published "School Laws of Michigan, with Notes and Forms" (Ann Arbor, 1869).

HOSKIN, Robert, wood-engraver, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Feb., 1842. He was educated in the public schools, and studied drawing at the Brooklyn institute, where he received the Graham medal in 1858. He received the gold medal for engraving at the Paris salon in 1883, and the same year, at the French government exhibition, his exhibit was placed in the niche of honor. At the international exhibition of the graphic arts, held at Vienna in 1887, he received the gold medal of honor for his engraving of "Cromwell visiting Milton." Mr. Hoskin's work shows great delicacy and truthfulness, with a feeling for line and tone. He is at present (1887) an engraver for magazines.

HOSKINS, George Gilbert, congressman, b. in Bennington, N. Y., 24 Dec., 1824. He engaged in business in Bennington in early life, was town-clerk for many years, and justice of the peace from 1851 till 1865. He was postmaster of Bennington through the administration of Taylor and Fillmore.

and again under Lincoln. In 1860, 1865, and 1866 he was a member of the legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1865. He was commissioner of public accounts in 1868–'71, and in May, 1871, was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue for the 29th district of New York, resigning in 1873 to become a member of congress, having been elected as a Republican. He served till 1877, and was a defeated candidate for re-election in 1878, became lieutenant-governor of New York in 1879, and was a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago in 1880.

HOSKINS, Nathan, author, b. in Wethersfield, Vt., 27 April, 1795; d. in Williamstown, Mass., 21 April, 1869. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, taught in St. Albans, Vt., in 1821–'2, and the next ten years practised law in Vergennes, Vt., and edited "The Vermont Aurora." In 1831–'9 he resided in Bennington, and in 1840 removed to Williamstown, Mass. He published "History of Vermont" (1831); "Notes on the West" (1833); and "The Bennington Court Controversy and Strictures on Civil Liberty in the United States" (1847–'8).

HOSMER, George Washington, educator, b. in Canton, Mass., in 1804; d. there, 5 July, 1881. He was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and at the divinity-school there in 1830. He was pastor of the Unitarian church in Northfield, Mass., the next two years and a half, and from 1835 was pastor in Buffalo, N. Y., till his election to the presidency of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1862. While discharging these duties he was also non-resident professor of divinity in the Unitarian theological school at Meadville, Pa. Resigning the presidency of Antioch in 1872, he continued the next year to occupy the chair of history and ethics there. From 1873 till 1879 he was pastor of the Channing religious society of Boston, Mass. Dr. Hosmer was one of the most noted preachers in the Unitarian church of his day.—His son, **James Kendall,** author, b. in Northfield, Mass., 29 Jan., 1834, was graduated at Harvard in 1855. During the civil war he served in the 52d regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. He was professor in Antioch college in 1866–'72, in 1872–'4 occupied the chair of English and German literature in the University of Missouri, and in 1874 was elected to a similar professorship in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., where he now (1887) resides. He has published "The Color-Guard" (Boston, 1864); "The Thinking Bayonet" (1865); "A Short History of German Literature" (St. Louis, 1879); "Life of Samuel Adams" ("American Statesmen" series, Boston, 1885); and "Story of the Jews" ("Story of the Nations" series, New York, 1886).

HOSMER, Harriet, sculptor, b. in Watertown, Mass., 6 Oct., 1830. She was a delicate child, and was encouraged by her father, a physician, to pursue a course of physical training by which she became expert in rowing, skating, and riding. She travelled alone in the western wilderness, and visited the Dakota Indians. She began to model in clay at an early age, and, after completing her school education in Lenox, Mass., followed the course of anatomical instruction in the St. Louis medical college, and practised modelling at home, after receiving a few lessons in Boston. Her first work was a reduced copy of Canova's Napoleon, which was soon followed by an ideal head called "Hesper," exhibited in Boston in 1852. Going to Rome with her father and Charlotte Cushman in November of the same year, she entered the studio of John Gibson, the English sculptor. She copied from the antique, and executed ideal busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," which attracted much attention. "Œnone," her first figure of full size, was completed in 1855. In the summer of the same year she modelled a statue of "Puck" in a style so spirited and original that nearly thirty copies were ordered, and her reputation was established in her own country. It was followed by a companion figure of similar conception, called "Will-o'-the-Wisp." In 1857 the reclining statue of "Beatrice Cenci" was completed for the St. Louis public library, and in the following winter she executed a monument that found a place in the church of San Andrea del Frate in Rome. The colossal statue of "Zenobia," on which she worked for two years assiduously, and to the detriment of her health, was completed in 1859; followed by a statue of Thomas H. Benton, that was cast in bronze, and erected in Lafayette park, St. Louis. Among her other works are a "Sleeping Fawn," which was exhibited at the Dublin exhibition of 1865 and the Paris exhibition of 1867; a fountain representing a siren and cupids; a statue of the queen of Naples as the "Heroine of Gaëta"; a fountain representing the myth of Hylas and the water-nymphs; a monument to Abraham Lincoln; and a gateway for an art-gallery in England. The "Sleeping Fawn," which was twice repeated, was followed by a companion-piece called the "Waking Fawn." Miss Hosmer resides in Rome. Besides her skill in sculpture, which is executive and technical rather than creative, she has exhibited talents for designing and constructing machinery, and devising new processes, especially in connection with her own art, such as a method of converting the ordinary limestone of Italy into marble, and a peculiar process of modelling, in which the rough shape of a statue is first made in plaster, on which a coating of wax is laid for working out the finer forms.

HOSMER, Jean, actress, b. near Boston, Mass., 29 Jan., 1842. She first appeared on the stage in a ballet at Buffalo, N. Y., and rose to be a star actress, performing the part of Juliet at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in December, 1858. Soon afterward she retired from the stage, but returned in May, 1866, when she played the part of Camille at the Winter Garden theatre, New York, and subsequently performed with success in the principal cities of the United States.

HOSMER, Margaret, novelist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830. She was educated in the public schools of that city, went to California in 1852, and settled in San Francisco, where she became principal of a public school. Returning to Philadelphia in 1860, she engaged in literary work, published two novels, and contributed to magazines. In 1864 she returned to San Francisco, but since 1875 has resided in Philadelphia. She has published two novels, "The Morrisons" (New York, 1863), and "Blanche Gilroy" (1864), and about twenty-five volumes for juvenile readers.

HOSMER, Titus, statesman, b. in Watertown, Conn., in 1736; d. there, 4 Aug., 1780. His grandfather, Col. Thomas Titus, of Hawkhurst, England,

an officer in Cromwell's army, came to Boston on the accession of Charles II., and afterward settled in Middletown. Titus was graduated at Yale in 1757, practised law, was a member of the council and of the assembly of 1773–'8, speaker in 1777, served in the Continental congress of 1778–'9, and in 1780 became a judge of the maritime court of appeals of the United States. He was the patron of Joel Barlow, who wrote a much-admired elegy on his death.—His son, **Stephen Titus,** jurist, b. in Middletown, Conn., in 1763; d. there, 5 Aug., 1834, was graduated at Yale in 1782, and settled in the practice of law at Middletown in 1785. For two years and a half he was a member of the council of state, and after the adoption of the state constitution was chief justice of Connecticut from 1815 till 1833.—Titus's brother, **Timothy,** surgeon, b. in Middletown, Conn., in 1740; d. in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1820, was an officer in the Continental army, served throughout the war, and for two years and a half was surgeon on Washington's staff. He removed to Ontario county, N. Y., where his was one of the first two settlements in the wilderness. In 1798 he was appointed first judge of the county.—Timothy's son, **George,** lawyer, b. in Farmington, Conn., 30 Aug., 1781; d. in Chicago, Ill., 6 March, 1861, received a classical education, studied law, and, after practising a year in Canandaigua, removed to Avon, N. Y. During the war of 1812 he served on the western frontier. He was elected district attorney of Livingston county in 1820, and a member of the legislature in 1823–'5, declined a renomination, and resumed practice. —George's son, **William Henry Cuyler,** poet, b. in Avon, N. Y., 25 May, 1814; d. there, 23 May, 1877, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1841, studied law, and became a master in chancery at Avon, and in 1854 was appointed clerk in the New York city custom-house. He was a student of Indian character and lore, and travelled extensively among the tribes of Florida and Wisconsin. His mother was an accomplished woman, and spoke several Indian dialects. His publications are "The Fall of Tecumseh," a drama (Avon, 1830); "The Themes of Song" (Rochester, 1834); "The Pioneers of Western New York" (Boston, 1838); "The Months" (1847); "Yonnondio, or the Warriors of Genesee" (New York, 1844); "Bird-Notes" (1850); "Indian Traditions and Songs" (1850); "Legend of the Senecas" (1850); and "Poetical Works," a collection of the preceding (2 vols., 1854).

HOSSET, or **OSSET, Gillis,** colonist, b. in Holland; d. on Delaware bay in December, 1631. He came to this country in command of a Dutch colony, known as the De Vries expedition, which was sent out by a company of patroons, and sailed from the Texel, 12 Dec., 1630, in the ship "Walrus." They arrived probably in March, 1631, and landed on the South (or Delaware) bay at the Hoerkil (or Lewis creek), where they settled, being the first colony on Delaware bay (or river). They built a house "well beset with palisades in place of breastworks," and named it Fort Optlandt. This served the colony, which consisted of thirty-two men, as a place of defence, a dwelling, and a storehouse. Conformably to the custom of the Dutch, Commissary Hosset erected a pillar, bearing a piece of tin, on which were traced the arms of the United Netherlands. This was innocently removed by an Indian, which act was viewed by Hosset as a national insult, and, according to De Vries, "those in command at the house made such ado about it that the Indians, not knowing how it was done, went away and slew the chief who had done it," whereat the friends of the murdered chief attacked the colonists, and Commander Hosset and his entire company were treacherously and brutally murdered. Hosset had previously been in this country, when he was selected by Minuet to make purchases of lands from the Indians on the North river, and in 1631, shortly after his arrival on the Delaware, he, with Capt. Heges of the "Walrus," made a purchase of lands for Godyn and Bloemaert in what is now Cape May, N. J.

HOSTLOT, Louis, clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1848; d. in Rome, Italy, 1 Feb., 1884. He was graduated at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, in 1868, and went to Rome, where he pursued a course of theology. He was ordained priest in 1873, was appointed vice-rector of the American college of Rome, and afterward became its rector. The college was in debt, and he not only succeeded in paying it, but acquired sufficient funds to enable him to purchase a country house in Palestrina for the use of the students during the summer months. The American college as an educational institution soon began to rank first among the colleges of the Propaganda under his guidance. Dr. Hostlot was made a monsignor of the second class by the pope, and was afterward raised to the rank of domestic prelate of the first grade. Mgr. Hostlot used his great influence in Rome for the benefit of such of his countrymen as visited that city. He left some manuscripts which he was about to publish at the time of his death.

HOTCHKISS, Benjamin Berkely, inventor, b. in Connecticut in 1830; d. in Paris, France, 14 Feb., 1885. He was brought up as a machinist, and as early as 1856 designed a rifle field-gun, which was purchased by the Mexican government. In 1860 he submitted to the U. S. government an improved system of rifling-belt and percussion fuse for projectiles, and after their adoption he engaged in their manufacture in New York. During the civil war, more Hotchkiss shells were used than any other variety except the Parrott shell. Mr. Hotchkiss visited Paris in 1867, and invented an improved metallic cartridge-case as a substitute for the paper-case then used in the French army. This form was purchased by the French authorities, and its manufacture begun at St. Étienne. He remained in Paris, where he made important improvements in the guns used by different nations, including his revolving cannon, which was adopted in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Austria, Chili, China, Norway, and the United States. His next invention of importance was that of a magazine-rifle, devised in 1875, and followed in 1882 by a quick-firing gun that has since been adopted in France, England, and the United States. During 1882 the firm of Hotchkiss and Company was formed, and the policy was introduced of manufacturing the guns in the different countries using them. In this manner connections were established in Germany, Austria, Italy, England, and Russia. At the time of his death, Mr. Hotchkiss had the reputation of being the first artillery engineer in the world, and up to July, 1886, his factories had delivered 5,037 guns, of which but two had ever failed. The Hotchkiss ordnance company, in which the three original partners are managing directors, was formed in 1887, and arrangements were made by the U. S. government for the establishment of one of the company's factories in this country.

HOTCHKISS, James Harvey, clergyman, b. in Cornwall, Conn., 23 Feb., 1781; d. in Prattsburgh, N. Y., 21 Sept., 1851. He was graduated at Williams in 1800, and stationed at Prattsburg from

1809 till 1830. He published "History of the Churches of Western New York" (New York, 1851).

HOTCHKISS, Velona Roundy, clergyman, b. in Spafford, Onondaga co., N. Y., 3 June, 1815; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Madison university in 1835, and, entering the Baptist theological seminary at Hamilton, studied there three years, and was ordained in 1838 as pastor of a church in Poultney, Vt. He was successively in charge of churches, in Rochester, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., and Buffalo, N. Y., till 1854, when he was appointed to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the Baptist theological seminary at Rochester, and afterward to that of the Hebrew language and literature. In 1864 he was recalled to his former charge in Buffalo, continuing at the same time his connection with the theological seminary. In 1869 he resigned his professorship and devoted himself to pastoral work till 1879, when increasing age and infirmities induced his resignation. In 1880 he delivered a course of lectures on "Expository Preaching" before the Baptist theological seminaries in Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Woodstock, Canada, and the State ministerial association of Michigan. He received the degree of D. D. from Madison university.

HOUDAN, Luc du, French hydrographer, b. in Rennes in 1811; d. in Paris in 1846. He entered the navy, and was a lieutenant in the French fleet that blockaded Buenos Ayres in 1840–'3. He was sent several times to make hydrographic observations through the country, was in Buenos Ayres at the outbreak of the riots that desolated that city in April, 1843, and barely escaped death. Returning to France in December of the same year, he published "Histoire et vue pittoresques des sites de Buenos Ayres" (Paris, 1844); "Le système pluvial dans l'Amérique du Sud" (1844); "Le cours du Parana jusqu'à sa junction avec le Paraguay" (2 vols., 1845, with charts); and "Relevé hydrographique de l'Uruguay" (2 vols., 1845, with charts). After his death appeared "La situation politique de l'Amérique du Sud, et de l'avenir de ces pays" (Paris, 1846); "Relevé hydrographique du cours du Paraguay" (1846); and "Hydrographie et géodésie de l'Amérique du Sud" (1847).

HOUDE, Frederick, Canadian journalist, b. in Riviere du Loup, Canada, 23 Sept., 1847. He was educated at Nicolet college, edited Canadian papers in the United States for six years, and in 1874 became editor of the "Nouveau Monde" of Montreal. While in the United States he initiated the movement for the return of Canadians in that country to Canada, which was afterward partially adopted by the Dominion and Quebec governments. Mr. Houde was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1879 as a Conservative. He advocates the commercial independence of Canada.

HOUDETOT, François Lauriot de (hoo-deh-to'), French adventurer, b. in Avranches in 1617; d. in Martinique in 1659. He entered the service of the West Indian company, and went in 1635 to St. Christopher, and afterward to Martinique. When the newly appointed governor-general of St. Christopher, Patrocle de Thoisy, sought help of Diel Duparquet, governor of Martinique, against the rebel commander, Louvilliers de Poincy, Duparquet left Houdetot in command. The expedition proved unsuccessful, and Poincy, sailing for Martinique, summoned Houdetot to submit to his authority, promising him the government of the colony. Houdetot sternly refused, and, having called to arms every able-bodied man in the colony, obliged Poincy to retire, securing also the release of Duparquet in 1648. Meanwhile he had successfully terminated a rebellion that had been incited by Capt. Boutain, an agent of Poincy, in 1646. The colony being again pacified, Houdetot was sent with a force of 100 men to Santa-Alousia, or Santa Lucia, conquered it from the Caribs in 1648, and, importing some laborers from Martinique, established a colony. Two years later Duparquet added the government of Granada to that of Santa Lucia, and Houdetot conquered and colonized that island. In 1654 the Caribs, incited by a half-breed Englishman named Warner, began a bloody war, lasting three years, in which the French were several times on the verge of ruin. Houdetot, with a handful of soldiers, contrived to pacify his own governments, and landing in Martinique rescued Duparquet, who had been surrounded in his house, wounded, and his forces reduced to twelve men, and, chasing the Caribs, inflicted on them a decisive defeat. Duparquet died in the following year, leaving the government of Martinique to his wife, with a recommendation to seek the advice of Houdetot; but the violent temper of Mme. Duparquet brought about troubles, during which Houdetot found a premature death.

HOUDON, Jean Antoine (oo-don'), French sculptor, b. in Versailles, France, 20 March, 1740; d. in Paris, 15 July, 1828. He studied his art under Michel Ange Slodtz, and later under Pigale, and while in the École des beaux arts, when only nineteen years of age, took the first prize for sculpture, which involved a residence in Italy. He spent ten years in Rome at a period when the excavation of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the writings of Winckelmann, had given new impulse to art. Among other works he there finished a colossal statue of St. Bruno, of which Clement XIV. said: "He would speak, if the rule of his order did not prescribe silence." Returning to Paris, he executed during the next fifteen years many masterpieces, which placed him in the front rank of French sculptors and procured his admission to the academy. In 1785 he accompanied Franklin to the United States to prepare a model for the statue of Washington which had been ordered by the state of Virginia, and passed two weeks at Mount Vernon for that purpose. The statue, bearing the sculptor's legend, "Fait par Houdon, citoyen français, 1788," and which now stands in the hall of the capitol at Richmond, is clad in the uniform of an American Revolutionary officer, and, according to the testimony of personal friends of Washington, is in many respects the best representation of him that ever has been made. Among Houdon's later works were busts of Napoleon and Josephine, and other celebrities of the first empire, and the noted statue of Cicero in the palace of theLuxembourg. After the execution of the latter work he lost his memory, and was compelled to give up his profession. He had none of the other common infirmities of age, and so venerable was his appearance that the artist Gérard introduced him in his picture, "Entry of Henri IV. into Paris," as one of the magistrates who presented the king with the keys of the city.

HOUGH, Franklin Benjamin (huff), author, b. in Martinsburg, N. Y., 20 July, 1820; d. in Lowville, N. Y., 6 June, 1885. His father, Dr. Horatio G. Hough, emigrated from Southwick, Mass., and was the first physician in Lewis county, N. Y. Franklin was graduated at Union in 1843, and at Cleveland medical college in 1848, and, after teaching for several years, practised medicine in Somerville, N. Y., in 1848–'52, and in Albany, N. Y., in 1854–'60. In 1862 he entered the U. S. volunteer service as regimental surgeon, and served nine

months in the Maryland and Virginia campaigns. He then settled in Lowville, N. Y., and devoted himself to scientific and historical studies. He was superintendent of the state census in 1865, preparing the pamphlet of instruction by order of the legislature, and for several years was chief of the forestry division of the U. S. department of agriculture. He published, besides many pamphlets, reviews, and essays, "A Catalogue of Plants in Lewis and Franklin Counties, N. Y." (Albany, 1847); "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, N. Y." (1853); "Plan for seizing and carrying to New York William Goffe, the Regicide" (1855); "Papers relating to Cromwell County, N. Y." (1856); "Proceedings of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs" (1861); an annotated translation of Badan's "Guerre de Crimée," under the title of "Military and Hospital Camps" (New York, 1862); "History of Duryea's Campaign" (1864); "Washingtoniana, or Memorials of the Death of George Washington" (Roxbury, Mass., 1865); "The Siege of Charleston, May 12, 1780" (Albany, 1867); "The Duty of Government in the Preservation of Forests" (Salem, 1873); "American Biographical Notes" (Albany, 1875); and "Report on Forestry" (Washington, 1878–'80).

HOUGH, George Washington, astronomer, b. in Tribes Hill, Montgomery co., N. Y., 24 Oct., 1836. He was graduated at Union in 1856, and then directed his attention to astronomy. In 1860 he was appointed astronomer and director of the Dudley observatory, Albany, N. Y., where he remained until 1874, devoting his time to meridian observations of zone stars and meteorology. In 1879 he was called to the directorship of Dearborn observatory, Chicago, where he has since remained. His work in this place has included micrometrical measurements and discovery of double stars, and physical observations on the planet Jupiter. Of the double stars, 300 different ones have been discovered by him, and a catalogue of 209 prepared for publication. He has made many improvements in the apparatus used in astronomy, and his inventions include a star-charting machine (1862); an automatic registering and printing barometer (1865); the same applied to the thermometer and other meteorological apparatus now used by the U. S. signal service and others (1866); a barograph and thermograph for recording meteorological phenomena at definite intervals, also used by the U. S. signal service (1869); a printing chronograph (1871), remodelled and improved (1885) (this is the only printing chronograph in the world); a recording chronograph (1879); and an observing-seat for equatorial telescope (1880), now used by the principal observatories in the United States. More recently he has invented a sensitometer and an exposing base and plate-holder (1884). He is a member of several scientific societies, and, besides numerous miscellaneous contributions on astronomical and other scientific subjects to American and foreign journals, he has published "Annals of Dudley Observatory" (2 vols., Albany, 1866–'71) and "Annual Reports of Dearborn Observatory" (Chicago, 1880–'6).

HOUGH, Jacob B., physician, b. in Camargo, Lancaster co., Pa., 23 June, 1829. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1863, and for two years taught analytical and medical chemistry there, but resigned a few months before the termination of the civil war, to enter the army. He practised in Ohio in 1866–'72, and in 1875 became professor of chemistry and toxicology in Miami medical college, Cincinnati, where he has resided since 1873, working as an analytical and consulting chemist. He has published various papers on chemical, physical, and medical subjects, and has invented numerous mechanical and technological devices. Among his papers are "Chlorinated Anæsthetics," "Report on Medical Chemistry," "First Phases of Living Forms," "Melanoidin, a New Compound," "Origin of Animal Heat," and "Report of the Analysis of School-room Atmospheres," in the tenth annual report of the Cincinnati health department (1876.)

HOUGH, John Stockton, physician, b. in Yardley, Bucks co., Pa., 5 Dec., 1845. His ancestor, Richard Hough, of Cheshire, England, was a follower of William Penn, came to this country in 1683, and bought a large tract of land, now Yardley, Pa. He was a member of the Supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and a representative in the provincial assembly, till he was drowned in 1704. John Stockton finished his preparatory education at the Polytechnic college, Philadelphia, 1867, where he became master of chemistry in 1870, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and in that year became adjunct professor of experimental chemistry at the Philadelphia high-school. He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia hospital, 1868–'9, after which he was a physician in Philadelphia till 1874. He has invented a process of constructing fire-proof buildings, and various surgical instruments, and is the author of numerous papers on biology, speculative physiology, social science, vital statistics, etc., a complete list of which is contained in the "Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," Washington, D. C. At present (1887) he is compiling a bibliography of medical literature.

HOUGHTON, Douglas, naturalist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 21 Sept., 1810; d. 13 Oct., 1845. At an early age he removed to Fredonia, N. Y. He erected a hermitage in his father's orchard, where he began his research into the laws of nature. Among his experiments was the manufacture of percussion-powder, which had been recently invented. An explosion occurred in which he was blown up with his manufactory. Although receiving no serious injury, he bore evidence of this accident throughout his life. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1829, remained there as assistant, and in the following year was appointed adjunct to the junior professor of chemistry and natural history. He delivered a course of scientific lectures in Detroit in 1830, which attracted large audiences. In 1831 he was licensed to practise medicine by the medical society of Chautauqua county, and at this time served as physician and botanist on the government expedition organized by Henry R. Schoolcraft to explore the sources of Mississippi river. His report on the botany of this region proved his extensive knowledge of the flora of the northwest, and extended his reputation. He settled in Detroit, where he practised as a physician and surgeon from 1832 till 1837, when he projected the geological survey of Michigan, and received the appointment of state geologist. In 1838 he was appointed professor of geology, mineralogy, and chemistry in the University of Michigan. In 1840 he explored the southern coast of Lake Superior, the results of which research he reported to the legislature. In 1842 he was elected mayor of Detroit. He was a member of the National institute of Washington, D. C., of the Boston society of natural history, an honorary member of the Royal antiquarian society of Copenhagen, and of other scientific and literary associations. He lost his life while engaged in a new government survey on Lake Superior. Anxious to arrive at his destination, he did not heed the warnings of the threatened snow-

storm, his frail boat encountered the violent sea, and he was drowned.

HOUGHTON, George Frederick, jurist, b. in Guilford, Vt., 31 May, 1820; d. in St. Albans, Vt., 22 Feb., 1870. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1848–'9 he was state secretary of civil and military affairs, and in 1852–'3 state's attorney for Franklin county. The next year he established the "Vermont Transcript," and was subsequently connected with the "Church Journal," New York. Mr. Houghton was a founder, and at the time of his death president, of the Vermont historical society, and had contributed largely to historical and biographical literature.

HOUGHTON, George Washington Wright, author, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 12 Aug., 1850. After leaving the Cambridge high-school in 1868, he became editor of the "Hub," a trade-paper, published in New York city. He was one of the incorporators of the society of Sons of the Revolution, and was its second secretary. He is the author of "Legend of St. Olaf's Kirk" (Boston, 1881), and "Niagara, and other Poems" (1883).

HOUGHTON, Henry Clark, physician, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 22 Jan., 1837. He was graduated at Bridgewater normal school in 1859, where he was made instructor. He received his medical degree from the New York university in 1867, and in that year was appointed resident physician to the Five Points house of industry, which place he held till 1869. From 1868 till 1870 he was professor of physiology in the New York homœopathic college, and from 1869 till 1872 professor of physiology in the New York college for women. In 1868 he was appointed surgeon to the New York ophthalmic hospital, which post he now holds (1887). For two years he was individual relief agent in the Christian commission. He is now dean and professor in the College of New York ophthalmic hospital, professor of clinical otology in New York homœopathic medical college, president of the American homœopathic ophthalmological and otological society since 1881, and president of the Homœopathic medical societies of New York county and New York state. He is the author of "Lectures on Clinical Otology" (Boston, 1885).

HOUGHTON, Henry Oscar (ho'-ton), publisher, b. in Sutton, Vt., 30 April, 1823. He attended the academy in Bradford, Vt., learned the printer's trade in Burlington, and worked at it in Nunda, N. Y. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1846, and failing to obtain a place as teacher went to Boston and engaged as reporter for the "Traveller." In 1849 he became a member of the firm of Bolles & Houghton, printers, in Cambridge, Mass., and in 1852 established in that city the Riverside Press, under the firm-name of H. O. Houghton and Co., of which he is still (1887) the head. In 1864 he became a member of the publishing-firm of Hurd and Houghton, which in 1878 was succeeded by that of Houghton, Osgood and Co., and in 1880 by that of Houghton, Mifflin and Co. By the change of 1878 it acquired the large list of the old Ticknor and Fields house, which included many famous American authors of the generation of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, and Holmes. When Mr. Houghton was an apprentice in Burlington, an unknown man one day walked into the office, handed him a printed slip, and said: "My lad, when you use these words, spell them as here, the*a*t*er*, cen*t*er," etc. It was Noah Webster, whose great dictionary is now printed at the Riverside Press, where several presses are constantly at work upon it. Among the notable books that have been produced there are fac-simile reprints of the "Bay Psalme Book," and Cromwell's "Souldier's Bible," "Notes on Columbus," edited by Harrisse, Winsor's "History of America," and the illustrated edition of Longfellow's works. In 1872 Mr. Houghton was elected mayor of Cambridge.

H. O. Houghton

HOUGHTON, Sherman O., lawyer, b. in New York, 10 April, 1828. His grandfather served in the Revolution, and his father was a captain of artillery during the war of 1812. The son was educated at a commercial institute in New York, and entered the army as a private in 1846, serving throughout the war with Mexico, and being promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1846 he went to California by Cape Horn. He became interested in gold-mining, and was mayor of San José in 1855–'6. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar, and, owing to his knowledge of French and Spanish, and Spanish and Mexican land-grants, he soon acquired a large practice. During the civil war he served as inspector of militia. He was elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 1871 till 1875 on the committees on post-offices and post-roads, the Pacific railroad, and weights and measures. In 1881 he was appointed a commissioner to investigate the affairs of the U. S. mint in San Francisco. He now (1887) resides in Los Angeles, Cal., and practises law.

HOUSE, Edward Howard, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Sept., 1836. His father, Timothy House, b. in 1814, was an engraver of distinction, engaged in bank-note engraving from 1834 till his death in 1864. The son educated himself, and from 1850 till 1853 studied music, and during this period his light orchestral compositions were performed in Boston. He was also an engraver on steel in the New England and American bank-note companies. He was part proprietor, associate editor, and musical and dramatic critic of the Boston "Courier" from 1854 till 1858; special correspondent, associate editor, and dramatic and musical critic of the New York "Tribune" from 1859 till 1873; on the editorial staff of the New York "Times" in 1870; and from 1874 till 1876 was correspondent from Japan and Formosa of the New York "Herald." From 1871 till 1873 he was professor of the English language and literature in the University of Tokio, Japan. He has travelled through North and South America, in Europe, Africa, eastern Asia, Japan, China, and unexplored parts of Formosa. He has labored with energy for fifteen years to defend Japan from foreign powers, and especially devoted himself to securing the return of the "Simonoseki Indemnity" from the United States government, which was effected in 1882. His publications are "The Simonoseki Affair" (Tokio, 1874); "The Kagosima Affair" (1874); "The Japanese Expedition to Formosa" (1875); "Japanese Episodes" (Boston, 1882); and "The Tokio Times," a weekly periodical, his exclusive work (Tokio, 1877–'80).

HOUSE, James, soldier, b. about 1775; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 17 Nov., 1834. He was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania, and be-

came lieutenant in the 1st artillerists and engineers, 22 Feb., 1799, and district paymaster, 16 March, 1802. He was made captain, 1 Nov., 1805, and on 3 March, 1813, became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d artillery. He was made colonel of the 1st artillery, 8 May, 1822, and brevetted brigadier-general, 8 May, 1832, for ten years' faithful service in one grade.

HOUSE, James Alford, inventor, b. in New York city, 6 April, 1838. He was educated as an architect, but his taste was for invention, and in 1864 he became the mechanical engineer of the Wheeler and Wilson manufacturing company. The button-hole machine made by this corporation was invented by him in 1862, and the button-hole attachment for their family sewing-machine was patented by him in 1866. He has also invented an India-rubber trunk shield and several sewing-machine improvements, including an ingenious adaptation of the variable motion by means of a steel pin moving over unequal distances in equal times in a slotted disk.

HOUSE, Royal Earl, inventor, b. in Rockingham, Vt., 9 Sept., 1814. He early became interested in mechanics, chemistry, and magnetism, and devoted much time to their study. The practicability of the printing-telegraph became manifest to him, and he invented a keyboard, a single line of insulated electric conductors, magnets, type-wheels, automatic platens, and paper-carriers, for several stations, adapted for transmitting and printing messages in Roman characters. This invention was first put in operation and exhibited at the Mechanics' institute, New York, in 1844. Although the first of its kind, it attained a speed of transmission of over fifty words a minute. Subsequently efforts were made by the representatives of the Morse patents to enjoin the use of the printing-telegraph; but after much litigation Mr. House was sustained. He has since made other important inventions in the art of telegraphy.

HOUSTON, David Crawford, engineer, b. in New York city, 5 Dec., 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and was retained at the academy as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy until September, 1857, when he was placed on construction of fortifications at Hampton Roads, Va. From 1856 till 1860 he commanded a detachment of engineer troops in Oregon, after which he was assistant engineer in the construction of a fort on Sandy Hook, N. J. During the civil war, as 1st lieutenant of the engineer corps, he aided in constructing the defences of Washington, D. C. He was at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run as engineer of Gen. Tyler's division, and as chief engineer 1st army corps, department of the Rappahannock. He was with the 3d army corps in the second battle of Bull Run and of Cedar Mountain, after which he was brevetted captain. He became chief engineer of the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where he was brevetted major, 17 Sept., 1862. He was in charge of the defences of Harper's Ferry, Va., and of the Department of the Gulf during the siege of Port Hudson, La., in March, 1863, for which service he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 17 June, 1863. He took part in the expedition to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 1863, and in the Red River campaign in April, 1864. He was a member of the special board of engineers for the defences of San Francisco, Cal., in 1864–'5. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted colonel for "gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion." He served on the board for defences of Willet's Point, N. Y., in 1865, and from 1865 till 1867 on the board to carry out in detail the modifications of the defences near Boston, as proposed by the board of 27 Jan., 1864. He was also superintending engineer of the construction of the defences of Narragansett bay, R. I., in 1865; of the river and harbor improvements in Rhode Island and Connecticut from 1866 till 1870; and of surveys and improvements of various rivers in Wisconsin since July, 1870. In 1868 he was a member of the board of engineers on Block Island breakwater, on the wreck of the steamer "Scotland," and on the improvement of Ogdensburg and Oswego harbors. In 1869 he served on the Wallabout channel and in the New York navy yard. In 1871 he was charged with the plans for docks in Chicago breakwater, and from 1872 till December, 1875, was engaged in constructing harbors in the northwest. He was also superintending engineer on modifications proposed for Michigan city harbor, Ind., in July, and on the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers in August, 1878. He became major of the corps of engineers on 7 March, 1867, lieutenant-colonel, 30 June, 1882, and since 1886 has been a member of the board of engineers for fortifications and river and harbor improvements.

HOUSTON, George Smith, governor of Alabama, b. in Williamson county, Tenn., 17 Jan., 1811; d. in Athens, Limestone co., Ala., 17 Jan., 1879. At an early age he removed to Limestone county, Ala., where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He practised with success, and served in the state legislature for two sessions. In 1836 he became state's attorney for the Florence judicial district, after which he served a second time in the legislature. He was elected as a Democrat to congress in 1841, and was so continued by successive elections till 1849, when he resumed his law practice. In 1851 he was again elected to congress, serving on several important committees, and officiating as chairman of the committee on the judiciary and on that of ways and means. He was also a member of the special committee of thirty-three. He retired in 1861, when Alabama seceded. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866. In 1874 he was governor of Alabama.

HOUSTON, John, governor of Georgia, b. in Waynesboro, Ga., 31 Aug., 1744; d. at White Bluff, near Savannah, Ga., 20 July, 1796. He was a son of Sir Patrick Houston, and early distinguished in the revolutionary movement. In 1774 he was one of four citizens who called the first meeting of the Sons of Liberty in Savannah. This meeting, of which he was chairman, was held at the watch-house, where letters from the northern committees were read, and a committee to draft resolutions was appointed. On 15 June, 1775, he was sent as a representative to congress, where he was a member of the first naval committee. He was again a delegate to congress in 1776, and would have signed the Declaration of Independence had he not been called to Georgia in order to counteract the influence of Dr. Zubly, a delegate from that state, who had left his seat in congress to oppose the movement. On 8 May, 1777, he was made a member of the state executive council. While holding this office he co-operated with Gen. Robert Howe in an invasion of eastern Florida. When they arrived at the St. Mary's river, farther progress was prevented, and, as he was unwilling to relinquish the command of the Georgia militia to Gen. Howe, a misunderstanding arose, which was one of the causes of the failure of the expedition. On 8 Jan., 1778, he was elected governor of Georgia, which office he held again in 1784. In

1787 he was appointed by the general assembly a commissioner for settling disputes respecting the boundary-line between Georgia and South Carolina; but he differed with the other commissioners, and protested against their proceedings. This protest is contained in Marbury and Crawford's "Digest." He was an able lawyer, and was appointed judge of the state supreme court in 1792.

HOUSTON, Samuel, president of Texas, b. in Rockbridge county, Va., 2 March, 1793; d. in Huntsville, Walker co., Texas, 26 July, 1863. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. On the death of his father, the family removed to a place in Tennessee near the Cherokee territory. He received but little education, and spent much of his time with the Indians, by one of whom he was adopted. In 1813 he enlisted in the 7th U. S. infantry, and soon became a sergeant. He was present at the battle of the Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka), where he attracted the attention of Gen. Jackson by his desperate bravery, and was several times wounded. He was made ensign in the 39th infantry, 29 July, 1813, and in the following May became 2d lieutenant. For a time he acted as sub-agent for the Cherokees, at Jackson's request. He became 1st lieutenant in March, 1818, but resigned in the following May on account of criticism emanating from the war department, of which John C. Calhoun was secretary, touching the smuggling of negroes from Florida into the United States. This he had tried to prevent, and, being accused of complicity, he demanded an investigation and was fully exonerated. He began the study of law at Nashville, in June, 1818, obtained his license in a few months, and commenced practice at Lebanon. In 1819 he was elected district attorney of the Davidson district, whereupon he removed to Nashville. He was also appointed adjutant-general of the state. In 1821 he was elected major-general, and within a year resigned the district attorneyship. In 1823 he was elected to congress, and in 1825 was re-elected. In the last year of his term, he fought a duel with Gen. White, whom he wounded. In 1827 he was a candidate for governor, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. In January, 1829, he married a Miss Allen, of Sumner county, Tenn., but a few weeks after the marriage Houston suddenly separated from his wife without a word of explanation. He always protested that the cause of separation in no manner affected his wife's character. He left the state amid a storm of vituperation, and made his way up the Arkansas to the mouth of the Illinois, where lived his former Cherokee father-by-adoption. Here he remained about three years. In 1832 he made a trip to Washington in the interest of the Indians. He wore the Indian garb, and was warmly received by President Jackson. While in Washington he was accused by William Stansberry, of Ohio, a member of congress, of attempting to obtain a fraudulent contract for furnishing the Indians supplies. In retaliation, he attacked Stansberry, and beat him severely. He received a mild reprimand at the bar of the house, and was fined $500, but Jackson remitted the fine. This year he made a trip to Texas. He was elected a member of the convention called to meet at San Felipe de Austin, 1 April, 1833, where a constitution was adopted, in which Houston had inserted a clause, forbidding the legislature to establish banks. Shortly afterward, Houston was elected general of Texas, east of Trinity river. He was also a member of the so-called "General Consultation" that met in October, 1835, for the purpose of establishing a provisional government. He successfully opposed a declaration of absolute independence as premature. He was here elected commander-in-chief of the army of Texas, and at once proceeded to perfect the military organization of the scattered population, though constantly hampered by the bickerings and jealousies of those in control of the law-making power, who soon deprived him of his office. He was elected a member of the convention that met at New Washington, and adopted a declaration of absolute independence, 2 March, 1836, which also re-elected him commander-in-chief. The Mexicans, under Santa-Anna, began the invasion of Texas, about 5,000 strong, in three columns. On 6 March the Alamo fell, and 185 men were put to death, Bowie, David Crockett, and Travis among the number. A few days later, Goliad was captured by the Mexicans, and 500 men were put to death. After some manœuvring, Houston, on 21 April, 1836, with 750 men, met the main division of the Mexicans, 1,800 strong, under Santa-Anna, on the banks of the San Jacinto, near the mouth of Buffalo bayou. The American battle-cry was "Remember the Alamo!" The fight lasted less than an hour, and the Mexicans were totally routed, losing 630 killed and 730 prisoners, among them Santa-Anna. Houston, wounded in the ankle, was treated with great indignity by the civil authorities immediately after the battle, and retired to New Orleans. In the autumn of 1836, when he returned to Nacogdoches, Mirabeau B. Lamar had been made commander-in-chief. An election for president of the republic had been ordered by the March convention, and Houston announced himself a candidate twelve days before the day of election. In a total vote of 5,104, he received 4,374, and on 22 Oct., 1836, he became first president of the republic of Texas. His term expired 12 Dec., 1838. He left the country in a healthy condition, its treasury notes at par, at peace with the Indians, and on a friendly footing with Mexico, although a permanent peace had not yet been negotiated. Houston had been in the Texan congress for the two terms 1839–'41. In April, 1840, he married Margaret Moffette, having been divorced from his first wife. His second wife, who exercised an ennobling and restraining influence over him, was from Alabama. In 1841 he was re-elected to the presidency. From 12 Dec., 1841, till 9 Dec., 1844, Houston's work was to undo the mischief of his predecessor, Lamar. He probably saved the government from disbanding. Congress, in June, 1842, passed a bill making him dictator, and 10,000,000 acres of land were voted to resist the threatened Mexican invasion. Houston vetoed these measures, and the danger of invasion soon passed away. In 1838 he had taken the first step toward securing the annexation of Texas to the United States. Van Buren hesitated, when Houston began to coquette, as he afterward said, with Spain, France, and England, knowing that the United States dreaded the intrusion of a European power upon American soil. On 29 Dec.,

1845, Texas entered the Union, and in March, 1846, Houston entered the U. S. senate, and served till 1859. He was a pronounced Unionist, voted against and strenuously opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and voted for all compromise measures during the slavery agitation. He opposed the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and in 1858 voted against the Lecompton constitution of Kansas. He refused to sign the Southern address. Constantly, during his term of service, he earnestly advocated the cause of the Indians. A favorite and oft-quoted maxim of his was, that no treaty, made and carried out in good faith, had ever been violated by the Indians. His availability as a presidential candidate became patent, and at one time his nomination was regarded as a foregone conclusion. In 1852 he received eight votes on the first ballot in the convention that nominated Franklin Pierce. His popularity was somewhat impaired in the Democratic party by his sympathetic course toward the Know-Nothings. On 11 Oct., 1854, a meeting of Democrats at Concord, N. H., had put Houston forward as the people's candidate, in opposition to caucus or convention nomination. In the American convention that met, 22 Feb., 1856, and nominated Millard Fillmore, Houston received three votes. The convention of the Constitutional Union party met at Baltimore, 9 May, 1860, and on the first ballot John Bell, of Tennessee, received 68½, and Houston 57 votes. On the next ballot Bell was nominated. In November, 1857, Houston had been defeated for governor of Texas by Harrison R. Runnels, the regular nominee of the Democratic party. In 1859, as an independent candidate, he defeated Runnels. In the presidential election of 1860 his preference was for any Union man that could defeat Lincoln, and in his message to the legislature he deeply deplored Lincoln's election, but saw in this no grounds for secession. At the election, 23 Feb., 1861, the state was carried for secession, and all state officers were required to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate states. This Houston refused to do, and on 18 March he was deposed. U. S. troops were offered him, but he refused their aid. On 10 May, 1861, he made a speech at Independence, Texas, in which he defined the position of southern Unionists. He said: "The voice of hope was weak, since drowned by the guns of Fort Sumter. . . . The time has come when a man's section is his country. I stand by mine. . . . Whether we have opposed this secession movement or favored it, we must alike meet the consequences. . . . It is no time to turn back now." He took no part in public life after this. See his life, anonymous (New York, 1855).

HOUSTON, William Churchill, lawyer, b. in Cabarrus county, N. C., in 1740; d. in Frankfort, Pa., 12 Aug., 1788. His father, a native of Ireland, settled in the central part of North Carolina with Lord Cabarrus. In early manhood the son went to Princeton, taught in the college grammar-school, and was graduated in 1768, and appointed a tutor. In 1771 he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, which post he held until he resigned in 1783. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, he and Dr. Witherspoon were the only professors in the college, and when Princeton was invaded in 1776, and the students scattered, he commanded a scouting-party, organized in Flemington, N. J., and rendered important service in the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset. He was commissioned captain in the 2d battalion, Somerset, 28 Feb., 1776. Quiet having been restored in Princeton, he resigned his captaincy, 17 Aug. of the same year, and resumed the duties of his professorship. In 1777, while still connected with the college, he was elected a member of the general assembly from Somerset county, and in 1778 was chosen a member of the council of safety. In 1779 he was sent to congress as a representative of the county of Middlesex, and served during that year and in 1780–'1. In 1783 he resigned his professorship in the college, having, in the midst of his multifarious occupations, acquired sufficient knowledge of the law to be admitted to the bar. He now removed to Trenton, N. J., where he entered upon an extensive practice. In 1784 he was again sent to congress, and was appointed a delegate from New Jersey to the convention of commissioners at Annapolis, 11 Sept., 1786, which suggested the convention that framed the Federal constitution. But, broken down by severe study and arduous labor, he was unable to take part in the proceedings of this convention, which met in Philadelphia the following year, and soon afterward he abandoned all active employment.

HOUSTOUN, William, congressman. He was an agent of Georgia in the settlement of boundary-disputes with South Carolina in 1785, and a trustee for the state college. He was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress in 1784 and 1787, and a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, but refused to sign that document. The convention, in committee, fixed the period of the president's official term at seven years, prohibiting re-election; but on the motion of Mr. Houstoun, supported by Roger Sherman and Gouverneur Morris, this provision for compulsory rotation was struck out by six states, against Delaware, Virginia, and the two Carolinas. He also directed the attention of the convention "to the expense and extreme inconvenience of drawing together men from all the states for the single purpose of electing the chief magistrate." He was in favor of revising and amending the constitutions of the several states.

HOVENDEN, Thomas, artist, b. in Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, 28 Dec., 1840. He received his early art education in the Cork school of design, came to New York in 1863, and studied in the National academy. In 1874 he went to Paris, where he studied in the École des beaux arts under Cabanel, and returned to the United States in 1880. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1881, a national academician in 1882, a member of the Society of American artists, and a member of the American water-color society in 1882, a member of the Philadelphia society of artists in 1883, and a member of the New York etching club in 1885. His works include "The Two Lilies" (1874); "A Brittany Woman Spinning" and "Pleasant News" (1876); "The Image-Seller" (Paris salon, 1876); "Thinking of Somebody" and "News from the Conscript" (1877); "Pride of the Old Folks" and "Loyalist Peasant Soldier of La Vendée, 1793" (1878); "A Breton Interior, 1793" (1878); "In Hoc Signo Vinces" (1880, published by Goupil and Co., Paris); "Dat Possum" (1880); "Elaine" (1882); and "Last Moments of John Brown," leaving the jail on the morning of his execution (1884).

HOVEY, Alvah, clergyman, b. in Greene, Chenango co., N. Y., 5 March, 1820. He spent his early life in Thetford, Vt., was prepared for college at Brandon, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844 and at Newton theological institution in 1848, after which he was pastor of the Baptist church in New Gloucester, Me., for a year. He was assistant teacher of Hebrew in Newton theo-

logical institution from 1849 till 1855, and professor of church history from 1853 till 1855. Since 1855 he has been professor of theology and Christian ethics, and since 1868 has been president. From 1868 till 1883 he was a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist missionary union. He is a trustee of Wellesley, and a fellow of Brown. He received the degrees of D. D. from Brown in 1856 and LL. D. from Denison and Richmond in 1876. He has published, besides review articles, a translation of Friedrich M. Perthe's "Life of Chrysostom," with Rev. D. B. Ford (Boston, 1854); "The State of the Impenitent Dead" (1859); "The Miracles of Christ as attested by the Evangelists" (1864); "The Scriptural Law of Divorce" (1866); "God with Us, or the Person and Work of Christ" (1872); "Normal-class Manual, Part I., What to Teach" (1873); "Religion and the State" (1874); "The Doctrine of the Higher Christian Life, compared with the Teachings of the Holy Scriptures" (1876); "Manual of Systematic Theology and Christian Ethics" (1877; new ed., Philadelphia, 1880). He is general editor of "An American Commentary on the New Testament," to which he contributed the commentary on the gospel of John (Philadelphia, 1885).—His brother, **Charles Edward,** lawyer, b. in Thetford, Orange co., Vt., 26 April, 1827, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1852, after which he became principal of the high-school in Farmington, Mass., and of the boy's high-school in Peoria, Ill. He assisted in organizing the Illinois normal university in Normal, of which he was president from 1857 till the civil war, and on the organization of a system of public schools in that city, in 1856, he was appointed superintendent, and assisted in forming the state teachers' association, of which he was president in 1856. On 15 Aug., 1861, he entered the national service as colonel of the 33d Illinois volunteer infantry, a regiment composed chiefly of young men from the state colleges. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and on 5 Sept., 1862, to that of major-general by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle, particularly at Arkansas Post, 11 Jan., 1863. He left the military service in May, 1863, and has since practised law. He delivered a number of addresses in Illinois, was a member of the state board of education there, was the editor of the "Illinois Teacher," and contributed also to other educational periodicals from 1852 till 1861.

HOVEY, Alvin Peterson, soldier, b. in Posey county, Ind., 6 Sept., 1821. He was educated in the Mount Vernon common schools, studied law, was admitted to the bar of Mount Vernon in 1843, and practised with success. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of Indiana in 1850. In 1851 he became circuit judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Indiana, which office he held until 1854, when he was made judge of the supreme court of Indiana. From 1856 till 1858 he served as U. S. district attorney for Indiana. During the civil war he entered the national service as colonel of the 24th Indiana volunteers, in July, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 28 April, 1862, and brevetted major-general for meritorious and distinguished services in July, 1864. He was in command of the eastern district of Arkansas in 1863, and of the district of Indiana in 1864–'5. Gen. Grant, in his official report, awards to Gen. Hovey the honor of the key-battle of the Vicksburg campaign, that of Champion's Hill. Gen. Hovey resigned in October, 1865, and was appointed minister to Peru, which office he resigned in 1870. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1886.

HOVEY, Charles Mason, horticulturist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 26 Oct., 1810; d. there, 2 Sept., 1887. He was graduated at the Cambridge academy in 1824. He was early interested in cultivation of fruits and flowers, exhibiting varieties that gained him the first premiums from the Massachusetts horticultural society, with which he has been identified since 1831. He was its president from 1863 till 1867, and during his service in this capacity their new hall was built under his supervision. He laid the corner-stone, 18 Aug., 1864, and delivered the dedicatory address, 6 Sept., 1865. His grounds in Cambridge contain the largest collection of trees in the United States, 168 specimens and varieties, all from 30 to 40 years old; and he has produced many fine specimens of fruits and flowers from seed and hybridization. He is a member of the principal horticultural societies of America, and corresponding and honorary member of the Royal horticultural societies of London and Edinburgh. He edited the American "Gardener's Magazine" in 1835, and the "Magazine of Horticulture" (34 vols., 1835–'69). He has published "Fruits of America," with colored plates, for which he made drawings (2 vols., New York, 1854), and a reprint of Rev. T. C. Bréhaut's "Cordon Training of Fruit-Trees," with a supplement (Boston, 1865). He has also contributed largely to magazines.

HOW, Samuel Blanchard, clergyman, b. in Burlington, N. J., 14 Oct., 1790; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 29 Feb., 1868. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, at Princeton theological seminary in 1813, was ordained in 1815, and settled successively over Presbyterian churches in Salisbury, Pa., Trenton, and New Brunswick, N. J., until 1823, when he became pastor of the Independent church in Savannah, Ga., whence he was called in 1830 to the presidency of Dickinson college, Pa. In 1832 he became pastor of the 1st Reformed Dutch church of New Brunswick, N. J., continuing in this charge until failing health induced his resignation in 1861. Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1830. Dr. How was an old-school Presbyterian, was fearless in the espousal of unpopular subjects, took extreme views in defence of slavery, and, in connection with the request of the classis of North Carolina of the German Reformed church to be admitted into the body of the Dutch Reformed, he published a volume urging its admission, under the title "Slaveholding not Sinful" (New Brunswick, N. J., 1855). Among many sermons and addresses he published "The Gospel Ministry" (New Brunswick, N. J., 1838); "Tribute of Filial Affection on the Death of Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick" (1851); "Sermons" (1851); "Sermon on the Death of Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway" (1858); and "Funeral Sermon on the Death of Littleton Kirkpatrick" (1859).

HOWARD, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Virginia about 1760; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 18 Sept., 1814. He removed to Kentucky in early manhood, and was a member of congress from 1807 till 1810, when he resigned to become governor of upper Louisiana. In March, 1813, he was appointed brigadier-general in the U. S. army, and was assigned to the command of the 8th military department, including the territory west of the Mississippi.

HOWARD, Benjamin Chew, statesman, b. in Baltimore county, Md., 5 Nov., 1791; d. in Baltimore, Md., 6 March, 1872. He was graduated at Princeton in 1809, studied law, and practised in Baltimore. In 1814 he assisted in organizing troops for the defence of Baltimore, and commanded the "mechanical volunteers" at the battle of North Point on 12 Sept. of that year. He served

in congress in 1829–'33, having been chosen as a Democrat, and again in 1835–'9, when he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drew up its report on the boundary question. From 1843 till 1862 he was reporter of the supreme court of the United States, and in 1861 he was a delegate to the peace congress. Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1869. He published "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States from 1843 till 1855" (Baltimore, 1855).

HOWARD, Blanche Willis, author, b. in Bangor, Me., 21 July, 1847. After publishing several successful novels, she removed to Stuttgart, Germany, and is now (1887) editing a magazine published there in English. Her books are "One Summer" (Boston, 1875); "One Year Abroad" (1877); "Aunt Serena" (1880); "Guenn" (1882); and "Aulnay Tower" (1886).

HOWARD, Bronson, dramatist, b. in Detroit, Mich., 7 Oct., 1842. He was educated at the New Haven collegiate and commercial institute, adopted the profession of journalism, and since 1875 has resided in New York city and London. His dramas are "Saratoga" (New York, 1870; produced in London in 1874); "Diamonds" (1872); "Hurricanes" (1878; produced in London as "Truth," 1879); "The Banker's Daughter" (1878; produced in London as "The Old Love and the New," 1879); "Wives" (1879); "Young Mrs. Winthrop" (1882; produced in London in 1884); "One of Our Girls" (1885); and "Met by Chance" (1887).

HOWARD, Francis, Baron of Effingham, b. in England about 1630; d. there, 30 March, 1694. He was the son of Sir Charles Howard, and the barony of Howard of Effingham reverted to him in 1681. In 1684–'9 he was governor of Virginia, and during the early part of his administration, which was exceedingly rapacious and cruel, the colony suffered greatly from Indian depredations. He concluded a treaty with the tribes at Albany, N. Y., which was ratified in 1685. He forbade the use of printing-presses in the colony.

HOWARD, Henry, Canadian physician, b. in the County Antrim, Ireland, 1 Dec., 1815. He was graduated in medicine in 1838, and was appointed medical superintendent of the provincial lunatic asylum at St. Johns, province of Quebec, in 1861, and visiting physician to Longue Pointe asylum in 1875. He is the author of "The Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Eye" (1850); and "The Philosophy of Insanity, Crime, and Responsibility" (1882).

HOWARD, Jacob Merritt, senator, b. in Shaftsbury, Vt., 10 July, 1805; d. in Detroit, Mich., 2 April, 1871. By teaching he gained the means of obtaining an education at Williams college, where he was graduated in 1830. Removing to Detroit, Mich., in 1832, he studied law, was admitted to the bar the next year, and was a member of the legislature in 1838. In 1840 he was elected to congress, serving from 1841 till 1843, and in 1854–'8 was attorney-general of Michigan. In 1854 Mr. Howard drew up the platform of the first convention ever held by the Republican party, and is accredited with giving the party its name. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1862, as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of Kinsley S. Bingham, deceased, was re-elected in 1865, and served until 3 March, 1871. During his term as senator he was chairman of the ordnance committee. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalist convention of 1866, and in that year Williams gave him the degree of LL. D. He published a "Translation from the French of the Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine" (New York, 1847).

HOWARD, John Eager, soldier, b. in Baltimore county, Md., 4 June, 1752; d. there, 12 Oct., 1827. His grandfather, Joshua, an officer in the Duke of York's army during the Monmouth rebellion, was the first of the name of Howard that settled in this country. John's father, a wealthy planter, bred him to no profession, but gave him an excellent education under the care of tutors. At the beginning of the Revolution he joined the American army, commanded a company of the flying camp under Gen. Hugh Mercer at the battle of White Plains, 28 Oct., 1776. Upon the disbanding of his corps in December of this year, he was commissioned major in the 4th Maryland regiment of the line, and was engaged at Germantown and Monmouth. In 1780, as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Maryland regiment, he fought at Camden under Gen. Horatio Gates, and in the latter part of the year joined the army under Gen. Nathanael

Greene. He displayed great gallantry at the battle of Cowpens, 17 Jan., 1781, and the bayonet-charge under his command secured the American victory. At one time of this day he held the swords of seven British officers, who had surrendered to him. In honor of his services at this battle he received a medal from congress. He materially aided Gen. Greene in effecting his retreat at Guilford Court-House, 15 March, 1781, and at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, on 15 April, succeeded to the command of the 2d Maryland regiment. At Eutaw Springs, where his command was reduced to thirty men, and he was its only surviving officer, he made a final charge, and was severely wounded. From 1789 till 1792 he was governor of Maryland, and he was U. S. senator in 1796–1803. He declined, in 1796, a seat in Washington's cabinet. In anticipation of war with France, Washington selected him in 1798 as one of his major-generals. During the panic in Baltimore in 1814, subsequent to the capture of Washington by the British troops, he prepared to take the field, and was an earnest opponent of capitulation. In 1816 he was a candidate for vice-president. His wife, MARGARET, was a daughter of Chief-Justice Benjamin Chew. The illustration represents his residence of "Belvedere," which was in an extensive park, and remained standing until recently. Lafayette was entertained there in 1824.

HOWARD, John George, Canadian architect, b. in Bengeo, Hertfordshire, England, 27 July, 1803. He attended school at Hertford until his fourteenth year, and at fifteen years of age was sent to sea before the mast. After passing two years at sea he studied engineering, land-surveying, and architecture in London, and in 1827 became engineer on Chromford canal, near Matlock, Derbyshire. In September, 1832, Mr. Howard removed to York, now Toronto, Canada, where he has resided ever since. He has been engaged in important city surveys, and has designed many of the princi-

pal buildings in Toronto. From 1833 till 1856 he was drawing-master of Upper Canada college. In 1834 the first artists' society was formed in Toronto, and Mr. Howard was its vice-president and treasurer in 1847–'8. In 1883 the Marquis of Lorne conferred upon him the title of royal Canadian academician. In 1873 Mr. Howard conveyed 120 acres of land at High Park to the corporation of Toronto as a public park, and at his death Colborne Lodge, where he resides, and forty-five acres more, are to become part of the new park. He also conveyed to the city of Toronto, in May, 1881, 127 paintings and sketches, by himself and his wife, in the gallery at Colborne Lodge, and afterward added his library to the gift.

HOWARD, John Purple, philanthropist, b. in Burlington, Vt., 3 June, 1814; d. in London, England, 10 Oct., 1885. After passing his early life in Burlington, he removed to New York city, where he engaged in business, and established several hotels, among which were the old Exchange, the Howard house, and the Irving hotel. Retiring with a large fortune, he devoted his later years to the care of his property and to foreign travel. His gifts to Burlington, Vt., exceeded $275,000.

HOWARD, Oliver Otis, soldier, b. in Leeds, Me., 8 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1850, and at the U. S. military academy in 1854, became 1st lieutenant and instructor in mathematics in 1854, and resigned in 1861 to take command of the 3d Maine regiment. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and for gallantry in that engagement was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 3 Sept., 1861. He was twice wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, losing his right arm on 1 June, 1862, was on sick-leave for six months, and engaged in recruiting service till September of this year, when he participated in the battle of Antietam, and afterward took Gen. John Sedgwick's division in the 2d corps. In November, 1862, he became major-general of volunteers. He commanded the 11th corps during Gen. Joseph Hooker's operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, 2 May, 1863, served at Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, and Missionary Ridge, and was on the expedition for the relief of Knoxville in December, 1863. He was in occupation of Chattanooga from this time till July, 1864, when he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee in the invasion of Georgia, was engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, and Pickett's Mill, where he was again wounded, was at the surrender of Atlanta, and joined in pursuit of the Confederates in Alabama, under Gen. John B. Hood, from 4 Oct. till 13 Dec., 1864. In the march to the sea and the invasion of the Carolinas he commanded the right wing of Gen. William T. Sherman's army. He became brigadier-general in the U. S. army, 21 Dec., 1864. He was in command of the Army of the Tennessee, and engaged in all the important battles from 4 Jan. till 26 April, 1865, occupying Goldsborough, N. C., 24 March, 1865, and participating in numerous skirmishes, terminating with the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Durham, N. C., 26 April, 1865. In March of this year he was brevetted major-general for gallantry at the battle of Ezra Church and the campaigns against Atlanta, Ga. He was commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau at Washington from March, 1865, till July, 1874, and in that year was assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia. In 1877 he led the expedition against the Nez Perces Indians, and in 1878 led the campaign against the Bannocks and Piutes. In 1881–'2 he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy. In 1886 Gen. Howard was commissioned major-general, and given command of the division of the Pacific. Bowdoin college gave him the degree of A. M. in 1853, Waterton college, Me., that of LL. D. in 1865, Shurtleff college the same in 1865, and Gettysburg theological seminary in 1866. He was also made a chevalier of the Legion of honor by the French government in 1884. Gen. Howard has contributed various articles to magazines, his latest being an account of the Atlanta campaign in the "Century" for July, 1887, and has published "Donald's School Days" (1879); "Chief Joseph, or the Nez Perces in Peace and War" (1881); and is the author and translator of a "Life of Count Agenor de Gasparin."

O. O. Howard

HOWARD, Simeon, clergyman, b. in Bridgewater, Me., 10 May, 1733; d. in Boston, 13 Aug., 1804. He was graduated at Harvard in 1758, and, after teaching and at the same time studying theology, became pastor of a church in Cumberland, Nova Scotia. In 1765 he returned to Harvard as a resident graduate-student, and was appointed a tutor the following year. In 1767 he became pastor of the West church, Boston, where he ministered till his death, with the exception of a sojourn of a year and a half in Nova Scotia, where he and many of his congregation had gone to avoid the dangers of the Revolution. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Edinburgh university. He was an overseer and a fellow of Harvard, a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the Society for propagating the gospel, and was vice-president of the Humane society. He published various sermons.

HOWARD, Volney E., jurist, b. in Norridgewock, Me., about 1805. He received a good English education, studied law, and, having been admitted to the bar, began to practise in 1830 in Vicksburg, Miss. In 1837 he was appointed reporter of the court of errors and appeal, and was during several years the editor of the "Mississippian," a Democratic newspaper published at Vicksburg. While in Mississippi Mr. Howard fought a duel with Sergeant S. Prentiss, and another with Alexander G. McNutt. He removed to San Antonio, Tex., in 1847, and was elected a representative from that state in two successive congresses, serving from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1853. He took an active part in favor of the Missouri compromise measures, and was sent by the president of the United States to California on a mission regarding the organization of that state. He subsequently resided in California. Mr. Howard published "Mississippi Law Reports, 1834–'44" (7 vols., Philadelphia, 1839–'44); and, in conjunction with A. Hutchinson, "Statute Laws of Mississippi" (1840).

HOWARD, William A., revenue officer, b. in Maine in 1807; d. 18 Nov., 1871. When a boy he distinguished himself by leading an expedition to rescue a United States vessel that had been seized

by the British for infringing the fishery laws. In 1824 he entered the U. S. navy, and in 1828 resigned his commission to receive a captaincy in the revenue marine. So successful was he in assisting vessels in distress on the coast of New England that the merchants of Boston presented him with a valuable service of silver. In 1848 the German confederation appointed him second in command of the fleet on the Weser, and he there constructed a navy-yard and dock, and remained in charge until the breaking up of the fleet. At the beginning of the civil war Capt. Howard raised a regiment of marine artillery, which was attached to the Burnside expedition. On returning north he began organizing in New York a regiment of heavy artillery, and raised 2,500 men, who were detailed for active service with the Army of the James. As colonel he commanded the defences around Portsmouth and Norfolk, and at the close of the war resumed his commission as captain in the revenue marine. He hoisted the flag of the United States in Alaska soon after its transference by Russia. His last service was superintending the building of steam-launches for the revenue marine.

HOWARD, William Alanson, lawyer, b. in Hinesburg, Chittenden co., Vt., 8 April, 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 April, 1880. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade at Albion, N. Y. He remained there four years, and in 1832 entered an academy at Wyoming, where he studied three years, and in 1839 was graduated from Middlebury. In 1840 he became tutor of mathematics in the Michigan university. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Detroit in 1842. He was elected a representative in congress from Michigan for three successive terms, serving from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1861. While in the house of representatives he took a decided stand in opposition to slavery. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Detroit, and in 1869 declined an appointment as minister to China. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1868, 1872, and 1876. In 1869 he was appointed land-commissioner of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway, and in 1872 of the Northern Pacific. He was appointed governor of Dakota territory in 1878, and spent the remainder of his life at Yankton.

HOWARD, William Washington, educator, b. in London, England, 19 Sept., 1817; d. in Aurora, Cayuga co., N. Y., 1 July, 1871. He was graduated at Oxford, and subsequently was a teacher in London. In 1849 he came to the United States, and, after passing some time in Indiana, became a professor in the military institute at Drennon Springs, Ky. On returning east, he was for some years a professor in the academy at Sing Sing, N. Y., in the high-school at Jersey Shore, Pa., and then became principal of Erasmus Hall at Flatbush, N. Y. He was licensed as a preacher, became in 1863 pastor of the Presbyterian church in Aurora, N. Y., and was chosen the first president of Wells female college in that place. He published "Aids to French Composition" (New York, 1854).

HOWE, Albion Paris, soldier, b. in Standish, Me., 13 March, 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, entered the 4th artillery, and from 1843 till 1846 was a teacher of mathematics at West Point. He served with credit in the Mexican war, was brevetted captain for his conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and became captain, 2 March, 1855. He was Gen. McClellan's chief of artillery in western Virginia in 1861, and commanded a brigade of light artillery in the Army of the Potomac during the campaign on the peninsula in 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 July, 1862, and was assigned to a brigade in Couch's division, 4th army corps. He was in the battles of Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. He was in command of the artillery depot, Washington, D. C., in 1864–'6, and was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious service during the rebellion. He was retired from the army in 1882, after serving for several years on the Pacific coast with the 4th artillery, of which he was major.

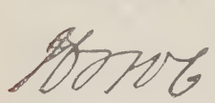
HOWE, Edgar Watson, author, b. in Wabash county, Ind., 3 May, 1854. He did not attend school after his ninth year, and till his eighteenth year worked as a printer in the western states and territories. Since 1878 he has been publisher, proprietor, and editor of the "Daily Globe" at Atchison, Kan. He is the author of "A Story of a Country Town" (Boston, 1884); "The Mystery of the Locks" (1885); "A Moonlight Bay" (1886); and "A Man Story" (1887).

HOWE, Elias, inventor, b. in Spencer, Mass., 9 July, 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Oct., 1867. He was the son of a farmer and miller, and assisted his father in these pursuits, also attending school during the winter months. In 1835 he went to Lowell, and served for a time with a manufacturer of cotton machinery, earning but fifty cents a day. The financial panic of 1837 threw him out of employment, and he then went to Cambridge, Mass., where he was given work in the shop of Ari Davis, a Boston machinist. It was at this time that he conceived the idea of making a sewing-machine, and he diligently labored upon it in spare hours after his day's work. After five years of continuous experimenting he succeeded in completing his invention in May, 1845, but not until he had received pecuniary aid from an old school-fellow, George Fisher, with whom he formed a partnership. He obtained, on 10 Sept., 1846, a patent for the first practical sewing-machine, but in consequence of the opposition to any labor-saving machines, the artisans of Boston were unwilling to use it, and for a brief time Mr. Howe obtained employment on a railroad as an engineer until his health failed. In 1847 he visited England, hoping for success in that country, but after two years he returned to the United States, utterly destitute, after working his way home as a common sailor. While in England he disposed of his rights in that country to William Thomas, and adapted the machine to the business of corset, umbrella, and valise making. During his absence the machine had been imitated and introduced through the country regardless of his patents. Friends were now easily found who were willing to help him to establish his patent, and in 1854, after much litigation, he was successful in establishing his prior right to the invention. His prosperity was thenceforth assured, and a year later he had repurchased all of the patents that he had sold during his season of adversity. Mr. Howe then received a royalty on every sewing-machine that was manufactured in the United States, and his income grew from $300 a year until it reached $200,000. It was estimated that up to September, 1867, the date of the expiration of the patent, he had realized about $2,000,000. In 1863 he organized a company of which he was made president, and erected a large sewing-machine factory at Bridgeport, Conn. During the civil war he contributed largely to the support of the government, enlisting as a private soldier in the 17th Connecticut regiment, with which he served until failing health compelled his resignation, and later, when

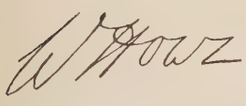
the government was pressed for funds, he advanced money to pay the regiment. Mr. Howe received numerous medals, including the gold medal of the World's fair held in Paris in 1867, where he also was given the cross of the Legion of honor.

HOWE, Fisher, author, b. in Rochester, Vt., in 1798; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1871. He was engaged in business in Brooklyn for many years, and, having accumulated a fortune, gave liberally of his time and means to philanthropic enterprises. In 1852 he made an extended tour of the east, and after many years of biblical research published a work entitled "Oriental and Sacred Scenes" (New York, 1856), and a treatise on "The True Site of the Cross" (1869).

HOWE, George Augustus, viscount, British soldier, b. in England in 1724; d. near Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., 5 July, 1758. His father, Emanuel Scrope, was second Viscount Howe of the Irish peerage. The son entered the army at an early age, soon rose to distinction, and in 1757 was sent to this country in command of the 60th regiment, arriving in Halifax, N. S., in July of this year. He was transferred to the command of the 55th infantry in September, promoted brigadier-general in December, and on 6 July, 1758, under Commander-in-Chief James Abercrombie, landed at the outlet of Lake George. Coming suddenly upon the French force two days afterward at Fort Ticonderoga, he fell at the head of his corps in the ensuing skirmish. Howe was idolized by his men, and exercised much influence with his officers, whom he induced by his example to dress and fare like the common soldiers, and to abandon the luxurious habits that were then in vogue. A contemporaneous historian says in allusion to his death, "With him the soul of the army seemed to expire." The general court of Massachusetts appropriated £250 for his monument, which was erected in Westminster Abbey.—His brother, **Richard,** British naval officer, b. in England in 1725; d. there, 5 Aug., 1799, entered the navy at fourteen years of age, and served with distinction against the French from 1745 till 1759. On the death of his brother George in 1758, he succeeded to the family title and estates. At the conclusion of peace between France and England, he served on the admiralty board, was appointed treasurer of the navy in 1765, entered parliament for Dartmouth, and in 1770 was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean. In 1776, with the rank of rear-admiral, he sailed for North America as joint commissioner with his brother William for restoring peace with the colonies. Howe was sincere in his attempts to reconcile the countries, and, as unsuspicious as he was brave, thought that by riding about the country and conversing with the principal inhabitants, he could, by moderation and concession, restore the king's authority. When, after negotiations with Franklin, he discovered the true attitude of the colonists, he declared that he had been deceived in accepting a commission that left him no power but to assist in the subjugation of the colonies by arms. In a second attempt to bring about a reconciliation, after the retreat from Long Island, he used John Sullivan as a go-between to congress, but was forced by the American commissioners that had been appointed to treat with him to acknowledge that his commission, in respect to acts of parliament, was confined to powers of consultation with private individuals. Howe was then variously employed against the American forces for two years, and in August, 1778, had an indecisive encounter with a superior French fleet under Count d'Estaing, off the coast of Rhode Island, in which both fleets were severely shattered by a storm. Howe then resigned his command to Admiral Byron and returned to England. In 1782 he was made a peer of Great Britain under the title of Viscount Howe. In the latter part of this year he succeeded in bringing into the harbor at Gibraltar the fleet sent to the relief of Gen. Elliot; and for these and previous services was created Earl and Baron Howe of Langar. In 1793 he was put in command of the channel fleet, in the next year he gained a victory over the French on the western coast of France off Ushant, and received the thanks of the English parliament. In 1795 he was made admiral of the fleet, and in 1797 a knight of the garter. His last important service was the suppression of a mutiny in the fleet at Spithead in 1797. Lord Howe's swarthy complexion gave him, among the sailors, the sobriquet of "Black Dick." Horace Walpole describes him in parliament, as "silent as a rock except when naval matters were discussed, when he spoke briefly but to the point." A severe criticism of his conduct during the American war was written probably by Lord George Germaine (London, 1779), and he replied to it in a "Narrative of the Transactions of the Fleet" (1780). His "Life," with letters and notes from his journal, was published and edited by Sir John Barrow (London, 1838).—Another brother, **William,** soldier, b. in England, 10 Aug., 1729; d. in Plymouth, England, 12 July, 1814, commanded the light infantry under Wolfe at the heights of Abraham, near Quebec, in 1759, and in 1775 succeeded Gen. Thomas Gage as commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. He commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill, after the evacuation of Boston retired to Halifax, and in August, 1776, defeated the colonial forces on Long Island. He took possession of New York on 15 Sept., defeated Washington at White Plains, and captured Fort Washington with its garrison of 2,000 men. In July, 1777, he sailed to Chesapeake bay, defeated Washington at Brandywine, 11 Sept., and on the 26th of this month entered Philadelphia. He repulsed the attack of Washington at Germantown on 4 Oct., but, instead of breaking up the American camp at Valley Forge, spent the winter of 1777–'8 in Philadelphia with his army, in indolence and pleasure. In May, 1778, he was recalled and superseded by Sir Henry Clinton. His officers, with whom he was personally popular, were indignant at what they termed the injustice of his removal, and gave him on his departure a grand entertainment called the "mischianza." On the investigation of his military conduct by parliament in 1779, he was acquitted of blame by Lord Grey, Lord Cornwallis, and other military men, who affirmed that he had done what he could considering the insufficiency of his force. Gen. Howe became lieutenant of ordnance in 1782, colonel of the 19th dragoons, and full general in 1786, was governor of



Berwick in 1795, and in 1799, on the death of his brother Richard, succeeded to the Irish viscounty. At the time of his death he was a privy councillor, and governor of Plymouth. Although brave and an adept in military science, Howe was incapable of conducting the operations of a great army, and owed his advancement to his name, and his relationship, by illegitimate descent, to George III. He is described by Gen. Henry Lee as being "the most indolent of mortals, who never took pains to examine the merits or demerits of a cause in which he was engaged." Gen. Howe published a narrative relative to his command in North America (London, 1780).



HOWE, Henry, historian, b. in New Haven, Conn., 11 Oct., 1816. He was the son of Hezekiah Howe, a publisher, in whose book-store he often listened to Noah Webster, Jeremiah Day, Roger Minot Sherman, David Daggett, Benjamin Silliman, and James Gates Percival. He adopted his father's profession, and when only twenty-three published his first book, "Eminent Americans" (New York, 1839), which was sold by subscription. The following year he canvassed the state of New York with John W. Barber (*q. v.*), collecting materials and making drawings for "Historical Collections of New York" (New York, 1841). The two afterward issued together "Historical Collections of New Jersey" (New York, 1841). On the publication of his book on Ohio, Mr. Howe removed to Cincinnati, where he devoted himself to compiling similar works. His most important publication was "Our Whole Country" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1861), which was designed to give a complete survey of the United States at the time when it was written. In 1856 he had made arrangements with Mr. Barber to travel throughout the Union, take views and collect materials for the proposed work, and it was five years in preparation. The time of its publication was unfortunate, as the people then cared for nothing but war literature, and when the great struggle had ended the book was out of date. Since the autumn of 1885 Mr. Howe has been engaged in preparing a new edition of his work on the state of Ohio, which he expects to publish toward the close of 1887. His publications include, besides those already mentioned, "Historical Collections of Virginia" (Charleston, S. C., 1845); "Historical Collections of Ohio" (Cincinnati, 1847); "The Great West" (1851); "Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travellers" (1853); "Life and Death on the Ocean" (1855); "Adventures and Achievements of Americans" (1858); "Times of the Rebellion in the West" (1867); and "Over the World" (Philadelphia, 1883). Mr. Howe has also issued in pamphlet-form "Outline History of New Haven" (1884), and "New Haven's Elms and Greens" (1885).

HOWE, John, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1753; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1835. He was associated with Mrs. Margaret Draper (*q. v.*) in the publication of the "Boston News Letter" in 1775–'6. He adhered to the royal cause, and, when Boston was evacuated by the British troops, he retired to Newport, whence he removed to Nova Scotia. He established a newspaper at Halifax, and was postmaster-general and king's printer.—His son, **William,** b. in 1786; d. in Halifax in January, 1843, was assistant commissary-general.—Another son, **John,** d. in Halifax in 1843, was postmaster-general and proprietor of the "Halifax Gazette."—A third son, **Joseph,** Canadian statesman, b. near Halifax, 13 Dec., 1804; d. in Halifax, 1 June, 1873, began, when thirteen years old, to learn printing in the "Gazette" office, and in 1827 purchased part of the "Weekly Chronicle," which was continued under the title of the "Acadian." Selling his interest in this paper in January, 1828, he became sole editor and proprietor of the "Nova Scotian." In 1830 Mr. Howe's "Legislative Review" appeared and attracted wide notice. In 1835 he published an article censuring the local government, and was indicted for libel, but acquitted. In 1836 he was elected to parliament for the county of Halifax, and in 1840 he became a member of the provincial cabinet. Soon afterward the system that he had attacked and exposed was abolished, and Halifax was granted a municipal charter. In 1848 Mr. Howe became provincial secretary, in 1854 relinquished this office to superintend the construction of the first railway in Nova Scotia, and in 1863 became premier of the province. He at first opposed the absorption of Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada, but, after obtaining the best possible terms for his province, he entered the Dominion cabinet in 1869 as president of the council, and in 1870 became secretary of state and superintendent-general of Indian affairs. In 1873 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, but survived his appointment only a few weeks. Mr. Howe had acted upon several occasions as colonial agent in Great Britian, and had once been compelled to fight a duel for some statement he had published reflecting upon an opponent. He was one of the best public orators that Canada has produced. See his "Speeches and Public Letters," edited by William Armand (2 vols., Boston, 1858).

HOWE, John Badlam, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 March, 1813; d. in Lima, Ind., 22 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Trinity in 1832, and, removing to Indiana, was a member of the legislature in 1840, and of the State constitutional convention in 1850. He published "Political Economy" (Boston, 1878); "Monetary and Industrial Fallacies" (1879); "Common Sense of Money" (1881); and "Reply to Criticisms" (1882).—His brother, **William Bell White,** P. E. bishop, b. in Clairmont, N. H., 21 March, 1823, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844, ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1847, and priest in June, 1849. He was in charge successively of St. John's church, Berkeley, S. C., and St. Philip's, Charleston, and in October, 1871, was consecrated assistant bishop of South Carolina, becoming the sixth bishop of the diocese in December of the same year. The University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1871, and he received the same from Columbia in 1872. He has published sermons and addresses.

HOWE, John Ireland, inventor, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., 20 July, 1793; d. in Birmingham, Conn., 10 Sept., 1876. He began the study of medicine in 1812, and for several years was one of the resident physicians of the New York almshouse. Later he followed his profession in New York city, and in 1829 settled in North Salem, N. Y.

During his residence in New York he experimented on India-rubber, and in 1828 obtained a patent for a rubber compound. After settling in North Salem, he built a factory for the manufacture of rubber, which was abandoned soon after, owing to lack of success. Mr. Howe says: "So far as I know, I was the first person who attempted to utilize rubber by combining other substances with it, but I did not happen to stumble upon the right substance." He then began a series of experiments with a view of constructing a machine for the manufacture of pins, and, after laboring during the winters of 1830–'1, made a machine that was successful as a working model, and would make pins, though in an imperfect manner. He patented this machine in 1832, and during the same year was awarded a large silver medal by the American institute. A second machine was completed early in 1833, after which he went to Europe for the purpose of securing patents abroad. In January, 1834, he began the building of a machine, in Manchester, with which pins to the weight of 24,000 to the pound were made, but he was unsuccessful in disposing of his European patents, and returned to New York after an absence of about two years. Soon after his return the Howe manufacturing company was organized for the purpose of making pins with the machine he had invented. Dr. Howe was appointed general agent of the company, and continued in that capacity until 1865, having the management of the manufacturing department. Shops were fitted up in New York in 1836, but the factory was removed in 1838 to Birmingham, Conn. Late in 1838 a new "rotary machine" was invented by Dr. Howe, which he patented in 1840. For upward of thirty years this machine was used without any material improvement or alteration, and in 1842 Dr. Howe was awarded a gold medal by the American institute for the "best solid-headed pins," which were made on this machine. Subsequently he invented improvements in the methods used for "sheeting" pins, and was associated in the invention of means by which japanned "mourning-pins" were made.

HOWE, Mark Antony De Wolfe, P. E. bishop, b. in Bristol, R. I., 5 April, 1809. He was graduated at Brown in 1828, ordained deacon in 1832, and priest in 1833. In October of the latter year he became rector of St. James's church, Roxbury, Mass., where he remained three years, and then removing to Cambridge was rector of Christ church, and editor of the "Christian Witness." Returning to Roxbury in 1836, he remained there ten years, and then became rector of St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, where he officiated till 1865, when he was consecrated bishop of central Pennsylvania. From 1850 till 1862 he was secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies, and he was a deputy to the general convention from that date till 1872. In 1865 he was elected missionary bishop of Nevada, but declined. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1848, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. He has published, besides sermons, essays, and addresses, "A Review of the Report of the Boston Public Schools" (Boston, 1845); "Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society" (Hartford, 1852); "Domestic Slavery, a Reply to Bishop Hopkins" (Philadelphia, 1864); "Life of Bishop Alonzo Potter" (1871); "Poem read at the Bi-Centenary of Bristol, R. I." (Providence, R. I., 1882); and "Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania" (Reading, 1886).

HOWE, Nathanael, clergyman, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 6 Oct., 1764; d. in Hopkinton, Mass., 15 Feb., 1837. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and, after teaching one year in Ipswich, studied theology under Dr. Nathanael Emmons (*q. v.*), of whose Calvinistic theology he was a zealous expounder. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Hopkinton from 1791 until his death. Dr. Howe was a characteristic divine of the old New England school, and his pithy sayings, such as "Leisure is time for doing something useful," and "A dead fish can swim with the stream, but only a living one can swim against it," have passed into proverbs. His most famous discourse, which was delivered on the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Hopkinton, is a valuable history of the town, and was described in the "North American Review" of 1815 as "a unique specimen, beyond all praise." It passed through several editions, and was reprinted with a memoir of Dr. Howe by Rev. Elias Nason (Boston, 1851). His other publications are "Design of John's Baptism" (Hopkinton, 1819), and "A Catechism with Questions and Proverbs" (1820).

HOWE, Robert, soldier, b. in Brunswick county, N. C., in 1732; d. there, 12 Nov., 1785. He was descended from an English family, and, having lost his parents at an early age, received an irregular and scanty education. Marrying while still a youth, he took his wife to England, and remained there two years, the guest of his kindred. On his return in 1766 he was appointed captain of Fort Johnson, N. C., under the commission of Gov. Tryon, and baron of the exchequer. He was a member of the assembly in 1772–'3, a delegate to the colonial congress that met at New Berne, 25 Aug., 1774, and chairman of the committee to which the speech of the loyal governor Martin, opposing the congress, was referred. Howe's able and patriotic reply so incensed Martin that on 8 Aug., 1775, the latter issued a proclamation on board the British ship "Cruiser," denouncing Howe for having taken the title of colonel, and for summoning and training the militia. On 21 Aug. of this year Howe was appointed colonel of the 2d North Carolina regiment by the colonial congress, which met at Hillsborough, and in December, 1775, with his regiment, was ordered to Virginia. Joining Gen. William Woodford at Norfolk, he drove the loyal governor, Lord Dunmore, out of that part of the state, received the thanks of the Virginia convention and of congress for the successful conduct of this campaign, and was promoted brigadier-general. In March, 1776, Howe, with his regiment, joined Gen. Henry Lee in Virginia, and went to the south, being received with public honors as he passed through North Carolina. The next month, Sir Henry Clinton, who had excepted Howe when he had offered the royal clemency to all who would lay down their arms, sent Lord Cornwallis with 900 men to ravage Howe's plantation in Brunswick county. Gen. Howe commanded the North Carolina troops at the defence of Charleston, and a short time afterward succeeded Gen. James Moore as chief in command of the southern department. In October, 1777, he was commissioned major-general, and in the spring of the next year he made an expedition against Florida, which want of proper supplies, insubordination, and a fever epidemic rendered disastrous. Howe was forced to retreat to Savannah with a shattered command, with which, and a small militia force, he endeavored to defend the city against the British under Gen. Provost; but, being surprised in the night by Lieut.-Col. Campbell, was forced to evacuate the place. Although he was honorably acquitted by a court-martial, Howe's conduct was severely criticised, especially in a public letter by Gen.

Christopher Gadsden, of Charleston, whom Howe at once challenged. They met at Cannonsburg, 13 Aug., 1778. Howe's ball grazed Gadsden's ear, and the latter fired in the air, after which the combatants became reconciled. Maj. John André commemorated the affair in a humorous poem of eighteen stanzas. In compliance with the solicitations of South Carolina and Georgia, Howe was then superseded by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in command of the southern department, and was ordered to join Washington on the Hudson. He was in command at West Point in 1780, and in 1781 led the troops that were sent to quell the mutiny in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments, afterward receiving the thanks of Washington for his judicious performance of this duty. In June, 1783, he was ordered on a similar expedition to Philadelphia. In May, 1785, he was appointed by congress to treat with the western Indians. Returning to North Carolina a few months later he was received with public honors and elected to the legislature, but was attacked with fever, and died before taking his seat.

HOWE, Samuel Gridley, philanthropist, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Nov., 1801; d. there, 9 Jan., 1876. He was graduated at Brown in 1821, and at the Harvard medical school in 1824. After completing his studies he went to Greece, where he served as surgeon in the war for the independence in 1824–'7, and then as the head of the regular surgical service, which he established in that country. In 1827 he returned to the United States in order to obtain help for the Greeks when they were threatened with a famine, and later founded a colony on the isthmus of Corinth, but in consequence of prostration by swamp-fever he was obliged in 1830 to leave the country. In 1831, his attention having been called to the need of schools for the blind, for whose education no provision had been made in this country, he again visited Europe in order to study the methods of instruction then in use for the purpose of acquiring information concerning the education of the blind. While in Paris he was made president of the Polish committee. In his efforts to convey and distribute funds for the relief of a detachment of the Polish army that had crossed into Prussia, he was arrested by the Prussian authorities, but, after six weeks' imprisonment, was taken to the French frontier by night and liberated. On his return to Boston in 1832 he gathered several blind pupils at his father's house, and thus gave origin to the school which was afterward known as the Perkins institution, and of which he was the first superintendent, continuing in this office until his death. His greatest achievement in this direction was the education of Laura Bridgman (*q. v.*). Dr. Howe also took an active part in founding the experimental school for the training of idiots, which resulted in the organization of the Massachusetts school for idiotic and feeble-minded youth in 1851. He was actively engaged in the anti-slavery movement, and was a Free-soil candidate for congress from Boston in 1846. During 1851–'3 he edited the "Commonwealth." Dr. Howe took an active part in the sanitary movement in behalf of the soldiers during the civil war. In 1867 he again went to Greece as bearer of supplies for the Cretans in their struggle with the Turks, and subsequently edited in Boston "The Cretan." He was appointed, in 1871, one of the commissioners to visit Santo Domingo and report upon the question of the annexation of that island to the United States, of which he became an earnest advocate. In 1868 he received the degree of LL. D. from Brown. His publications include letters on topics of the time; various reports, especially those of the Massachusetts commissioners of idiots (Boston, 1847–'8); "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution" (New York, 1828); and a "Reader for the Blind," printed in raised characters (1839). See "Memoir of Dr. Samuel G. Howe," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe (Boston, 1876).—His wife, **Julia Ward,** b. in New York city, 27 May, 1819, is the daughter of Samuel Ward, a New York banker. Her mother, Julia Rush Ward, was the author of various occasional poems. Julia was carefully educated, partly at home and partly in private schools in New York. Her tutor in German and Latin was Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell. At an early age Miss Ward wrote plays and poems. After her father's death she visited Boston, and met there Dr. Howe, whom she married in 1843. She afterward continued her studies, learned to speak fluently in Italian, French, and Greek, and became a student of Kant, Hegel, Spinoza, Comte, and Fichte. She also wrote philosophical essays, which she read at her house before her literary friends. For some time before the civil war she conducted with her husband the Boston "Commonwealth," an anti-slavery paper. In 1861, while on a visit to the camps near Washington, with Gov. John A. Andrew and other friends, Mrs. Howe wrote the "Battle-Hymn of the Republic," which soon became popular. She espoused the woman-suffrage movement in 1869, and was one of the founders of the New England women's club, of which she has been president since 1872. She has also presided over several similar associations, including the American woman-suffrage association. In 1872 she was a delegate to the World's prison reform congress in London, and in the same year aided in founding the Woman's peace association there. In 1884–'5 she presided over the Woman's branch of the New Orleans exposition. She has delivered numerous lectures, and has often addressed the Massachusetts legislature in aid of reforms. She has preached in Rome, Italy, Santo Domingo, and from Unitarian pulpits in this country. She has also read lectures at the Concord school of philosophy. Mrs. Howe has published two volumes of poems, entitled "Passion Flowers" (Boston, 1854), and "Words for the Hour" (1857); "The World's Own," a drama, which was acted at Wallack's theatre, New York, in 1855 (1857); "A Trip to Cuba" (1860); "Later Lyrics" (1866); "From the Oak to the Olive" (1868); "Modern Society," two lectures (1881); and "Life of Margaret Fuller" (1883). She has also edited "Sex and Education," a reply to Dr. Edward H. Clarke's "Sex in Education" (1874); and wrote for Edwin Booth, in 1858, "Hippolytus," a tragedy, which has been neither acted nor published.—Their daughter, **Julia Romana,** educator, b. in Rome, Italy, 12 March, 1844; d. in Boston, Mass., 10 March, 1886, became proficient in history and languages, and was an instructor in the Perkins institution, where at one time she taught German to a blind class so well that her pupils were able to converse fluently in that language. She was the

Julia Ward Howe.

founder and for some time president of the Metaphysical club in Boston, and published a sketch of the Concord school of philosophy, also "Stray Chords" (Boston, 1884), a volume of poems. In December, 1870, she married Michael Anagnos, who succeeded her father as superintendent of the Perkins institution.—Their son, **Henry Marion,** mining engineer, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 March, 1848, was graduated at Harvard in 1869, and at the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1871. His attention was then turned to mining engineering and metallurgy, and he has had charge of various works in the United States and Canada. Mr. Howe is an active member of the American institute of mining engineers, was its vice-president in 1879–'81, and has been a manager since 1886. His publications, consisting of professional papers, have been contributed to the transactions of the mining engineers, and treat principally of the metallurgy of iron, steel, copper, and nickel. He has also written valuable treatises for the "Bulletins of the U. S. Geological Survey," such as "Copper Smelting" (Washington, 1885), and "Metallurgy of Steel" (1887).—Another daughter, **Maud,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 9 Nov., 1855, married in February, 1887, John Elliott, an English artist. She has published "San Rasario Ranch" (Boston, 1884); "A Newport Aquarelle" (1885); and "Atalanta in the South" (1886).

HOWE, Timothy Otis, senator, b. in Livermore, Me., 24 Feb., 1816; d. in Kenosha, Wis., 25 March, 1883. He received a common-school education, working on a farm during his vacations. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Readfield. He was an ardent Whig and admirer of Henry Clay, and in 1840 was in the legislature, where he was active in debate. Impaired health occasioned his removal to Wisconsin in the latter part of this year, and opening a law-office in Green Bay, then a small village, he continued his residence there throughout his life. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1848, and two years afterward was elected circuit judge. The circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court, and during part of his term he served as chief justice of the state. Resigning his judgeship in 1855, he resumed his profession, and was an efficient Republican speaker in the canvass of 1856. In the trial that was held to ascertain whether William Boynton or Coles Bashford was lawful governor of Wisconsin, Mr. Howe appeared as Bashford's counsel and gained his case, and his success largely increased his reputation. In 1861 he was elected U. S. senator as a Republican, serving till 1879. During his long career he served on the committees of finance, commerce, pensions, and claims, was one of the earliest advocates of universal emancipation, and in a speech in the senate on 29 May, 1861, advocated in strong terms the negro-suffrage bill for the District of Columbia. He also urged the right of the National government to establish territorial governments over the seceded states. He made able speeches in 1865–'6 against the policy of Andrew Johnson, and voted in favor of his impeachment. He supported the silver bill in 1878, denounced President Hayes's policy regarding civil-service reform in the southern states, and opposed the anti-Chinese bill. On the death of Salmon P. Chase, President Grant offered Judge Howe a judgeship in the supreme court, which he declined. He had left the senate when the third-term question came up, but favored the election of Grant, and in 1880 spoke strongly in its support. In 1881 he was a U. S. delegate to the International monetary conference in Paris. In December, 1881, he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, and, although his term of service was little more than a year, a reduction of postage was effected, postal-notes were issued, and reform measures urged with great force.

HOWELL, Arthur, a preacher of the Society of Friends, b. in Philadelphia, 20 Aug., 1748; d. there, 26 Jan., 1816. In 1779 he was acknowledged as a minister by the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Friends, and is described as "remarkable for spiritual mindedness, and the gift of prophecy." When in the preaching-gallery he always sat with his hat drawn over his face, and the upper part of his outside coat elevated to meet it, isolated from all earthly things. Many anecdotes are related of his strict integrity in business. On one occasion he purchased a cargo of oil on a rising market, and, after selling it at a higher rate than he anticipated, he paid the person from whom he had bought it an additional dollar on each barrel. During the fever epidemic of 1793 in Philadelphia he rendered valuable assistance in nursing the sick and burying the dead. Although credited with supernatural powers of divination, he was simple and prudent.

HOWELL, David, jurist, b. in New Jersey, 1 Jan., 1747; d. in Providence, R. I., 29 July, 1826. He was graduated at Princeton in 1766, and, removing to Rhode Island, was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Brown in 1769, also holding the chair of law from 1790 till 1824. In the interval he filled the several offices of member of the Continental congress in 1782–'5, attorney-general in 1789, judge of the supreme court, commissioner for settling the boundaries of the United States, and district attorney, and from 1812 until his death was a district judge of Rhode Island. Brown gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1793. Judge Howell was distinguished for wit, learning, and eloquence, and was a forcible political speaker.—His son, **Jeremiah Brown,** senator, b. in Providence, R. I., in 1772; d. there in November, 1822, was graduated at Brown in 1789, studied law, and was admitted to practice. In 1810 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Federalist, and served from 1811 till 1817. Dartmouth gave him the degree of A. M. in 1791.

HOWELL, George Rogers, b. in Southampton, N. Y., 15 June, 1833. He was graduated at Yale in 1854, and, after spending several years in teaching and in studying, he entered the Princeton theological seminary, and was graduated in 1864. When engaged in ministerial work in western New York, he was invited to deliver the address at the celebration of the 225th anniversary of his native place in 1865. At the close of this celebration he was requested by many of his townspeople to prepare a history of this town. He published "The Early History of Southampton, L. I., with Genealogies" (New York, 1866; 2d ed., Albany, 1887). In 1872 he was invited to take an office in the New York state library, to become familiar with its wants and its mode of administration, preparatory to becoming librarian when that post should become vacant. He has published historical and scientific pamphlets, and has written much for the newspapers. He published several papers in the "Transactions of the Albany Institute," including "Linguistic Discussions," "The Open Polar Sea," and "Heraldry in America."

HOWELL, James B., senator, b. near Morristown, N. J., 4 July, 1816; d. in Keokuk, Iowa, 17 June, 1880. His father, Elias, removed with his family to Ohio in 1819, and, settling in Licking county, was state senator, and in 1830 a member of congress. James was graduated at Miami uni-

versity in 1839, and settled in Newark, Ohio. In 1841 he removed to Kosauque, Iowa, practised law, and engaged in politics, and was the editor of the "Des Moines Valley Whig." In 1849 he removed with his paper to Keokuk, and abandoning law devoted himself to politics and to his journal, which he now published under the title of the "Daily Gate City." He was one of the earliest advocates for the formation of the Republican party in the state, and in 1856 was a delegate from Iowa to the convention that nominated John C. Frémont for president. He supported Abraham Lincoln in the presidential campaign of 1861, and vehemently opposed slavery. In 1870 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of James W. Grimes, and served till 3 March, 1871. Shortly after the close of the session of 1871, President Grant selected him as one of the three commissioners that were authorized by the act of 3 March, 1871, to examine and report on claims for stores and supplies that had been taken or furnished for the use of the National army in the seceded states. He was engaged in this work until 10 March, 1880.

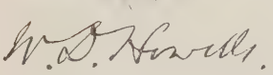
HOWELL, John Adams, naval officer, b. in New York, 16 March, 1840. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1858; became a lieutenant in April, 1861; lieutenant-commander in March, 1865; and commander, 6 March, 1872. He served as executive officer of the steam-sloop "Ossipee" at the battle of Mobile Bay, 5 Aug., 1864, and was honorably mentioned by his commanding officer in his despatches. He was promoted to captain on 1 March, 1884, and in 1887 was a member of the naval advisory board. He is the inventor of a torpedo (the result of sixteen years of study) which naval officers regard as probably superior to any other in use.

HOWELL, Richard, statesman, b. in Newark, Del., in 1753; d. in Trenton, N. J., 28 April, 1802. He was a lawyer, commanded a company of grenadiers before the war, and was one of the young men who were prosecuted for being concerned in the burning of the cargo of tea at Greenwick, N. J., 22 Nov., 1774. In 1775 he was appointed captain in the 2d New Jersey regiment, and was present at Quebec. He was promoted to major in 1776, commanded his regiment until 1779, and was appointed judge-advocate of the army in 1782, but declined. Resuming practice, he was clerk of the state supreme court from 1778 till 3 June, 1793, and governor of New Jersey from 1794 till October, 1801. He composed an ode welcoming Gen. Washington to Trenton, N. J., while on his way to New York to be inaugurated president.—His brother, **Rednap,** poet, taught in Deep River, N. C., and composed many patriotic songs. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "A Fan for Fanning, and a Touch for Tryon" (Boston, 1771).—Richard's son, **Richard Lewis,** b. in Stockton, N. J., was a captain in the U. S. army; took part in the actions at Chrysler's Farm and at Fort George, where he received Gen. Pike into his arms, when he was mortally wounded; and was in many minor actions on the Canada border.—Richard Lewis's son, **John Cumming,** naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 24 Nov., 1819, was educated at Crawford's classical school in that city, and at Washington college, Pa., entering the navy as an acting midshipman, 9 June, 1836. He became lieutenant in August, 1849; commander, 16 July, 1862; and captain, 25 July, 1866. He served in the "Minnesota," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1861, and was her executive officer at the battle of Hatteras Inlet. He commanded the steamer "Tahamo," Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, in 1862–'3, and the "Nereus," of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1864–'5, and participated in the two actions at Fort Fisher in 1864–'5. For his cool performance of duty he was recommended for promotion by Rear-Admiral Porter, 28 Jan., 1865. From 1868 till 1870 he was fleet-captain of the European squadron, and from 1870 till 1872 commandant of the navy-yard at League island, Philadelphia. He was commissioned commodore, 29 Jan., 1872, had command of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., till 1874, and from that year till 1878 was chief of the bureau of yards and docks. He became a rear-admiral, 25 April, 1877, commanded the North Atlantic and European squadrons in 1878–'81, and was acting secretary of the navy at various times from 1874 till 1878.

HOWELL, Robert Boyte Crawford, author, b. in Wayne county, N. C., 10 March, 1801; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 5 April, 1868. He was graduated at Columbian college, Washington, D. C., in 1826. Soon afterward he was licensed to preach, and labored as a missionary under the Baptist general association of Virginia. On 27 Jan., 1827, he was ordained pastor of the Cumberland street Baptist church, Norfolk, Va., where he continued eight years, and in 1834 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where until 1850 he was pastor of the 1st Baptist church. He established and edited for some time a religious newspaper in Nashville, was moderator or president of all the religious organizations of the Baptists in the state, and for ten consecutive years was president of the southern Baptist convention. In 1850–'7 he was pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Richmond, Va., but afterward returned to his former charge at Nashville, and remaining there till his death. At the beginning of the civil war he took a decided stand in favor of the south, and, when the city came into the possession of the National forces, was placed under military surveillance by Andrew Johnson, then governor of the state. Dr. Howell was commanding in his presence, eloquent as a preacher, and graceful and vigorous as a writer. He is the author of "Terms of Sacramental Communion" (Philadelphia, 1841); "Howell on the Deaconship" (1846); "The Way of Salvation" (Charleston, 1849); "The Evils of Infant Baptism" (1851); "The Cross" (1854); "The Covenant" (1856); "The Early Baptists of Virginia" (Philadelphia, 1876); and several smaller books. He left unpublished "A Memorial of the First Baptist Church of Nashville from 1820 to 1863," "The Christology of the Pentateuch," an enlargement of "The Covenants," and "The Family." Some of his works were republished in England.

HOWELLS, William Dean, author, b. in Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 1 March, 1837. His ancestors on the father's side were Welsh Quakers, and people of substance; his great-grandfather introduced the manufacture of flannel into his town and built three mills; his grandfather, impelled by his democratic sympathies, emigrated to this country, and became an ardent Methodist; while his father adopted the beliefs of Swedenborg, in which young Howells was educated. In all these generations the family was a cultivated race, living in an atmosphere of books and moral and literary refinement. His father had, for the time and place, a good collection of books, but it was mostly poetry, and familiarity with this doubtless decided the nature of his early literary efforts. Almost as soon as he could read he began to make verses and put them in type in his father's printing-office. In his inherited literary tastes and refinement and liberal

and undogmatic religious tendency, in the plain living of his early years and his learning a trade, in his contact with a thoroughly democratic society, in the early habit of self-dependence and the knowledge of the realities of life, it is evident what has given the man his charm as a writer, his courage of opinion, his sturdy Americanism, and his profound sympathy with common life. When he was three years old his father removed to Hamilton, Ohio, and bought the Hamilton "Intelligencer," a weekly journal, in the office of which Howells learned to set type before he was twelve years old. In 1849, the elder Howells, unable, conscientiously, to support a slave-holding president, sold his newspaper, and removed with his family to Dayton, Ohio, where he purchased the Dayton "Transcript," a semi-weekly newspaper, which he turned into a daily. After a struggle of two years, this enterprise completely failed, not, however, from any want of industry, for all the sons worked at the case, and young Howells often set type till eleven o'clock at night, and then arose at four in the morning to deliver newspapers. The announcement of the catastrophe in business was accepted with American *insouciance*. "We all," says the author, "went down to the Miami river, and went in swimming." In expectation, which was disappointed, of taking the superintendence of a projected paper-mill, the elder Howells took his family to Greene county, where they remained a year. During this year, in a log house, the author had his sole experience of roughing it, away from the amenities of civilization, an experience which he has turned to account in a charming sketch of his boyhood. In 1851, when the father was clerk of the house at the state capital, Howells worked as a compositor on the "Ohio State Journal," earning four dollars a week, which he contributed to the family treasury. It was here that he made the acquaintance of John J. Piatt, an intimacy which stimulated his poetical tendency. In 1851 the family removed to Ashtabula, and all found employment on the "Sentinel," which the elder Howells purchased; but this newspaper was subsequently transferred to Jefferson, where it continued under the management of the family. Before this last removal the talents of the young author had attracted attention; at the age of nineteen he was the Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette," and when he was twenty-two he was made the news editor of the "State Journal" at Columbus. During his residence in Columbus he published poems in the "Atlantic Monthly," the first entitled "By the Dead," and in one year five others, "The Poet's Friends," "The Pilot's Story," "Pleasure Pain," "Lost Beliefs," and "Andenken." Upon the nomination of Lincoln in 1860, Howells wrote his life, and from the profits of this book, $160, he made his first excursion into the world, visiting Montreal and Boston, where he formed the acquaintance of James Russell Lowell, then editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," who introduced him to Oliver Wendell Holmes. By President Lincoln he was appointed consul to Venice, and he resided in that city from 1861 till 1865, devoting his leisure hours to the mastering of the Italian language and literature, and the general cultivation of letters. The earliest fruits of this residence were a series of papers on "Venetian Life," first published in book-form in England, in which was at once recognized the advent of a new writer of uncommon power, one capable of conveying to the reader exquisite delight merely by the charm of an original style, as vivid as it was subtle and flexible. The sketches had the novelty of realism; never was Venice so perfectly photographed, and the reader was agreeably surprised to find that the intrinsic romance of the city of the lagoons was heightened rather than diminished by this delicate and sympathetic analysis. Returning home well equipped for newspaper work, by a knowledge of foreign politics and literature, and the acquisition of French and Italian, Howells was for some time an editorial writer on the New York "Tribune" and the "Times," and a salaried contributor of the "Nation," and in 1866 he was made by James T. Fields assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1872 he became its editor, which post he retained till 1881, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Besides his strictly editorial work on this periodical, he contributed to it a vast amount of criticism, miscellaneous sketches, and fiction. During this period he was an occasional contributor to the "North American Review" of papers on Italian literature, and, residing in Cambridge, he was a valuable member of the coterie that gathered at Longfellow's house to assist in the translation of Dante. About this time he began his acquaintance with Spanish literature. While editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," he edited with delightful introductory essays a series of "Choice Autobiographies." His first tentative attempt at a story in "Their Wedding Journey" was so successful with the public that it determined his career as a writer of fiction, and since he dissolved his connection with the "Atlantic" he has pursued the career of a professional man of letters, devoting himself mainly to fiction, with the occasional production of plays, travel sketches, and literary criticism. Since 1881 most of his work has had a preliminary publication in "The Century" and "Harper's Magazine." In 1882–'3 Mr. Howells was again in Europe with his family, spending some time in England and revisiting Italy. Since his return his residence has been in Boston. In 1886 he made a salaried connection with "Harper's," taking charge of a new and critical department called the "Editor's Study," and contributing exclusively to its pages. In this department he exposes and explains his theory of modern fiction, taking part with signal courage and acumen in that conflict which is always raging, under one name or another, between the idealists and the realists. To his apprehension there is a new spirit in the world, or a new era in fiction, which concerns itself with life as it actually is, has a profound sympathy with humanity, and reckons more important the statement of the facts of life than the weaving these facts, by any process of selection, which in a painter would be called "composition," into any sort of story, more or less ideal. Anything ceases to be commonplace when it is frankly and exactly stated. In this new literary movement, the novels of the past seem unreal and artificial. This tendency is best exemplified in the modern Russian school, which is remorseless in its fidelity to the actual, the lowly, the sordid, the sinful, and the sorrowful in life, and accepts the inevitable, the fateful, without sarcasm, but with a tender pity.



Because he portrays life as it is, or rather has the power of transferring the real, throbbing, human life, and not merely its incidents, to his pages as no writer has done before, Mr. Howells regards Count Leo Tolstoï as the first of all novelists that have written. Howells adds to his theory of realism the notion that genius is merely the power of taking conscientious pains. In practice he is a methodical and industrious worker, with a keen literary conscience, mindful of the responsibilities of a writer, serious in mind, but genial and even gay in temperament, and a delightful talker and companion. Mr. Howells married in Paris, 24 Dec., 1862, Elinor G. Mead, sister of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor. They have three children, two girls and a boy. Besides his occasional uncollected writings, some translations, and four popular farces, "The Parlor Car," "The Sleeping Car," "The Register," and "The Elevator," the writings of Mr. Howells are "Poems of Two Friends," with John J. Piatt (Columbus, Ohio, 1860); "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1860); "Venetian Life" (London and New York, 1866); "Italian Journeys" (1867); "Suburban Sketches" (1868); "No Love Lost, a Poem of Travel" (1868); "Their Wedding Journey" (Boston, 1871); "A Chance Acquaintance" (1873); "A Foregone Conclusion" (1874); "Out of the Question" (Boston, 1876); "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes" (New York, 1876); "A Counterfeit Presentment" (1877); "Choice Biographies," edited with essays (8 vols., 1877–'8); "The Lady of the Aroostook" (1878); "The Undiscovered Country" (1880); "A Fearful Responsibility, and other Tales" (1882); "Dr. Breen's Practice" (1883); "A Modern Instance" (1883); "A Woman's Reason" (1884); "Three Villages" (1885); "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (1885); "Tuscan Cities" (1885); "A Little Girl among the Old Masters," drawings by his daughter (1886); "The Minister's Charge" (1886); "Indian Summer" (1886); "Modern Italian Poets" (1887); and "April Hopes" (New York, 1887).

HOWLAN, George William, Canadian statesman, b. in Waterford, Ireland, 19 May, 1835. He emigrated to Prince Edward Island in 1839, was educated at the Central academy there, and became a merchant and ship-owner, engaging largely in the fish-trade. He was a member of the executive council of Prince Edward Island in 1866, and remained a member of the government (part of the time as co-leader) almost uninterruptedly till June, 1873. He was a delegate to Washington on matters relating to trade in 1869, and to Ottawa in May, 1873, to settle terms of union with Canada, which terms were unanimously adopted by both houses of the provincial legislature. He was in the provincial assembly from 1862 till June, 1873,when he was appointed collector of customs at Charlottetown, but resigned that office in the following September, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Dominion parliament. He was called to the senate in October, 1873, and resigned in 1880, but was reappointed in January, 1881. He is a vice-president of the Dominion board of trade, a governor of Prince of Wales college, consular agent for the United States, and vice-consul for Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

HOWLAND, Alfred Cornelius, artist, b. in Walpole, N. H., 12 Feb., 1838. He was educated at Walpole academy and high-school and at Westminster, Vt., and studied art at the academy of Dusseldorf, Germany, and under Émile Lambinet in Paris. On returning to the United States he was elected a member of the Artists' fund society in 1873, an associate of the National academy in 1874, and academician in 1880, serving on the council of the academy in 1880–'4. His paintings include "A Bovine Retreat" (1869); "Morning on the River Banks" (1870); "The Sunlight Path" (1871); "Old Mill on the Bushkill" (1874); "On the Connecticut at Brattleboro" (1876); "Monday Morning" (1876); "The Village Band" (1877); "Winter Sunset, Williamstown, Mass." (1878); "Driving a Bargain" (1879); "They're Coming" (1884); "A Fourth of July Parade" (1886); and "On the Hoosac" and "The Old Farm" (1887). He sent "Ford's Glen" to Paris for exhibition in 1878.

HOWLAND, Benjamin, senator, b. in Tiverton, R. I., in 1756; d. there, 9 May, 1821. He was educated at the public schools, was a member of the state general assembly, and also held several local offices. He was elected a U. S. senator from Rhode Island, as a Democrat, to fill the uncompleted term of Samuel J. Potter, deceased, and served from 3 Dec., 1804, till 3 March, 1807.

HOWLAND, George, educator, b. in Conway, Franklin co., Mass., 30 July, 1824. He was graduated at Amherst in 1850, was tutor there in 1852–'5, and instructor in Latin and French in 1855–'8, when he removed to Chicago. He was elected as assistant teacher in the Chicago high-school in 1858, chosen principal in 1860, and held this office continuously until 1880, when he was elected superintendent of schools for the city. He has been a trustee of Amherst college since 1879, and in 1881 was appointed on the Illinois state board of education, of which he was chosen president in 1883. Mr. Howland has attained note as an educator. He has published "A Grammar of the English Language" (Chicago, 1867); a volume of poems under the title of "Little Voices" (1878); a translation of the Æneid into English hexameter, which has been much admired (2 vols., New York, 1880–'4); and numerous addresses on educational topics.

HOWLAND, John, author, b. in Newport, R. I., 31 Oct., 1757; d. in Providence, R. I., 5 Nov., 1854. He was descended from John Howland, a pilgrim of 1620, and an assistant of the Plymouth colony. The younger John removed to Providence in 1770, and served thirteen months in the Revolutionary army. He was for twenty-one years president of the Rhode Island historical society, and was skilled in the history and antiquities of Plymouth colony. He was the author of addresses, orations, and historical papers. See his "Life and Recollections," by Rev. Edwin M. Stone (Providence, 1857).

HOWLAND, Robert Shaw, clergyman, b. in New York city, 9 Nov., 1820; d. in Morristown, N. J., 4 Feb., 1876. He was a son of Gardiner G. Howland, a wealthy New York merchant, of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall, and an active member of charitable organizations. Robert received a primary education in France, was graduated at St. Paul's college in 1840, and then studied in the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York city. His studies were intermitted for three years, one of which he spent in Maryland, where he assisted Bishop John B. Kerfoot in organizing St. James's college, and two in foreign travel. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Brownell and priest by Bishop Ives of North Carolina in 1846. After serving as assistant in St. Luke's church, New York city, he became rector of the Church of the holy apostles, and in 1868 of the Church of the heavenly rest, when the parish was organized. Dr. Howland contributed largely of his own means toward the erection of its church-building on Fifth avenue, and was instrumental in having houses erected adjacent to the edifice of such a style of architec-

ture as would harmonize with it. Columbia gave him the degree of D. D. in 1863.—His wife, **Mary Woolsey,** poet, is known as the author of a short poem "Requiescam," also entitled "In the Hospital," which was believed for a long time to have been found under the pillow of a soldier who died at Port Royal, S. C., in 1864.

HOWLAND, Sir **William Pearce,** Canadian statesman, b. in Pawling, N. Y., 29 May, 1811. He is descended from John Howland, who landed in New England in 1620. Sir William was educated at the Kinderhook academy, Columbia co., N. Y., removed to Canada in 1830, and settled in the township of Toronto, where he engaged in mercantile business with his brother. He served in the Canada assembly for West York in 1857–'68, and was a member of the executive council of Canada from 1862 till 1864, and from 24 Nov., 1864, till the union. He was minister of finance in 1862–'3, and receiver-general from that date till 29 March, 1864, postmaster-general in 1864–'6, and then minister of finance again till 1867. He became a member of the privy council of Canada, 1 July, 1867, and was minister of inland revenue from that date until he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Ontario in July, 1868, which position he held till November, 1873. In 1865 the government made him a commissioner with Alexander T. Galt to visit Washington in the interests of reciprocity trade between Canada and the United States, and in 1866 was reappointed to the same mission with others. He was a delegate to the London conference in 1866–'7 to complete terms of union between the British North-American provinces. He was created a companion of the bath in 1867, and a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1879. For several years Sir William was president of the board of trade of Toronto.

HOWLEY, Richard, lawyer, b. in Liberty county, Ga., about 1740; d. about 1790. He received a liberal education, was admitted to the bar, and attained eminence in his profession. He represented his native county in the legislature, and was elected governor of Georgia, 4 Jan., 1780. When the state was overrun by the British, a council was held near Augusta, at which Gov. Howley, his secretary of state, and several Continental officers were present. After the consideration of various plans, they determined to retreat to North Carolina, and narrowly escaped capture on the way. During Gov. Howley's brief term of office the value of paper money became so depreciated that he is said to have dealt it out by the quire for a night's lodging, and, if the fare was better than ordinary, the landlord received two quires, the governor gravely signing a draft upon the treasurer, made out in due form, for their delivery. In 1780–'1 Gov. Howley was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress. In the latter year, some apprehensions being entertained that it was the design of that body to give up Georgia to Great Britain, the delegation from that state protested against such a step, and published their remonstrance (Philadelphia, 1781).

HOWS, John William Stanhope, journalist, b. in London, England, in 1797; d. in New York city, 27 July, 1871. He was professor of elocution in Columbia from 1843 till 1857. For seven years he was dramatic critic of the "New York Albion," and edited "The Modern Standard Drama." He was the author of "The Practical Elocutionist" (1849; 6th ed., Philadelphia, 1855); and edited the "Historical Shaksperian Reader" (New York, 1863); "Golden Leaves from the British Poets," "Golden Leaves from the American Poets," and "Golden Leaves from the Dramatic Poets" (1865); and other books.—His son, **John Augustus,** artist, b. in New York city in 1831; d. there, 27 Sept., 1874, was graduated at Columbia in 1852, and studied for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, but subsequently studied law. He finally adopted art as a profession, was elected an associate of the National academy in 1862, and contributed to its exhibitions "Vanitas Vanitatum"; "An Adirondack Lake" and "The Sanctuary of St. Alban's Church, New York" (1867); and "Paul Smith, St. Regis" (1871). He devoted much attention to wood-engraving, furnishing successful illustrations for "Appletons' Journal"; "The Aldine"; Bryant's "Forest Hymn," the first attempt to illustrate an American volume with woodcuts; "Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks," with original verses by Alfred B. Street (1865); and other books. At one time he was associate editor of "The Churchman," and of "The Home Journal" when it was conducted by Willis and Morris.

HOXIE, Joseph, politician, b. in Charlestown, R. I., 13 Aug., 1795; d. in Westerly, R. I., 18 Aug., 1870. At the age of seventeen he went to New York city, engaged in the clothing business, and eventually became an importer and dealer in clothing materials. In 1837 he was chosen county clerk, and on the nomination of Gen. William H. Harrison for the presidency entered heartily into the canvass. In the next presidential canvass he supported Henry Clay. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him a collector of internal revenue. In 1852 Mr. Hoxie established a fire-insurance company, of which he was president until the time of his death. He acquired much undeserved notoriety as the uncle and employer of Richard P. Robinson, the principal person concerned in the "Helen Jewett trial." As a political speaker, Mr. Hoxie possessed no eloquence, but as a campaign vocalist he was unequalled, and he appeared as such in most of our large cities during the "Harrison log-cabin and hard-cider campaign." His small band of singers held the attention of thousands, who readily joined in the refrain of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and "Van, Van, Van's a used-up man." These immense vocal gatherings won over to the Whig side hosts of voters, who sang themselves into convictions that were beyond the reach of political argument.

HOXIE, Vinnie Ream, sculptor, b. in Madison, Wis., 23 Sept., 1846. She went at an early age to Washington, where her father held an office, and then removed to the west, and was educated at Christian college, Columbia, Mo. At school she wrote several songs, which were set to music and published. During the civil war the family returned to Washington, and she obtained a clerkship in the post-office department. Subsequently she studied art, and soon devoted her exclusive attention to sculpture. One of her first efforts was the head of an Indian chief, with which she was so

successful that she made busts of Gen. Grant, Reverdy Johnson, Albert Pike, John Sherman, and Thaddeus Stevens. Her larger works of this period include "The Indian Girl," a full-length figure cast in bronze. A design for a fountain, which she called "America," consisted of four female figures, representing the points of the compass, with typical emblems of the four sections of the United States. She then made, in marble, "Miriam as she met the Children of Israel as they crossed the Red Sea." Her most important piece at this time was the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln, which was placed in the capitol at Washington. It was the first statue ordered by the government from a woman. Mrs. Hoxie spent three years abroad while making this statue, and produced medallions of Gustave Doré, Père Hyacinth, Wilhelm von Kaulbach, the Abbé Liszt, and Thomas Buchanan Read. On her return to the United States, she modelled a bust of Lincoln for Cornell university, a life-size statue of "Sappho," "The Spirit of the Carnival," and several ideal busts. Her later work includes a statue of Admiral Farragut, which was cast in bronze from metal obtained from the flag-ship "Hartford," and placed in Farragut square, Washington. She married, on 28 May, 1878, Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, of the U. S. corps of engineers.

HOYNE, Thomas, lawyer, b. in New York city, 11 Feb., 1817; d. near Carleton Station, N. Y., 27 July, 1883. He began a mercantile life when he was thirteen years old, and went to Chicago in 1837, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was elected city clerk in 1840, and removed to Galena, Ill., in 1842, but returned to Chicago in 1844. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Illinois in 1853, and in 1859 was made U. S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois. During the civil war he was a member of the Union defence committee. He was a delegate to the conservative convention held in Philadelphia in 1866. Mr. Hoyne took an active interest in the founding of the University of Chicago, and in recognition of his services the trustees established the Hoyne professorship of international and constitutional law. He was also active in establishing the astronomical observatory of Chicago, and was connected with many scientific and literary bodies in that city. After the great fire of 1871 he presided at a meeting to organize the free public library of Chicago, and was president of its first board of directors. In 1877 he prepared a history of the library up to that date. Mr. Hoyne was a presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1848, and on the Greeley ticket in 1872, and in the latter year was mayor of Chicago. He was killed in a railroad accident while on an excursion.

HOYT, Benjamin Thomas, educator, b. in Boston, 18 Oct., 1820; d. in Greencastle, Ind., 24 May, 1867. He was graduated at Wesleyan seminary, Middletown, Conn., in 1846, and was principal of the high-school there from 1846 till 1849, and of Chelsea, Mass., from 1849 till 1852, when he became principal of the institute of Lawrenceburg, where he remained till 1856. He was then appointed principal of Indiana female college, in which he also taught mental and moral science, and remained till 1858, when he was professor of Latin in Indiana Asbury university till 1863, and then of literature and history in the same college till his death. He rendered great service to the cause of education in Indiana as superintendent of schools, president of the State teachers' association, and editor of the "Indiana School Journal." —His brother, **Francis Southack,** clergyman, b. in Lyndon, Vt., 5 Nov., 1822, was graduated at Wesleyan in 1844. From 1854 till 1860 he was president of Willamette university, Salem, Oregon, and from 1865 till 1872 was professor of biblical theology and literature in Ohio Wesleyan university. In 1872–'81 he edited the "Western Christian Advocate." He was a delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1860, '76, '80, and '84, and since 1884 has held the office of presiding elder. He has edited a revised edition of Angus's "Bible Hand-Book."—Another brother, **Albert Harrison,** editor, b. in Sandwich, N. H., 6 Dec., 1826, was graduated at Wesleyan in 1850, and studied law in Portsmouth, N. H. In 1852–'3 he was commissioner of common schools for Rockingham county, N. H., and from 1853 till 1856 clerk of the state court. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Portsmouth till 1862, during which time he served as city solicitor and president of the common council. He was a paymaster in the army in 1862–'6, with the rank of major, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1865. Since 1866 he has resided principally in Boston, where he has been engaged in business and literary pursuits. He edited the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" from 1868 till 1876, and the fourth volume of the "Memorial Biographies" published by the New England historic-genealogical society (Boston, 1885). He has also published numerous papers on historical and genealogical subjects, among which are "Necrology of the New England Colleges" (1869–'70); "Captain Francis Goelet's Journal of his Visit to Boston, Salem, etc., in 1745–'50" (1870); "Letters of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart." (1874); "History of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register" and "Notes, Historical and Bibliographical, on the Laws of New Hampshire" (1876); and "The Name Columbia" (1886).

HOYT, Epaphras, historian, b. in Deerfield, Mass., 31 Dec., 1765; d. there, 8 Feb., 1850. He held many civil and military offices, was major-general of the Massachusetts militia, and devoted his life to perfecting the volunteer militia system of the country. He published "Treatise on the Military Art" (1793); "Military Instructions," "Cavalry Discipline" (1797); and "Antiquarian Researches" (1824); left completed, with maps, a work for publication entitled "Burgoyne's Campaigns," and had partly finished a history of the French and Indian wars.

HOYT, Henry Martyn, governor of Pennsylvania, b. in Kingston, Luzerne co., Pa., 8 June, 1830. His parents were natives of Connecticut and among the earliest settlers in the Wyoming valley. He was graduated at Williams in 1849, taught for a year in Towanda, Pa., and in 1851–'3 was professor of mathematics in Wyoming seminary. He then read law with Chief-Justice George W. Woodward, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. At the beginning of the civil war he was active in raising the 52d Pennsylvania regiment, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. He served in the Army of the Potomac till January, 1863, was engaged in the siege of Morris Island under Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, and was captured in a night attack on Fort Johnson, in which he successfully led a division of boats, landed, and entered the fort, which he was unable to hold by reason of the failure of his support to come to his aid. After being confined some time in Macon, Ga., he was taken back to Charleston and made his escape, but was recaptured. On his exchange he rejoined his regiment, with which he remained till the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the

rank of brevet brigadier-general. He then resumed his law-practice, and in 1867 was appointed by Gov. Geary additional law-judge of the courts of Luzerne county. In 1875–'6 he was chairman of the Republican state committee. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1878, and held the office till 1883, when he again resumed his law practice. During his term the debt of the state was reduced to $10,000,000, and refunded at the rate of three per cent. In 1881 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania and also from Lafayette college. He has published "Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1879); and "Protection *vs.* Free Trade" (New York, 1885).

HOYT, John Wesley, educator, b. near Worthington, Franklin co., Ohio, 13 Oct., 1831. After his graduation at the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1849, he studied law under Hon. William Dennison, afterward governor of Ohio. He then entered the Cincinnati law-school, and also attended lectures at the Ohio medical college and at the Eclectic medical institute, receiving his degree from the latter in 1853 when appointed to the chair of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in this college. He then became professor of chemistry and physic in Antioch, serving in 1855–'6, meanwhile delivering lectures in the Medical institute in Cincinnati. In 1856 he accepted the chair of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in the Cincinnati college of medicine, and in 1857 removed to Madison, Wis., owing to impaired health. He was editor and publisher of the "Wisconsin Farmer and Northwestern Cultivator" from 1857 till 1867, and secretary and managing officer of the Wisconsin state agricultural society from 1860 till 1872. He was also vice-president of the U. S. agricultural society for many years, and was active in securing national endowments for colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In 1862 he was state commissioner to the London exhibition, and made an extensive tour through Europe in the interest of industry and education, the reports of which were published by order of the Wisconsin legislature. He was state and U. S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867, and made a second educational tour. Dr. Hoyt was instrumental in securing a reorganization of the Wisconsin state university, together with large additions to the endowment fund, and founded the Wisconsin academy of sciences, of which he was president for six years, during which time he also directed the Chicago historical society. He was executive and, for a time, acting chief commissioner for the United States at the Vienna exposition of 1873, serving also as president of the international jury for education, by appointment of the Austrian imperial commission, receiving a grand diploma, and being knighted. He was also chairman of the board of judges for education and science at the centennial exhibition in 1876. Dr. Hoyt served as governor of Wyoming from 1878 till 1882, after which he organized various enterprises for the development of industry in that territory, and was the author of the measure for establishing free public libraries in every county. In 1885 he was chairman of the international jury for education at the New Orleans "world's exposition." He is a member of various learned societies, and president of the Territorial and historical society of Wyoming. He has now (1887) a bill before congress for a National university to be endowed by the government. In May, 1887, he was chosen president of Wyoming university. His publications consist of exhaustive reports and brochures. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Missouri in 1876.—His wife, **Elizabeth Orpha,** poet, b. in Athens, Ohio, 7 Dec., 1834, is the daughter of John Sampson, of Massachusetts, and was educated principally by professors in Ohio university. From 1851 till 1853 she taught higher mathematics and metaphysics in Worthington female seminary, and in 1854 she married Dr. Hoyt. She has published poems in magazines and newspapers, several small volumes of poems for children (Cincinnati, 1855–'6), and philosophical essays. She has a volume entitled "The Nature of Consciousness" ready for publication (1887).

HOYT, Joseph Gibson, educator, b. in Dumbarton, N. H., 19 Jan., 1815; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 26 Nov., 1862. He was graduated at Yale in 1840, was instructor in mathematics and natural philosophy in Phillips Exeter academy in 1840–'58, and in 1859 became chancellor and professor of Greek in Washington university, St. Louis, where he served till his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1859. His chief work was a carefully revised and enlarged edition of Colton's "Greek Reader" (1845–'6), and a volume of "Miscellaneous Writings, Addresses, Lectures, and Reviews" (Boston, 1861). A eulogy upon him was delivered by Prof. Samuel Waterhouse in St. Louis, 20 Jan., 1863, and afterward published (Philadelphia, 1863).

HOYT, Oliver, merchant, b. in Stamford, Conn., 15 Aug., 1823; d. there, 5 May, 1887. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and began life as a currier. In 1844 he removed to New York city, and, with his brother, William, established himself as a leather-merchant, the firm becoming one of the most successful in the trade. Mr. Hoyt took an active part in public affairs, and served three terms as senator in the Connecticut legislature, during two of which he acted as president. He was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a liberal patron of its various institutions. He contributed largely to the church at Stamford, gave $25,000 to Wesleyan university, and $2,000 to the Wesley memorial church at Savannah, Ga. He was for many years a leading member of the board of managers of the General missionary society, and for a time served as treasurer of the Church board of education. He was a founder of "The Methodist," and in 1881 represented his church in the International assembly of Methodists in London. He was chosen a presidential elector in 1872, and cast his vote for Gen. Grant, of whom he was a devoted admirer. When the fund of $250,000 was raised for the latter by private subscription, Mr. Hoyt was one of the first to subscribe, and greatly aided the enterprise by his zeal and earnestness. He was also a pall-bearer at Gen. Grant's funeral. By his will he bequeathed nearly $100,000 to various charitable and religious institutions.

HOYT, Ralph, poet, b. in New York city, 18 April, 1806; d. there, 11 Oct., 1878. Before entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1842, he was for several years engaged in teaching and in writing for the press. He was long rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in New York city, which he established chiefly by his own exertions as a missionary, and supported its feeble fortunes through many privations. His self-denial, purity of life and character, devoted zeal in his calling, especially in his relations with the poor, were remarkable. His poems are simple in expression, many being devout in sentiment, and, touching tenderly upon the disappointments of life, bear a sorrowful refrain. Others are hopeful and animated. His longest poem is "The

True Life" (New York, 1875), while those entitled "Snow," "Rain," "New," and "Old" comprise some of his best work. His publications are "Echoes of Memory and Emotion" (1859); and "Sketches of Life and Landscape" (latest ed., 1873). His complete poetical works were printed for private circulation (1875–'6), but were never published. This volume included his latest poems, "Minny Gray," "Skaters," "The Pastoral," "True Euclid," "Bank Note," and others.

HUAYNA CAPAC (wy'-e-nah ca-pack'), Peruvian Inca, b. in Cuzco, Peru; d. in Tumipampa, Ecuador, in 1523. He was the son of the Tupac Inca Iupanqui and the empress Mama Ocllo, and succeeded his father in 1483. Before this event he commanded the army against the provinces of Chachapoyas, Pacamurus, Cañaris and others in the north of the empire. After he began to reign, he undertook wars of conquest, and extended his dominions toward the north to the river Aucasmayu, and toward the south to that of Maule, so that his empire included the kingdoms of Quito and Chili. He also conquered the vast territory that extends between Atacama and Chimú, and the important island of Puná. Under his supervision were constructed the important inca roads from Tumbez to Pachacamac, and from this city to Cuzco. In his time the magnificent palaces of Quito, Callú, and Tumipampa were built, and the rich temple of Curicancha was finished, and he established the "coptras" and "chasquis," which were houses on the roads for the better service of the mail. He was bloodthirsty and vindictive in his wars, and particular in exacting the respect and awe of his people, but in his private life was affectionate and tender. He married his sisters Pilcu Huaco, Rahua Ocllo, and his cousin Mama Runtu, daughter of Prince Amaru. Besides these he had 600 other wives, one of whom, a princess of Quito, was the mother of Atahualpa. His predilection for this prince brought ruin to the vast empire of the Peruvians, because at his death he divided his dominions into halves, one for Huascar, the eldest son and heir of the crown according to the law of the nation, and the other for Atahualpa. This was the cause of dissension, by which Francisco Pizarro profited. Huayna Capac died shortly after receiving notice of the landing on the coast of the first expedition of the Spaniards, commanded by Pascual de Andagoya (*q. v.*). He had prepared large armies to defend the coast, as he feared the verification of an old tradition that Peru would be subjugated by foreign invaders after the reign of the twelfth inca. He ordered that his heart should remain at Quito, but his body be transported to Cuzco. During the passage of his funeral from Tumipampa to Cuzco thousands of human victims and animals were sacrificed, and the birds are said to have fallen from the air, struck by the voices of those who accompanied the corpse on the way.—His son, **Huascar** (wass'-car), Inca of Peru, b. in Cuzco about 1490; d. in Andamarca in January, 1533. His real name was Inti Cusi Huallpa, or "Sun of Joy," but, as his father celebrated his birth by making the principal chiefs dance in the square of Cuzco with a thick golden chain of 350 yards long, the prince was henceforth called "Huascar," from this chain. In his youth he accompanied his father on his conquering expeditions, especially to the kingdom of Quito, and proved a valiant soldier. After Huayna Capac's death, Huascar ascended the throne, and, as he had promised his father, let his half-brother Atahualpa (*q. v.*) reign in the north; but later it seems that he repented of this measure, and demanded that Atahualpa should acknowledge him as suzerain. The latter, not feeling strong enough to resist openly, feigned to submit, and offered to go with a numerous following to Cuzco to render homage to his brother, but secretly sent a strong army under the chieftains Quisquiz and Challcuchima, divided into many small bodies and with concealed weapons. The unsuspecting Huascar became aware too late of this treachery, and, gathering an army, met the invaders near Cuzco, but was defeated and made prisoner in 1528. Although Atahualpa ordered the massacre of the greater part of the imperial family, he spared Huascar's life, so as to force him, in case of need, to order the submission of the nation, and kept him a close prisoner at Jauja. After the invasion of Peru by the Spaniards, when Atahualpa from his prison treated for his ransom with Pizarro, he feared that Huascar's existence might become dangerous for his own safety, and ordered him to be brought to Cuzco and killed on the road. His orders were executed by drowning the prisoner in the river Andamarca.

HUBARD, William, clergyman, b. in Williamsburg, Va., in 1740; d. near Smithfield, Va., in 1802. His grandfather, James, came from England to Gloucester county, Va., about 1700. William was graduated at William and Mary in 1760, ordained deacon by the Bishop of London in 1773, and priest in 1776. He was in charge of Warwick parish, Va., in 1773–'6, and in the latter year became rector of St. Luke's church, Newport parish, Isle of Wight co., Va., where he remained till his death.

Mr. Hubard was a leader in the community, and served many years as a magistrate. The remains of his church, which is often called "Old Smithfield Church" or the "Old Brick Church," are represented in the accompanying illustration. It was erected in 1632, and is now the oldest Protestant church-building in the United States. The tower, which is fifteen feet square and forty-five feet high, is still (1887) strong and massive, and the walls of the nave are in fair condition, but most of the wood-work has disappeared.

HUBBARD, Bela, clergyman, b. in Guilford, Conn., 27 Aug., 1739; d. in New Haven, Conn., 6 Dec., 1812. He was graduated at Yale in 1758, and five years afterward went to England for ordination. After his return he officiated as rector of Episcopal churches in Guilford and Killingworth, Conn., until 1767, when he was transferred by the Society for propagating the gospel to West Haven and New Haven, and appointed its missionary. His loyalty to the crown was well known, but by his discreet and inoffensive conduct he escaped personal indignity, and was allowed to perform his duties without molestation. In the yellow-fever epidemic in New Haven in 1795 he remained at his post, and endeared himself to the community by his services, not only to his own congregation, but to members of other churches. In the latter part of his life he was rector of Trinity church, New Haven. Yale gave him the degree of D. D.

in 1804.—His son, **Thomas Hill,** statesman, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1780; d. in Utica, N. Y., 22 May, 1857, was graduated at Yale in 1798, and began the practice of law in Hamilton, N. Y. He was surrogate of Madison county, N. Y., in 1806–'16, presidential elector on the Madison and Gerry ticket in 1812, and served in congress as a Democrat from 1817 till 1819, and from 1821 to 1823. He was also a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852.—Thomas Hill's son, **Bela,** geologist, b. in Hamilton, N. Y., 23 April, 1814, was graduated at Hamilton in 1834, and soon afterward settled in Michigan. In 1837 he was appointed assistant geologist of that state, which office he held for three years. He was admitted to the bar in Detroit during 1842, and subsequently devoted his attention chiefly to real estate. Mr. Hubbard was one of the original members of the Association of American geologists and naturalists, and was first president of Michigan agricultural society, besides being a member of other associations. He has published various technical papers and pamphlets, many of which he has collected into "Memorials of a Half-Century" (New York, 1887).

HUBBARD, David, congressman, b. in Virginia in 1806. He removed at an early age to Alabama, practised law, and became solicitor of his judicial district. He was a member of the state senate in 1830, and served in the legislature in 1831–'53. He was elected to congress as a state-rights Democrat in 1838, served till 1841, was a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1845, and was re-elected to congress in 1849, serving till 1851. He was a presidential elector on the Breckenridge ticket in 1860, a member of the 1st Confederate congress, and in 1861 was appointed by it commissioner of Indian affairs. After the close of the civil war he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he has since resided.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, trader, b. in Windsor, Vt., 22 Aug., 1802; d. in Chicago, Ill., 14 Sept., 1886. He removed with his parents to Montreal, Canada, when he was thirteen years old, and was employed by the American fur company, who sent him to Mackinaw as an Indian trader. In November, 1818, he arrived at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago, Ill.), and during the next seven years made twenty-six trips from his trading-posts in Illinois and Michigan by way of Chicago to Mackinaw. In 1827 he began business in his own name, and established several posts in Illinois. When the Indian title to lands became extinct, and trading unprofitable, he removed to Chicago, and soon after, when the Winnebago war seemed imminent, he volunteered to go to the Wabash country, raised a volunteer company of 150 men, and returned the seventh day, having travelled 250 miles by "Hubbard's Trail." During the Black Hawk war, with the Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes, he served in a Danville, Ill., regiment. In 1832 he was a member of the legislature. Mr. Hubbard was a leader in all the most important of Chicago's early enterprises. He built the first warehouse, was the originator of the first line of packets from Chicago to Buffalo, one of the company that established the first line of steamers to Lake Superior, a director of the first savings-bank, a founder of the first Episcopal church, a director of the first state bank, built the first large hotel, the Lake house, and was a director of the first company to supply the village with water in 1836.

HUBBARD, Henry, senator, b. in Charleston, N. H., 3 May, 1784; d. there, 5 June, 1857. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1803, studied law under Jeremiah Mason, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Charleston, N. H. He was in the legislature from 1812 till 1827, serving as speaker during the last three years, was state solicitor for Cheshire county, N. H., in 1823–'8, and judge of probate from 1827–'9. He took his seat in congress in 1829, having been chosen as a Democrat, and served till 1835. In May, 1834, he was speaker, *pro tempore*, of the house. He was U. S. senator from 1835 till 1841, when he became governor of New Hampshire, and in 1846–'9 was U. S. sub-treasurer at Boston.

HUBBARD, John, educator, b. in Townsend, Mass., 8 Aug., 1759; d. in Hanover, N. H., in 1810. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1785, and after studying theology, became preceptor of the New Ipswich and Deerfield academies, Mass. From 1798 till 1802 he was judge of probate of Cheshire county, N. H., and from 1804 until his death was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Dartmouth. He published an "Oration," delivered 4 July, 1799; "The Rudiments of Geography" (1803); "The American Reader" (1808); and an "Essay on Music" (1809).

HUBBARD, John, politician, b. in Readville, Me., 22 March, 1794; d. in Hallowell, Me., 6 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816, taught in Hallowell, Me., and in Dinwiddie county, Va., and practised medicine there in 1822–'9. He returned to Hallowell in 1830, was state senator in 1842–'3, and a hearty supporter of the liquor prohibition act, known as the "Maine Law." He was governor of the state in 1850–'3, having been chosen as a Democrat, agent of the U. S. treasury in 1857–'9, and in 1859–'61 a commissioner under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

HUBBARD, Jonathan Hatch, jurist, b. in Windsor, Vt., in 1768; d. there, 20 Sept., 1849. After receiving a liberal education he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and practised his profession with success until his election to congress in 1808. He served till 1811, and in 1813 became judge of the supreme court of Vermont, continuing in office until 1845.

HUBBARD, Joseph Stillman, astronomer, b. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Sept., 1823; d. there, 16 Aug., 1863. He was graduated at Yale in 1843, whither he had been attracted by Ebenezer P. Mason, then one of Yale's enthusiastic astronomers. Subsequently he studied mathematics and astronomy at home, and also taught for a while in a classical school, but early in 1844 he went to Philadelphia as assistant of Sears C. Walker, who had charge of the observatory of the high-school in that city. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed computer of the observations of latitude and longitude made on Capt. John C. Frémont's expedition across the Rocky mountains. This work was accomplished so successfully that Prof. Alexander D. Bache, Col. John C. Frémont, and Senator Thomas H. Benton used their influence with Sec. George Bancroft to have him appointed professor of mathematics in the navy. He was so commissioned on 7 May, 1845, and was immediately assigned to duty at the Washington observatory, of which he continued to be an officer during the remainder of his life. The first extended computation made by Prof. Hubbard after his assignment to the observatory was the determination of the zodiacs of all the known asteroids, except four previously published in Germany. In November, 1848, he presented to the Smithsonian institution the zodiacs of Vesta, Astrea, Hebe, Flora, and Metis. During the following year he prepared those of Hygea, Parthenope, and Clio, followed

later by that of Egeria; and, although he published no others, it was his intention to prepare the zodiac for each successively discovered asteroid. His skill as an observer and computer is further shown in valuable material published in the volumes of the "Washington Observations," and his work comprised many special investigations. Of these the most important include his discussions of "The Orbit of the Great Comet of 1843," originally contributed and published through several issues of Gould's "Astronomical Journal." His later but equally valuable researches "On the Orbit of Biela's Comet in 1845–'6" (1853), "Results of Additional Investigations respecting the two Nuclei of Biela's Comet" (1854), and "On Biela's Comet" (1858), which form the accepted authority on the subject, also appeared in the "Astronomical Journal," to which he was a frequent contributor, and twice during Dr. Benjamin A. Gould's absence from the country he was its acting editor. In 1845 he was elected a member of the National institute of Washington, and in 1852 a fellow of the American philosophical society. He was an original member of the National academy of sciences.

HUBBARD, Lucius Frederick, governor of Minnesota, b. in Troy, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1836. He was but three years old when he lost his father, Charles F. Hubbard, sheriff of Rensselaer county, and was sent to live with an aunt at Chester, Vt. He was educated in the academy at Granville, N. Y., and apprenticed to the tinner's trade, at which he worked in Chicago for three years, and in 1857 he removed to Red Wing, Minn., where he established the "Republican." He was elected register of deeds in 1858, and in 1861 was a Republican candidate for the state senate, but lacked seven votes of being elected. He enlisted as a private in the 5th Minnesota infantry in December, 1861, became captain in February, and lieutenant-colonel in March, 1862, and was severely wounded in the first battle of Corinth. He was promoted colonel, 31 Aug., 1862, commanded his regiment in the battle of Iuka and the 2d brigade of the 1st division, Army of the Mississippi, in the battles of Jackson and Mississippi Springs, and remained in command of the brigade till the spring of 1863, when the 5th Minnesota was transferred to the 15th army corps and took part in the siege of Vicksburg. After the fall of that city he resumed command of his brigade, which in March, 1864, was assigned to the 16th corps under Gen. A. J. Smith, took part in Gen. Banks's Red River expedition, and within a very brief period was in seven battles, the last being that of Greenfield, La., where the enemy was routed and the Mississippi river relieved from blockade. Afterward he was in several engagements in northern Mississippi, marched across Arkansas and Missouri to the Kansas line to attack Price's force, and then returned to Memphis, where Col. Hubbard's regiment re-enlisted as veterans and was furloughed. Under his command his brigade, in the battle of Nashville, 16 Dec., 1864, was in the first line of the assaulting column, and captured seven pieces of artillery, several stand of colors, and many prisoners. But it suffered heavy loss, and Col. Hubbard was severely wounded. He was brevetted brigadier-general for "conspicuous gallantry" in this battle. In the campaign of Mobile, under Gen. E. R. S. Canby, his brigade was one of the foremost in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort. He was mustered out of the service in October, 1865. In 1866 he engaged in the grain business at Red Wing, and afterward in milling. He projected and secured the construction of the Midland railway from Wabashaw to Zumbrota, and the Cannon Valley railway from Red Wing to Waterville. In 1872 and 1874 he was elected as a Republican to the state senate. He was one of the arbitrators to settle the dispute between the state and the prison contractors, and also one of a commission to investigate the state railroad bonds. In 1881 he was elected governor of Minnesota by a majority of 27,857. He entered upon his office 10 Jan., 1882, and was re-elected in 1883, serving till January, 1887. In 1886 he contributed a paper on Minnesota to the "North American Review."

L. F. Hubbard

HUBBARD, Oliver Payson, chemist, b. in Pomfret, Conn., in March, 1809. He studied at Hamilton in 1825–'6, and was graduated at Yale in 1828, where he also acted as assistant to the elder Silliman, whose daughter he subsequently married. In 1836 he was appointed professor of chemistry and pharmacy, mineralogy and geology, at Dartmouth, which chair he held until 1866, when, until 1871, he delivered lectures on these subjects, after which he again became connected with the faculty as professor of chemistry and pharmacy, continuing as such until 1883, when he was made professor emeritus. He was associated with Prof. Silliman in the examination of the United States for the cultivation of sugar made at the instance of the secretary of the treasury in 1832 and was especially assigned to the eastern states. During 1863–'4 he was a member of the New Hampshire state legislature. In 1837 he received the degree of M. D. from the South Carolina medical college, and in 1861 that of LL. D. from Hamilton. Prof. Hubbard has been one of the overseers of the Thayer school of civil engineering of Dartmouth since its establishment in 1871. He was one of the secretaries of the American association of geologists and naturalists in 1844, and was for many years corresponding secretary of the New York academy of sciences. He has contributed papers to the "American Journal of Science," and is the author of a "History of Dartmouth Medical College and Dr. Nathan Smith, its Founder" (Concord, N. H., and Washington, D. C., 1880).

HUBBARD, Richard Dudley, statesman, b. in Berlin, Conn., 7 Sept., 1818; d. in Hartford, Conn., 28 Feb., 1884. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised his profession until his death. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1842, and in 1855–'8. From 1846 till 1868 he was state's attorney for Hartford county. He was a Democratic member of congress in 1867, but declined a re-election. As Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut he was defeated in 1872, elected in 1876, and defeated again in 1878. During the civil war he was an earnest Unionist.

HUBBARD, Richard William, artist, b. in Middletown, Conn., 15 Oct., 1810. He was educated at Middletown academy and Yale, and removed to New York, and afterward to Brooklyn, where he opened studios. He now (1887) resides in New York. In 1858 he was elected an academician. He is president of the Artists' fund society and

of the Brooklyn art association, and has travelled and studied extensively in France and England. Among his earlier works are "Mansfield Mountain at Sunset," "Showery Day at Lake George," "Meadows near Utica," "Twilight," "High Peak, North Conway," and "Vermont Hills." He exhibited at the Centennial of 1876 "The Coming Storm," "Early Autumn," and "Glimpse of the Adirondacks"; and at the National academy "Hartford, Conn." (1882); "Afternoon in Summer" (1884); "Down on the Meadows" and "The Watering-Place" (1885); "Lake Cazenovia," "The Old Mill at Coxsackie," and "The Head of the Dam, Mount Moore, N. Y." (1886).

HUBBARD, Samuel, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 June, 1785; d. there, 24 Dec., 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1802, studied law, and settled in Biddeford, Me. In 1810 he returned to Boston, and became a partner of his former law tutor, Judge Charles Jackson. His ability and character won him the foremost place at the bar. From 1842 until his death he was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Harvard conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1842.

HUBBARD, Samuel Dickinson, congressman, b. in Middletown, Conn., 10 Aug., 1799; d. there, 8 Oct., 1855. He was graduated at Yale in 1819, and studied law, but, on inheriting a large property, engaged in manufacturing. In 1845–'9 he served in congress as a Whig, and in 1852–'3 was postmaster-general. For many years he was president of the Middletown Bible society, and was a generous contributor to benevolent and educational enterprises. Wesleyan university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1854.

HUBBARD, Thomas, physician, b. in Smithfield, R. I., in 1776; d. in New Haven, Conn., 16 June, 1838. He received his medical instruction from Dr. Albigense Waldo, a surgeon in the U. S. army, and was for thirty-four years a physician in Pomfret, Conn., his practice extending into the bordering towns of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. He was several times in the legislature, and once in the state senate, was president of the Connecticut medical society, active in the establishment of deaf, dumb, blind, and insane asylums, and, during the last year of his life, was engaged, by authority of the legislature, in establishing a hospital for the insane poor. In 1829 he removed to New Haven, and occupied the chair of surgery at Yale until his death.

HUBBARD, William, clergyman, b. in England in 1621; d. in Ipswich, Mass., 14 Sept., 1704. He emigrated with his parents to this country in 1630, and was graduated at Harvard in 1642. In 1665 he was ordained, and became first assistant and then pastor of the Congregational church in Ipswich, Mass., continuing in this charge till 1703, when age compelled his resignation. He is represented to have been "hospitable, amiable, equal to any of his contemporaries in learning and candor, and superior to all as a writer." His "History of New England," for which the state of Massachusetts paid him £50, was saved from the flames by Dr. Andrew Eliot, in the attack on Gov. Thomas Hutchinson's house by the mob in August, 1765, and presented by Dr. Eliot's son to the Massachusetts historical society, by whom it was printed in 1815. Mr. Hubbard's other works are "A Narrative of Troubles with the Indians" (Boston, 1677); "Sermons" (1684); and "Testimony of the Order of the Gospel in Churches" (1701).

HUBBELL, Jay Abel, lawyer, b. in Avon, Mich., 15 Sept., 1829. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1853, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, when he removed to Ontonagon, Mich. He was elected district attorney of the upper peninsular in 1857, and again in 1859. He removed to Houghton, Mich., in 1860, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Houghton county in 1861, 1863, and 1865. He practised law till 1870. He was elected to congress as a Republican, and re-elected four times, serving from 1873 till 1883, and being a member of the committees on banking and currency, and on commerce, appropriations, and ways and means. He declined a renomination, but served in the Michigan senate in 1885 and 1887. He has been largely identified with mineral interests in northern Michigan, and was active in establishing the Michigan mining-school, a state institution, in Houghton.

HUBBELL, Levi, jurist, b. in Ballston, N. Y., 15 April, 1808; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 8 Dec., 1876. He was graduated at Union in 1827, after which he studied law. He was adjutant-general of the state from 1833 till 1836, and in 1841 was a member of the assembly. In 1844 he removed to Wisconsin, and became a Democratic politician. He was elected judge of the 2d judicial circuit, and served as chief justice of the supreme court for one year. Impeachment proceedings were instituted against him in 1853, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. In 1856 he resigned his judgeship. He was elected to the assembly in 1864 as a war Democrat, and held the office of U. S. district attorney from 1871 till 1875.

HUBBELL, Martha Stone, author, b. in Oxford, Conn., in 1814; d. in North Stonington, Conn., in 1856. She was the daughter of Dr. North Stone, and married Rev. Stephen Hubbell in 1832. She wrote children's stories for the American and Massachusetts Sunday-school Union, and "The Shady Side, or Life in a Country Parsonage, by a Pastor's Wife" (Boston, 1853). This was intended as a counterpart to Mrs. Phelps's "Sunny Side," and 40,000 copies were sold in a year.

HUBBELL, William, pioneer, b. in Vermont about 1750; d. in Scott county, Ky., about 1835. He served five years and a half in the Revolutionary army as private, sergeant, and lieutenant, taking part in the capture of St. John and Montreal and in several skirmishes. After the close of the war he removed to Kentucky and settled in Scott county, where he resided until his death at an unusually advanced age. He is chiefly noted for his contest with a band of Indians as he was returning to Kentucky from the east. His party numbered twenty. After passing Pittsburg he thought he saw traces of Indians along the banks of the Ohio, which suspicion was confirmed by information at Gallipolis. Having been appointed regular commander of the flat-bottomed boat in which they voyaged, Capt. Hubbell divided the nine men into three night-watches. Early in the night an Indian canoe was seen, and more evidence of the approach of hostile savages. On the following morning, 24 March, 1791, they were attacked by Indians in large canoes. Each man took his position, having been ordered not to fire till the savages were so near that "the flash from the guns might singe their eyebrows." After a bloody conflict, only two of the nine men escaping unhurt, they reached Limestone. The fleet, which they had passed the night before the battle, arrived the next day, the Indians having suffered it to sail unmolested. It is believed that after Hubbell's encounter no boat on the Ohio was ever attacked by Indians.

HUBLEY, Adam, soldier, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 9 Jan., 1740; d. in Philadelphia in May, 1798. He was commissioned as major of the

10th Pennsylvania regiment on 6 Dec., 1776, commanded the 11th regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from 5 June, 1779, and retired on 1 Jan., 1781. From 1783 till 1789 he was a member of the assembly, and in 1790 a state senator. His "Journal of Events in 1779" was published in the "Pennsylvania Archives" (2d series, vol. xi.).

HUDDE, Andreas, Dutch commander, b. in Holland about 1600; d. in Delaware, 4 Nov., 1663. He came to New Netherlands (now New York) in 1629, and from the time of his arrival until a few days before his death was almost constantly in the employment of the Dutch West India company. He was the first commissary of wares to the company. In 1635 he was sent, by Gov. Wouter van Twiller, on a mission to Fort Hope, now Springfield, Mass., to make protest, in behalf of the Dutch, to William Pyncheon, because of his action in establishing a trading-house and plantation at this point. In 1642 he was made surveyor at Manhattan, and in 1645 was appointed by Gov. Kieft to take the place of Jan Jansen van Ilpendam as commissary, or deputy governor, of the Dutch colony on the South (Delaware) river, and took up his residence at the noted Fort Nassau, built by Capt. Cornelius Jacobus Mey in 1623. In 1646 he purchased lands from the Indians, a portion of which are covered by the present site of Philadelphia. Here he built a block-house, and set up a pole, on which he placed the arms of the United Netherlands. This action brought on a spirited controversy with the Swedes, which lasted through Hudde's administration. By order of their governor, Printz, the Swedes destroyed the house and tore down the arms. In 1651 Capt. Hudde, under orders from Gov. Stuyvesant, destroyed Fort Nassau, and built Fort Casimar, at a point below the Swedish Fort Christina. His command of the Dutch on the Delaware continued until 1655, when a naval expedition under Stuyvesant, ascended the river, captured Fort Christina, and overthrew the government of the Swedes. The authority of the Dutch being now fully established, John Paul Jacquet was created vice-director and placed in command of the colony. Hudde was appointed a member of his council, made surveyor of the colony and clerk of the parish, and in 1657 was placed in command of the forts Altona (Christina) and New Gottenburg. Finally, being in advanced years, and having saved but little for himself, he determined to withdraw from public life, and removed to Maryland and entered the brewing business. After many earnest entreaties to be released from his office, he was, in October, 1663, dismissed, and on 1 Nov. set out with his family for Maryland, was taken ill on the way, and died at Appoquining, Del., on the 4th, "of an ardent fever," but a few months before the Dutch power itself on the river ceased to exist. "Thus ended the life," says Hazzard, "of this long-tried and faithful servant of the Dutch . . . Throughout the whole course of the Dutch he has been one of the most prominent and useful men." He was, undoubtedly, a man of good education, as is abundantly shown by his voluminous report to Stuyvesant and numerous other documents among the archives at Albany, N. Y.

HUDEN, Lucas Van, Flemish adventurer, b. in Ghent in 1509; d. in Araucania in 1553. He served in the expedition that conquered Venezuela in 1535, and, attaching himself to the fortunes of Valdivia, passed with him to Peru and joined Francisco Pizarro. Valdivia was instructed by the latter to conquer Chili in 1540, and Huden, following his protector, greatly distinguished himself in the subsequent campaigns. He took a prominent part in the battle of the valley of Aconcagua, and decided the issue of the action through a timely movement. When Valdivia founded the city of Santiago, in the valley of Mapocho, 12 Feb., 1541, Huden was made a member of the cabildo or common council, and given command of the fortress that was built upon the mountain of Santa Lucia. After the assassination of Pizarro, Huden assisted in the election of Valdivia as adelantado. He commanded the artillery which decided the victory in the battle (1541) with the powerful Indian chief Michimalonco, who had succeeded, during the action, in setting fire to Santiago. He offered afterward to go to Cuzco to re-establish communications with Peru, and bring re-enforcements. In company with Alonso de Monroy, Pedro de Miranda, and four cavalrymen, he set out on a perilous journey in which his escorts met their death, and Monroy himself was made prisoner by the Indians. Returning to Santiago in September, 1543, with a vessel full of provisions, tools, and ammunition, sent by the governor of Peru, Vasca de Castro, he took part in an expedition sent by Valdivia to explore the south coast, commanded by an Italian mariner, Pastene, and Capt. Geronimo de Alderete. They discovered the Chiloe islands in 1544, and advanced along the coast of Chili as far as the Strait of Magellan. Huden was a member of the council of government, appointed by Valdivia to assist his deputy, Villagra, when he left for Peru, in December, 1547, to assist President La Gasca; afterward held several commands, and was sent, in 1543, to re-enforce the fortress of Tucapel in Araucania, besieged by the Indians. The governor resolved to evacuate the fortress, but Huden opposed the plan and remained almost alone in Tucapel, where he was killed in an assault by the Indians.

HUDSON, Charles, author, b. in Marlborough, Mass., 14 Nov., 1795; d. in Lexington, Mass., 4 May, 1881. His father, Stephen Hudson, a Revolutionary soldier, was captured by the British and confined in the Philadelphia jail. The son taught for a time, studied theology, and was licensed as a Universalist preacher in 1819, with a charge in Westminster, Mass., over a society of Restorationists, which he served as pastor for twenty years. He was a member of the state house of representatives from 1828 till 1833, and of the state senate from 1833 till 1839. In 1839 he was a member of the executive council, serving till 1841. He was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 1841 till 1849, when he removed to Lexington, where he resided till his death. He served as naval officer of the port of Boston from 1849 till 1853. He was a member of the state board of education, and held other public offices, among which was that of U. S. assessor of internal revenue from 1864 till 1868. For many years he edited the "Boston Daily Atlas," a Whig journal, and was an active student of local history. His publications include "Letters to Rev. Hosea Ballou" (1827); "Reply to Walter Balfour" (1829); "History of Westminster" (Boston, 1832); "Doubts Concerning the Battle of Bunker Hill" (1857); "Historical Address at the Centennial at Westminster" (1859); "History of Marlborough" (1862); and a "History of Lexington," with "Genealogical Register of Lexington Families" (1868). He prepared congressional reports on the "Protective Policy," legislative reports on "Capital Punishment," "The Northeastern Boundary," and "The Incompetency of Witnesses on Account of Religious Belief," besides articles for periodicals and newspapers. He presided at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington in 1875, and delivered a spirited address.

HUDSON, Erasmus Darwin, surgeon, b. in Torringford, Conn., 15 Dec., 1805; d. in Riverside, Greenwich, Conn., 31 Dec., 1880. He was educated by a private tutor and at Torringford academy, and was graduated in medicine at Berkshire medical college in 1827. He practised in Bloomfield, and became a member of the Connecticut medical society. In 1828 he lectured on temperance, and from 1837 till 1849 was lecturing agent of the Connecticut anti-slavery society and general agent of the American anti-slavery society. During the civil war he was appointed by the U. S. government to fit apparatus to special cases of gunshot injuries of bone, resections, ununited fractures, and amputations at the knee- and ankle-joints. He invented several prothetic and orthopædic appliances, which received awards at the Exposition universelle of Paris in 1857, and at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. From 1850 till his death he resided in New York, devoting himself to orthopædic surgery and mechanical apparatus for deformities, artificial limbs, etc. He was a contributor to "The Liberator" and the "Anti-Slavery Standard" (Boston and New York, 1837–'49), was co-editor of "The Charter Oak" (Hartford, 1838–'41), and published numerous reported cases in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion" (Washington, 1870–'2). He wrote an "Essay on Temperance" (1828), and published monographs on "Resections" (New York, 1870); "Syme's Amputation" (New York, 1871); and "Immobile Apparatus for Ununited Fractures" (New York, 1872).—His son, **Erasmus Darwin,** physician, b. in Northampton, Mass., 10 Nov., 1843; d. 9 May, 1887, was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1864, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1867. He was house-surgeon of Bellevue hospital in 1867–'8, and held the office of health inspector of New York city in 1869–'70. In 1870 he was attending physician to the class for diseases of the eye, out-door department of Bellevue hospital, and from 1870 till 1872 was attending physician at the Northwestern dispensary, and from 1870 till his death was attending physician to Trinity chapel parish and Trinity home. He was professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Woman's medical college of New York infirmary from 1872 till 1882, and professor of general medicine and physical diagnosis in the New York Polyclinic from 1882 until his death. He has published "Diagnostic Relations of the Indigestions" (New York, 1876); "Doctors, Hygiene, and Therapeutics" (1877); "Methods of Examining Weak Chests" (1885); "Limitations of the Diagnosis of Malaria" (1885); "Home Treatment of Consumptives" (1886); and "Physical Diagnosis of Thoracic Diseases" (2d ed., 1887).

HUDSON, Frederic, journalist, b. in Quincy, Mass., in 1819; d. in Concord, Mass., 21 Oct., 1875. After receiving a limited education in the common schools of Concord and Boston, Mass., he removed to New York city in 1836, and, entering the office of the "Herald," rose through the various grades till he became managing editor of that journal. After a connection of nearly thirty years with the "Herald," he retired in April, 1866, and resided in Concord, Mass., until his death. He was the author of "Journalism in the United States from 1690 till 1872" (New York, 1873).

HUDSON, Henry (sometimes called Hendrik Hudson), English navigator, b. in the latter half of the 16th century. He was a citizen of London, had a house there, and belonged to a family that counted among its members another Henry Hudson, perhaps his grandfather, who was an alderman of London, and one of the founders, with Sebastian Cabot, of the Muscovy or Russia company, which was intended to promote the discovery of a northerly passage to China. From its establishment in 1555 till 1607, when Henry Hudson first appears upon the scene as a captain in its employ, various Hudsons were eminent in the counsels of the Muscovy company, or were engaged in its explorations. Christopher Hudson was agent of the company in Russia as early as 1559–'60, took a deep interest in the voyage of discovery to America of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583, and advised the company to assist in raising the requisite funds. John Hudson was a member of the Muscovy and Virginia companies. Thomas Hudson, a resident of Limehouse, was a captain of the Muscovy company in 1579, and commanded its expedition to Persia in the following year. On 24 Jan., 1583, Thomas Hudson advised Capt. John Davis concerning his search for a northwest passage to China, which resulted in the discovery of Davis strait, and twenty-six years later exercised a powerful influence upon Henry Hudson in a voyage that eventually carried the latter into Delaware bay and Hudson river. Stephen Hudson, a member of the East India company, which was originally promoted by some of the foremost members of the Muscovy company, is mentioned in the "Court Minutes" of the former corporation, under date of 13 Dec., 1602, as having paid to Mr. Chamberlain, the treasurer, "X for his supply toward the discovery of the Northwest passadge, and desired the Company to have him excused for non-payment thereof till now, for that he haith bene in the cuntry all this sūmer and never hard thereof." Educated in the company's service and familiar with its aims, Henry Hudson was entirely devoted to the solution of the problem of a northerly passage to China, and the various discoveries that he made were the outcome of this original idea. Of Hudson's four voyages, of which we know anything, the first two were made for the Muscovy company, while the fourth and last was set on foot by Sir Thomas Smith, chief governor of the Muscovy company. The journal of Hudson's first recorded voyage contains the earliest known incident in the life of the great mariner, and indicates his religious feeling while it also illustrates the devout spirit of the age. Purchas records: "Anno 1607, Aprill the nineteenth, at St. Etheburge in Bishop's Gate Street, did communicate with the rest of the parishioners these persons, seamen, purposing to goe to sea foure days after, for to discover a passage by the North Pole to Japan and China." Then follow eleven names, beginning with "Henry Hudson, master," and ending with his son "John Hudson, a boy." The little "Hopewell," of sixty tons, associated with the gallant Frobisher's last voyage twenty-nine years before, was now under Hudson's command, and in her he tried the eastern coast of Greenland, and followed the ice barrier around and up to about 82° N. Having reached the neighborhood of Spitz-

bergen without finding an entrance, he sought once more to penetrate into Davis strait by the north of Greenland by Lumley's inlet and the "furious overfall." Again frustrated by ice, he returned to the Thames, 15 Sept. He had attained a higher degree of latitude than any previous navigator, was the first to note the amelioration of the temperature in his northward progress, and, to suggest the existence of an open polar sea, and, moreover, by his recommendations he laid the foundations of the English whale-fisheries in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. In this voyage, also, Hudson amended the map of Molineux or Wright, published by Hakluyt in 1600, which the learned Mr. Coote identifies with the "new map" referred to by Shakespeare in "Twelfth Night." Hudson's second voyage for the Muscovy company, for the "finding a passage to the East Indies by the North-East," began on 22 April, 1608, and he had with him his son John and Robert Juet, who accompanied him in his two later voyages, and finally basely conspired against him. On 3 June he reached the northern point of Norway, and on 11 June was in lat. 75° 24′ N., between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. Striving in vain to pass to the northeast of the latter, and "voide of hope of a North-East passage (except by the Vaygats, for which I was not fitted to trie or prove)," he resolved, 6 July, to use all means to sail to the northwest, once more hoping to pass what Capt. Davis named Lumley's inlet and the furious overfall. But, having made little headway, on 7 Aug. he returned to England, arriving on 26 Aug.

The fame of Hudson's voyages soon reached the ears of the recently established Dutch East India company, and, although its charter only conferred the privilege of trading with India by the Cape of Good Hope, stimulated by its fears of English rivalry, it determined also to despatch an expedition in search of a northeast passage, and invited Hudson to command it. The Muscovy company having temporarily abandoned the quest, and turned its attention to the whale-fisheries, which Hudson had suggested, he was at liberty, and, having conferred in person with the Amsterdam chamber, accepted the mission. Just as he had closed the affair, an invitation arrived from the king of France, desiring him to undertake a similar voyage, and offering 4,000 crowns for the purpose. Henry C. Murphy, while U. S. minister at the Hague, discovered a copy of Hudson's contract, which shows that the original was executed, 6 Jan., 1609, at Amsterdam, that he signed his name Henry Hudson, and that in the body of the instrument he was also named Henry (and not Hendrik) Hudson; and that an interpreter was required, as Hudson did not understand Dutch. It appears from the contract and abstract of instructions that the directors agreed to furnish a vessel of about sixty tons to "search for a passage to the north, around by the north side of Nova Zembla." For his outfit, and for the support of his wife and children, $320 were to be paid; and in case he lost his life, the directors were to give his widow $80. If he found "the passage good and suitable for the company to use," the directors declared that they would reward him in their discretion. Having received important advice from his friends Jodocus Hondius, engraver and map-maker, and the celebrated geographer the Rev. Peter Plautius, and from the latter also translations of Barentson's voyage memoranda in 1595, and the treatise of Iver Boty, which had belonged to Barentson, and also the log-books of George Waymouth, Hudson also had with him certain letters "which his friend, Capt. John Smith, had sent him from Virginia, and by which he informed him that there was a sea leading into the western ocean, by the north of the English colony." Hudson sailed from Amsterdam on 4 April, 1609, his vessel being the "Half Moon" (see illustration), of about eighty tons, manned by a motley crew of sixteen English and Dutch sailors. Robert Juet, who had been his mate in the previous voyage, now acted as his clerk, and fortunately kept the curious journal of the voyage preserved in Purchas's third volume. Hudson's own journal, which De Laet had before him when he wrote the "Nieuwe Werelt," has entirely disappeared, together with such documents as Hudson may have forwarded to the Dutch East India company. Van Meteren tells us that Hudson doubled the Cape of Norway on 5 May, and directed his course along the northern coasts toward Nova Zembla; but he there found the sea as full of ice as in the preceding year, so that he lost hope of effecting anything. This and the cold, which some of his men, accustomed to the East India heat, could not bear, caused dissensions among the crew, upon which Hudson proposed to go to the coast of America to the latitude of 40° (an idea suggested by Capt. John Smith's maps and letters), or to direct the search to Davis strait. The latter idea Hudson had abandoned, when in a somewhat similar position, on his last voyage, and he again renounced it, and, "contrary to his instructions," says Mr. Van Dam (which were to retrace his steps and return to Amsterdam in case of failure to find a passage to the northeast), he shaped his course toward the setting sun, hoping to find a passage to India north of the infant colony of Virginia. A fortnight later he replenished his water-casks in one of the Faroe group, on 2 July was at soundings off the grand bank of Newfoundland, on the 12th was in Penobscot bay, on 4 Aug. at Cape Cod, and two weeks later found himself off King James's river, in Virginia. Resisting the temptation to visit his friend Smith, he again steered northward, and on Friday, 28 Aug., entered the great bay now called Delaware, whence he emerged, after twenty-four hours of fruitless search for a passage to India, and, following the New Jersey coast, cast anchor on 3 Sept. within Sandy Hook. A month was passed in the great river in ascertaining that for about one hundred and fifty miles (to a point just above the site of the present city of Albany) its waters were navigable for light-draught vessels, and that the surrounding country was attractive and fertile, abounding in valuable game, and frequented by peaceful Indians. He was unaware that Samuel Champlain was at the same time exploring the country not many miles north of him. (See CHAMPLAIN.) Hudson arrived at Dartmouth, on his return voyage, 7 Nov., and immediately wrote to the Dutch East India company, proposing to leave Dartmouth on 1 March for a search in the northwest for the pas-

sage to India. His employers, in reply, ordered his speedy return to Holland. But as Hudson and the other Englishman were about to sail they were ordered by their government to remain and serve their own country. After eight months' detention in England, the "Half Moon" arrived in Amsterdam in the summer of 1610. In the preceding April, Hudson had once more sailed, under English auspices, in search of a northwest passage. In his ship the "Discouerie," of seventy tons, he penetrated the long straits and discovered the great bay that bears his name, at the southern extremity of which his men wintered. Again surrounded by a mutinous crew, he encountered hardships and sufferings from their criminal misconduct, which the artful inventions of the survivors skilfully concealed. Though he had divided, even with tears, his last bread with his men, yet on midsumsumer's day, 1611, while near the eastern coast, half way back to the straits, his ungrateful crew, thrusting him into a frail boat, with his son John and five sailors sick and blind with scurvy, cut him adrift, to perish in the great waste of waters, which, bearing his name, "is his tomb and his monument." It is said that a document has been discovered among the archives of the Hudson bay company at their headquarters at York Factory, which is the confession of one of the mutineers. The manuscript is written in a large, firm hand, and consists of ten slips of paper, apparently torn from a book and tied together for better preservation, and it is now in the office of the Hudson bay company in London. But personal application at the latter office, by the author of this article, was met by the emphatic reply of the authorities that not only had no such manuscript ever been in the London office, but no one there had ever heard of its existence. There is no authentic portrait or autograph of Hudson; but the picture given on page 296 is believed to be his likeness. It is possible, however, that his intimate friend, Jodocus Hondius, engraved Hudson's portrait, and that it may yet be found. It is apparent, from the contract between the Dutch East India company and Hudson, that he had several children besides the "only son" so often referred to by writers during the past two hundred years. The "Court Minutes of the English East India Company" also reveal the following extremely interesting facts: "April 19, 1614, Being informed that Mrs. Hudson, the wife or widow of Mr. Hudson who was left in the North West discovery, desired their favour for employing a youth, a Son of his, she being left very poor, and conceiving that they were partly obliged in charity to give assistance in regard that his Father perished in the service of the Commonwealth, resolved to recommend him to the care of some one who is to go the voyage [to the East Indies]." Again, "April 19, 1614, Mrs. Hudson's son recommended to the care of Hunt, master's mate in the 'Samaritan,' 5*l.* to be laid out upon him for apparel and necessaries." See "Historical Inquiry Concerning Henry Hudson," by John Meredith Read (Albany, 1866); "Henry Hudson in Holland," by Henry C. Murphy (New York, 1859)); and "Henry Hudson the Navigator," by Dr. Asher (Hakluyt society publications, London, 1860).

HUDSON, Henry Norman, Shakespeare scholar, b. in Cornwall, Addison co., Vt., 28 Jan., 1814; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 16 Jan., 1886. In early life he worked at the trades of baker and wheelwright. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1840, went south, and taught in Kentucky and in Huntsville, Ala. There he met a lady, also a teacher, whom he had known in New England. In their conversations, he said she was continually quoting Shakespeare, until he finally asked her one day, "What is it about Shakespeare?" She replied: "Have you not read Shakespeare?" "Never a line," said he, "except in quotation." "Then," she said, "I advise you to read Shakespeare without delay." "I acted upon her advice," he said, "and very soon found that there was another world inside of the world in which I was living, about which I knew nothing." In his dissertation on the "character of Desdemona" may be found a beautiful passage, referring in a most appreciative manner to this lady, who was so directly instrumental in shaping his career. He was thirty years of age when he received this advice. In less than a quarter of a century after he had acquired a wide reputation, and was accepted as one of the great authorities in Shakesperean lore, and was the means of arousing an enthusiasm in behalf of the bard of Avon, so great as to inspire a man of wealth to endow a professorship of Shakespeare in Boston university. In 1848 Mr. Hudson published his "Lectures on Shakespeare" (2 vols., Boston). A second edition was called for the same year, and the work has finally been expanded to three volumes. In 1849 he was ordained deacon in the Episcopal church. He also published an edition of Shakespeare, with a life of the poet, and notes, original and selected (11 vols., Boston, 1851–'6). Subsequently he devoted his time and attention to the life and works of the poet Wordsworth, and published "Studies in Wordsworth" (Boston, 1884). For a few years he edited the New York "Churchman," and on his retirement from the editorship of this paper he undertook the publication of the "American Church Monthly." He was ordained a priest, and from 1858 till 1860 was rector of a church in Litchfield, Conn. He published one volume of sermons (Chicago, 1874), the style of the composition of which reminds one very forcibly of Lord Bacon. When the civil war began Mr. Hudson obtained a chaplaincy in a corps of engineers, which was ordered to Virginia. After his return to the north he published "A Chaplain's Campaigns with General Butler" (New York, 1865), which produced a great sensation. He was editor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette" for two years. He received the degree of LL. D. from Middlebury college in 1881. He was professor of Shakespeare in Boston university. Besides the works already mentioned he published a "School Shakespeare" (Chicago, 1870); "Shakespeare, his Life, Art, and Characters" (1872); a series of text-books containing selections from the works of classic authors.

HUDSON, William Leverreth, naval officer, b. in New York, 11 May, 1794; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Oct., 1862. He entered the navy, 1 Jan., 1816, and became lieutenant, 28 April, 1826; commander, 2 Nov., 1842; and captain, 14 Sept., 1855. He took part in Capt. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition, being second in command, and his vessel, the sloop-of-war "Peacock," was lost on the bar at the mouth of Columbia river, owing to the pilot's carelessness. For several years he was commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard. In 1857 he was assigned to the command of the "Niagara" on her first Atlantic cable expedition, and again in 1858, when this effort was successful. For his service on this occasion he received valuable gifts and marks of distinction from the governments of Great Britain and Russia. On his return he was assigned to the command of the Charlestown navy-yard. He was retired in August, 1862, and appointed one of the board of lighthouse-inspectors, which office he held until his death.

HUEBNER, John Andrew, Moravian bishop, b. in Aschersleben, Prussia, 16 June, 1737; d. in Berthelsdorf, Saxony, 26 Dec., 1809. In 1780 he was appointed pastor of the church at Bethlehem, Pa., which he served until 1790, when, on 11 April, he was consecrated bishop, and then resided at Litiz, Lancaster co., Pa., but had a seat in the governing board at Bethlehem. He succeeded Bishop Hehl in the superintendence of the churches of southern Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1801 he returned to Europe, having been elected to the supreme executive board, known as the "Unity's Elders' Conference," at Berthelsdorf.

HUEBSCH, Adolph, Hebrew scholar and rabbi, b. in St. Nicolaus, Hungary, 18 Sept., 1830; d. in New York city, 10 Oct., 1884. While a student, he participated in the Hungarian revolution of 1848–'9, and, when it was suppressed, after resuming his studies, officiated as rabbi in various towns. In 1861 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Prague university, and preached in that city for a short time. In 1866 he was called to New York as rabbi of a synagogue, where he preached until his death. Dr. Huebsch was a Talmudic and Semitic scholar of high attainments, a preacher of rare power, with a personality that charmed old and young. He was peculiarly successful in his ministry. He published "Gems from the Orient," a selection of Talmudic and oriental proverbs, and a volume of his sermons and addresses was issued in 1885.

HUEBSCHMANN, Francis, physician, b. in Riethnordhausen, grand-duchy of Weimar, 19 April, 1817; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 21 March, 1880. He was educated at Erfurt and Weimar, and was graduated in medicine at Jena in 1841. He came to the United States in 1842, and settled in Milwaukee, where he resided until his death. He was school-commissioner from 1843 till 1851, a member of the first constitutional convention in 1846, and served on the committee on suffrage and elective franchise. He was the especial champion of the provision in the constitution granting foreigners equal rights with Americans. He was presidential elector in 1848, a member of the city council and county supervisor from 1848 till 1867, and state senator in 1851–'2, 1862, and 1871–'2. From 1853 till 1857 he was superintendent of Indian affairs of the north. During the civil war he entered the national service in 1862 as surgeon of the 26th Wisconsin volunteers. He was surgeon in charge of a division at the battle of Chancellorsville, and of the 9th army corps at Gettysburg, where he was held by the Confederates for three days. He was also at the battle of Chattanooga, in charge of the corps hospital in Lookout valley in 1864, and brigade surgeon in the campaign to Atlanta. He was honorably discharged in that year, and, returning to Milwaukee, became connected with the United States general hospital.

HUEFFEL, Christian Gottlieb, Moravian bishop, b. in Kleinwelke, Germany, in 1762; d. in Herrnhut, Saxony, 7 June, 1842. After filling various important offices in his native country, among others that of president of the German Moravian theological seminary, from which he was graduated in earlier years, he was consecrated bishop, 24 Aug., 1814, and came to the United States in 1818 as presiding bishop of the northern district. In this office he labored with great success until 1826, when he returned to Europe, having been elected a member of the supreme executive board of the Moravian church. He took a circuitous route by way of the West Indies, and visited the extensive missions in those islands. He was a scientist and a musician of rare gifts.

HUEHUETEMIXCATL (way-way-tay-mix-cat'-tle), Toltec statesman, b. in the second quarter of the 11th century; d. in the beginning of the 12th century. He was educated by the Toltec king, Tecpantcalzin, and served under him in the army. This king died in 1071, and Topiltzin, the last of the Toltec kings, ascended the throne. The first year of his government was notable for a superabundance of rain, which destroyed the crop of grain, and in the following year plagues of grasshoppers and mice destroyed everything in the country. The superstition of the people interpreted these calamities as predicted by Huematzin, and considered that their last days had arrived. At this crisis the news arrived at Tula that the people of the south were in rebellion, and intended to attack Tula and destroy the city. The king tried to settle the matter in a peaceful manner, and sent an embassy to the rebels; but they answered that they were ready to go to Tula, and were not willing to accept a peace, but would subjugate the nation. When Topiltzin heard this answer, he communicated it to his people, and Huehuetemixcatl volunteered to go and punish the rebels. Accordingly he gathered a strong army, and began the campaign in 1099. The war lasted three years, in which time Huehuetemixcatl distinguished himself, preventing the rebels from advancing to the capital. But a revolution broke out in Tula itself, the capital was finally occupied by the rebels, and King Topiltzin was put to death. Huehuetemixcatl then surrendered, and went to Tula to preserve the historical paintings or sacred book, and to exert his influence among the conquerors to prevent the total ruin of his race and country. Seeing that it was impossible to live among the barbarians, he departed, accompanied by a few of his countrymen, and founded several of the cities in the valley of Mexico. The ruin of Tula took place in the year 1103. Some historians contend that this warrior and his sons were the founders of the celebrated nations of Yucatan, and others of those of Chiapas and Central America.

HUELEN (way-leng'), Araucanian soldier, b. in Angol about 1540; d. near Osorno in 1603. He was cacique of the tribe of Trapan, and from his early youth acquired military knowledge in the wars against the Spaniards, so that after the death of toqui Colcur, he was called by the united tribes to the chief command of the Araucanian forces in the beginning of 1599. Immediately he began to attack the forces of Gen. Viscarra, whom he kept at bay, and in July of that year gave battle to Gen. Quiñones in the plain of Yumbel, which lasted a whole day, and resulted in victory for the Spaniards, but with enormous losses. Two days afterward Huelen gathered his forces again and furiously attacked the unsuspecting Spaniards, whom he defeated. He had learned from the Spaniards their military tactics, and introduced great modifications into the Indian army, whom he also taught the management of the horses captured from the enemy. On 14 Nov., 1599, he surrounded the city of Valdivia with an army of 4,000 men, of whom 200 were covered with Spanish cuirasses, and 60 armed with arquebuses. He defeated the garrison in a sally, stormed the city, and put the whole garrison and many citizens to the sword, carried off the women, and after plundering the city burned it to the ground. For two years he continued to harass the Spaniards continuously. In 1601 he routed the forces under Alonso de Rivera, near Concepcion, and immediately attacked the city, which fell into his power and was razed to the ground. In 1602 he destroyed

several colonies south of Bio-Bio, and in the beginning of 1603, with a powerful army, besieged the city of Osorno, but, after desperate efforts to capture it, retreated with the loss of many men. Scarcely a month had elapsed when he gathered a new army and appeared again before the fortress; but his advanced age and the results of many old wounds brought about his death before the siege had made any progress.

HUELVA, Alonso Sanchez de (wail'-va), Spanish navigator, lived in the latter part of the 15th century. He was born in the small town of Huelva, near Moguer, and from that town he took his surname. He is generally credited with the first discovery of the New World, as it is asserted that he was cast by a tempest on the shores of North America, and, being saved with three or four sailors, returned to the island of Madeira; and that from him Columbus obtained his first information of the continent, and was guided by this in his discovery. As Huelva's original manuscript was lost, the tradition of his voyage was set down as fabulous, but later researches seem to confirm the tradition, and such writers as George Horn, Laët, Alderete, José de Acosta, Grotius, and Hakluyt appear to give it full credit. Mariana affirms that there are authentic proofs of Huelva's landing at Madeira. Garcilaso de la Vega credits Huelva with the discovery of South America. Ferdinand Denis, in his "Articles critiques," Fray Geronimo de la Concepcion, in his "Cadiz Ilustrado," and Diego da Costa, in "Ocios de Españoles Emigrados," also mention Huelva's discovery.

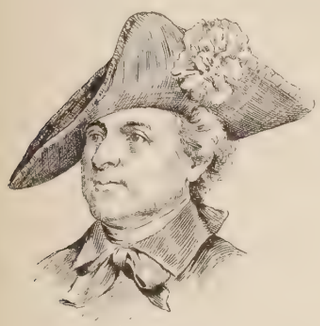
HUEMATZIN (way-mat-seen'), Toltec scholar, lived about the end of the 8th century. He was the most celebrated philosopher of Tula, and is generally believed to be the collector of the historical paintings called "Teomaxtly," the divine book, a kind of cyclopædia of the history, laws, customs, sciences, and arts known to the Toltecs. It also describes the migrations of the nation after they left the shores of Asia till their arrival in the Anahuac valley, and relates the different sojourns of the tribes on the banks of the river Gila before crossing it. The "Teomaxtly" was included in that magnificent library of Aztec and Toltec volumes condemned to be burned by the Bishop of Mexico, Zumarraga, under the pretence that they were works of infidels. Huematzin was not, as it is generally believed, an Aztec. According to the most recent researches of the Vicar of Rabinal, Brasseur de Bourbourg, he belonged to the more cultured race of the Toltecs, which, although subjugated afterward by the Aztecs, retained the monopoly of science and sacerdotal education in the ancient Mexican empire.

HUEPON (way-pong'), Araucanian soldier, b. in the valley of Yanapocho about 1511; d. near Serena early in 1548. He was cacique of the tribe of Promancos, and, when Chili was invaded by the expedition of Valdivia in 1541, Huepon was elected by the assembled caciques their commander-in-chief against the invaders, and was the first to attack the conquerors. During the construction of the city of Santiago by Valdivia, he continually fought the Spaniards, and several times destroyed the fortifications, keeping them in perpetual alarm and scattering their forces. In 1542 he took advantage of the absence of Valdivia on an expedition to the south to surprise the city, destroy the intrenchments, and oblige the citizens to take refuge in the fort on the hill, which he also attacked, and compelled the commander, Alonso de Mouroy, to abandon it and accept a battle in the plains, where he was defeated. The new colony would probably have been destroyed entirely but for the opportune arrival of Valdivia, who defeated Huepon. During that year and in 1543–'4 he continued to oppose the Spaniards, but was not fortunate, and resolved to abandon the valley of Mapocho with his tribe, and join the northern tribes of Copiapo, who continued the warfare against the Spaniards, and by those tribes he was appointed general-in-chief of the northern confederation on account of his military skill. In 1545 he attacked Alonso de Monroy on the march to Peru in search of re-enforcements, who narrowly escaped with one companion, while all the rest of the force was destroyed. In the valleys Coquimbo and Copiapo the Spanish forces found no rest from Huepon, who killed a great number of them, and, on account of his sudden and unexpected appearances, they called him "the ghost." In 1546 Valdivia, to get some rest from Huepon, signed a treaty of peace with him, which was soon broken by the latter, who in 1547 destroyed the new settlement of Serena, and continued his depredations till he was murdered by some warriors of the northern tribes, who disliked to be commanded by a southerner.

HUET DE NAVARRE, French governor of Cayenne, b. in Conde sur Noireau in 1611; d. in Surinam in 1658. Several merchants of Rouen founded in 1640 the Society of the Cap Nord, and obtained from Louis XIII. the concession of the vast countries between the Orinoco and the Amazon on condition that they should establish there a French colony. An expedition of 300 men sailed accordingly from Dieppe on 1 Sept., 1643, arriving on the banks of Cayenne on 25 Nov. Poncet de Bretigny was the commander, and Huet de Navarre acted as his lieutenant. The new colonists established themselves in the island of Cayenne, and built a fortress on the mountain Ceperon, as a barrier against the incursions of the Indians. Meanwhile the violent temper of Bretigny created trouble; he was murdered by soldiers, and Huet de Navarre was elected to his place in 1644. Under the wise administration of the new governor, the young colony prospered, and a re-enforcement of forty laborers, received in the following year, enabled him to pass to the continent and extend the possessions of the company. But troubles arose again among the colonists, caused principally by the unhealthful climate. Many returned to France, and Huet to Fort Ceperon, awaiting anxiously new re-enforcements, 1647. The Company of Cap Nord relinquished its rights to a new society (1652), which took the name of Les 12 seigneurs, compagnie de la France équinoxiale, and sent from Havre an expedition of 800 men under the command of Chevalier de Royville. The latter died at sea, and on landing at Cayenne, 30 Sept., 1652, the new colonists elected Huet president of the board of four members, who represented the company. The French establishments prospered for several years, and had extended far inland, when a disastrous fire, caused by a lunatic, destroyed all the stores of the colonists in 1656. The Galibis Indians took that opportunity to renew their attacks, and the French resolved to seek refuge at Surinam. Huet opposed the evacuation of Cayenne, but want of provisions compelled him to yield, and, after severe fighting with the Galibis, his forces reached Surinam; but he was so exhausted by the journey that he died a few days later.

HUGER, Daniel (u'-gee), refugee, b. in Loudun, France, 1 April, 1651; d. near Santee river, S. C., 24 Dec., 1711. His father, John Huger, was a notary. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes he fled from France, and eventually settled in

South Carolina, where he had a grant of land.—His grandson, **Daniel**, patriot, b. on Limerick Plantation, on Cooper river, S. C., 20 Feb., 1741; d. in Charleston, S. C., 1 July, 1799, was educated in Europe. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1786 till 1788, and a representative to the first congress, serving from 1789 till 1793. —The second Daniel's brother, **Isaac**, soldier, b. on Limerick Plantation, S. C., 19 March, 1742; d. 17 Oct., 1797, after receiving an education in Europe, was commissioned lieutenant in a battalion raised by the colony, and commanded by Col. Thomas Middleton, for service against the Cherokee Indians in 1760. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment, and in 1776 was promoted to the colonelcy of the 5th regiment, South Carolina continental line. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in the U. S. army, 9 Jan., 1779, and participated in every battle of consequence fought by the southern army. He opposed the invasion of Georgia by Gen. Archibald Campbell, commanded the left wing at the battle of Stono, 20 June, 1779, and was wounded while leading his men. He also led the Georgia and South Carolina militia in the unsuccessful attack on Savannah, and during the siege of Charleston was employed with a body of light troops to cut off supplies from the enemy and keep open communication between the town and country; but his force was defeated and dispersed by Tarleton and Webster at Monk's Corner, S. C. He joined the army of Gen. Greene, and commanded the Virginians at the battle of Guilford Court-House, where he was severely wounded. At Hobkirk's Hill he commanded the right wing of the army. On the restoration of peace he was made vice-president, and Maj.-Gen. Moultrie president, of the Society of the Cincinnati of the state of South Carolina.—Another brother, **John**, patriot, b. on Limerick Plantation, S. C., 5 June, 1744; d. in Charleston, S. C., 22 Jan., 1804, completed his education in Europe. He was a member of the commons house of assembly, and in 1775 of the provincial congress, and, with his brothers Daniel, Benjamin, and Isaac, took an active part in the revolutionary movement of South Carolina. He was a member of the council of safety which assumed the sovereign control of the province until the adoption of its first state constitution. In 1792 he was intendent of Charleston, and continued at intervals in the service of his state and city until his death. He was secretary of South Carolina for a number of years. He was also a large and successful rice-planter.—Another brother, **Francis**, soldier, b. 19 June, 1751; d. 18 Aug., 1811, was educated in Europe. He was commissioned captain in the 2d South Carolina regiment, of which William Moultrie was colonel, and took part in the defence of Fort Moultrie against the fleet under Sir Peter Parker, 28 June, 1776. Soon afterward he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and made deputy quartermaster to Gen. Mifflin, for the southern department, which post he resigned in 1778. Subsequently he resided on his plantation, "Midway," on Cooper river.—Another brother, **Benjamin**, patriot, b. on Limerick Plantation, S. C., 30 Dec., 1746; d. in Charleston, S. C., 11 May, 1779, was a member of the house of assembly and of the provincial congress, and took a prominent part in the revolutionary movement in South Carolina. On 25 Feb., 1776, he was made major of the 1st regiment of riflemen, afterward known as the 5th South Carolina regiment on the continental establishment, and had become known as a capable and promising officer, when his career was suddenly ended by the fire from the lines of Charleston as he returned from reconnoitring the position of the British under Gen. Prevost, then before the town. —Daniel's son, **Daniel Elliott**, jurist, b. in South Carolina, 28 June, 1779; d. on Sullivan's island, S. C., 21 Aug., 1854, was graduated at Princeton in 1798, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and began practice in Charleston. He became a judge in 1819, presided over various courts, and for nearly fifty years was identified with the public service of his State. He was a member successively of both houses of the legislature, and was elected U. S. senator as a state-rights Democrat, in place of John C. Calhoun, serving from 1843 till 1845, when he resigned. When the Federal party, of which he was a member, opposed the war of 1812, he refused to continue with them. During the nullification excitement in 1832 he was one of the small minority of Union men.—John's son, **Alfred**, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 Nov., 1788; d. there, 14 May, 1872, was educated at Princeton, and on his return to Charleston studied law, which he soon abandoned to take charge of his plantation on Cooper river. He was a member of the state senate for ten years, and was conspicuous for his loyalty to the Federal government during the nullification agitation. In the convention of 1832 he was, with his friend and cousin Judge Huger, of the small minority that voted against that action. His powerful speech in the senate in opposition to resolutions denouncing President Jackson's course led to a request from a large body of his constituents for his resignation, which he declined, denying their right to "instruct" him. He was appointed postmaster of Charleston by President Jackson, which office he declined, being unwilling to depose Thomas W. Bacot, who had been placed there by Gen. Washington. But when Bacot died Mr. Huger was reappointed, and held the office from 19 Dec., 1834, till the close of the civil war. He was again offered this post by President Johnson, but was unwilling to take the "iron-clad oath." He was ruined by the war, and in his old age was sent to the convention of 1866, which was his last appearance in public life. He was a finished orator, and in impromptu address had no superior.—Benjamin's son, **Francis Kinloch**, patriot, b. in Charleston, S. C., in September, 1773; d. there, 14 Feb., 1855, was sent to England for his education, and studied under the celebrated Dr. John Hunter. He became a surgeon, and in 1794 was for a short time attached to the medical staff of the English army, then in Flanders. Thence he went to Vienna, where his family associations with the Marquis de Lafayette induced him to join in an attempt to liberate Gen. Lafayette from the Austrian fortress of Olmutz. The rescue was successful, though Lafayette was recaptured near the frontier. Mr. Huger, having given up the horse to his companion, Dr. Eric Bollmann, was arrested near the spot and taken to Olmutz, where he was harshly treated.



Isaac Huger.

After an imprisonment of nearly eight months, he was released in 1798, and sent across the frontier. He then returned to America, and was soon afterward commissioned a captain in the U. S. army. In 1811 he married a daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinckney. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he was made a lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and placed on the staff of Gen. Pinckney. On 6 April, 1813, he became adjutant-general with the rank of colonel. Subsequently he served in the state legislature.—John's grandson, **Thomas Bee,** b. in Charleston, S. C., 12 July, 1820; d. in New Orleans, La., 10 May, 1862, entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, July, 1835. During the Mexican war he was at the siege of Vera Cruz, serving with the land forces. On the secession of South Carolina he resigned his commission and returned home. During the bombardment of Fort Sumter he commanded a battery on Morris island. As lieutenant-commander in the Confederate navy, he fought his vessel, the "McCrae," a converted merchant steamer, when the National fleet under Farragut forced its way up to New Orleans, where he fell mortally wounded, 24 April, 1862. He married Miss Mariamne Meade, a sister of Gen. George G. Meade of the U. S. army.—Francis Kinloch's son, **Benjamin,** soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1806; d. there, 7 Dec., 1877, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery. He served on topographical duty till 1828, when he went to Europe on leave of absence. He became a captain of ordnance, 30 May, 1832, and was in command of Fort Monroe arsenal, Va., from 1832 till 1839. From 1839 till 1846 he was a member of the ordnance board, and in 1840–'1 of a military commission on professional duty in Europe, and he was again in command of Fort Monroe arsenal from 1841 till 1846. In 1847–'8 he was chief of ordnance in the army under Gen. Winfield Scott in the war with Mexico, having charge of the siege-train at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted major for gallantry, 29 March, 1847. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel at Molino del Rey, 8 Sept., 1847, and colonel at Chapultepec, 13 Sept., 1847. In 1852 South Carolina presented him with a sword of honor for meritorious conduct and gallantry in the war with Mexico. From 1848 till 1851 he again held command of the Fort Monroe arsenal, and from 1849 till 1851 was a member of a board to devise "a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison, sea-coast, and mountain artillery," adopted, 20 May, 1851, for the U. S. service. In 1851–'4 he commanded the armory at Harper's Ferry, Va. He became major on 15 Feb., 1855, and was stationed at Pikesville arsenal, Md., in 1854–'60, and the Charleston arsenal, S. C., in 1860. On 22 April, 1861, he resigned, and was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He commanded, with the rank of major-general, at Norfolk, before its occupation by the National forces, 10 May, 1862, and subsequently led a division in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond. He was relieved from command of his division in consequence of his failure to cut off McClellan's retreat after the battle of Malvern Hill, 1 July, 1862. He was assigned to duty in the ordnance department in the trans-Mississippi, where he continued until the end of the war. He then became a farmer in Virginia.

HUGHES, Anson K., naval officer, b. in New York city, 31 March, 1822. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 20 Oct., 1838; became a lieutenant, 9 Sept., 1853; commander, 16 Nov., 1862; captain, 10 Feb., 1869; commodore in 1875, and rear-admiral in 1882. He made a voyage to Puget sound in the sloop-of-war "Decatur" in 1855, and had a fight on shore at the town of Seattle with 500 Indians, whom he defeated, 25 Jan., 1855. He commanded the "Water-Witch," of the Gulf squadron, in 1861–'2; the steamer "Mohawk," of the South Atlantic squadron, 1862–'3, and the steamer "Cimmaron" of that squadron in 1863–'4, and participated in the bombardment of the other works in Charleston harbor. In 1884 he was retired from the service.

HUGHES, Ball, sculptor, b. in London, England, 19 Jan., 1806; d. in Boston, Mass., 5 March, 1868. He early showed a fondness for modelling, and procured his first supply of wax by collecting candle-ends, with which he made a bass-relief copy of a picture, representing the judgment of Solomon, that was afterward cast in silver. His father placed him in the studio of Edward H. Baily, with whom he remained for seven years. During this time he gained important prizes, including a large silver medal that was given by the Royal academy for the best copy in bass-relief of the Apollo Belvedere, a silver medal from the Society of arts for a copy of the Barberine Faun, a large silver medal for the best original model from life, and a gold medal for an original composition called "Pandora brought to Earth by Mercury." He also executed several ideal statues, and busts of George IV. and the Dukes of Cambridge, Sussex, and York, besides a statuette of George IV., that was afterward cast in bronze. He came to the United States in 1829, and settled first in New York, where he made in marble a statue of Alexander Hamilton for the Merchants' exchange, but it was destroyed by fire in 1835. The life-size monumental high-relief of Bishop Hobart of New York, now in the vestry of Trinity church, New York city, was made by him about this time. Later he resided in Dorchester, Mass., and there made "Little Nell" and the group "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," which are preserved in plaster at the Boston athenæum, but never have been carved in marble. Among his later works are a model of an equestrian statue of Washington, intended for the city of Philadelphia, a "Crucifixion," a statue in bronze of Nathaniel Bowditch that is now in Mount Auburn cemetery, a statuette of Gen. Joseph Warren, a bust of Washington Irving, and a "Mary Magdalen." Mr. Hughes also lectured upon art, and attracted attention by his sketches that he made on wood with a hot iron.

HUGHES, Christopher, diplomatist, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1786; d. there, 18 Sept., 1849. He married, in 1811, Laura Sophia, a daughter of Gen. Samuel Smith. He was commissioned secretary to the U. S. legation at London on 3 Feb., 1814, and transferred to Stockholm on 26 Sept., 1816. When Jonathan Russell retired in 1818 he left Mr. Hughes in charge, and for the next thirty-five years the United States had no minister at that capital. Hughes was commissioned chargé d'affaires on 20 Jan., 1819. On 15 July, 1825, he retired, having been appointed chargé d'affaires to the Netherlands, with special instructions. He returned to Sweden as chargé d'affaires on 3 March, 1830, and remained

Chris. Hughes.

there till 9 Sept., 1841. Mr. Hughes was recommissioned in 1842, and returned to the United States in 1845. He was the bearer to this country in 1815 of the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, between the American and English commissioners. Mr. Hughes was a brother-in-law of Col. George Armistead, and an intimate friend of John Q. Adams and Henry Clay. He was a welcome guest in the best society of his native city, and well known for his wit and humor.

HUGHES, Francis Wade, lawyer, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., 20 Aug., 1817; d. in Pottsville, Pa., 25 Oct., 1885. He was educated at Milton academy, Pennsylvania, studied at the law-school in Carlisle, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice in Pottsville. He was appointed deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1839, resigned the office there several times, but was reappointed and held it for eleven years. In 1843 he was elected to the state senate as a Democrat by the largest majority ever given in the county of Schuylkill; but he resigned this office in the following year and returned to his practice. In 1851 he was appointed secretary of state, and in 1853 attorney-general of the state, which office he filled until 1855. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1856, and was a delegate to many state and national conventions, over some of which he presided. In February, 1861, he was a member of the state convention at Harrisburg, known as the Peace convention, and was a member of the committee on resolutions. When the war began, his support of the Union was prompt, energetic, and valuable. He aided in fitting out one of the first five companies that reached Washington, and maintained with voice and pen the legal right of the government to put down rebellion by force of arms. He originated and aided in many extensive enterprises, among which were the opening and working of coal and iron mines, and the establishment of iron-works and other factories.

HUGHES, George Wurtz, engineer, b. in Elmira, N. Y., 30 Sept., 1806; d. in West River, Anne Arundel co., Md., 3 Sept., 1870. He was educated at the U. S. military academy, but was not commissioned. He was employed under the canal commissioners of the state of New York in 1829, and in 1838 was appointed to the army as a captain of topographical engineers. In 1840 he was sent by the war department to Europe to examine and report on public works, mines, and other subjects. He was chief engineer on Gen. Wool's staff in Mexico in 1846, and on that of Gen. Worth in 1847, commanded a regiment of Maryland volunteers, and was civil and military governor of the Department of Jalapa and Perote, Mexico, from December, 1847, till the evacuation of Mexico in 1848. He was brevetted major, 18 April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, and lieutenant-colonel, 30 May, 1848. Col. Hughes was chief engineer of the Panama railroad, serving at first with permission of the government, in 1849–'50, and in 1853 was sent by the Crystal palace association as its representative to most of the European governments. He resigned his commission in the army on 4 Aug., 1851. He was president of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad in 1854–'5, was quartermaster-general of Maryland in 1855, and brigadier-general of militia in 1856. He was elected to congress from Maryland as a Democrat, and served from 5 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1861. From that date until his death he was a consulting engineer and planter at West River.

HUGHES, James Laughlin, Canadian educator, b. near Bowmanville, Ontario, 20 Feb., 1846. He was educated in the public schools, and in the normal school, Toronto, and spent the following four years on his father's farm. At eighteen he began teaching, in 1871 was appointed head master of the provincial model school at Toronto, and in May, 1874, became inspector of schools, Toronto. He was a member of the central committee of examiners from 1877 till 1882, and was appointed by the Ontario government a special commissioner to investigate the frauds in teachers' examinations in 1877. He was sent by the Ontario government to St. Louis in 1883, to report on the kindergarten system in that city, and mainly through his instrumentality it was introduced into the province, as was also the phonic method of teaching reading, and systematic hand-training as a means of intellectual development. He is the author of "A Humorous Reciter" (Toronto, 1874); "A Prohibition Reciter" (1874); "Mistakes in Teaching" (twice republished in the United States, 1877); "How to secure and retain Attention" (1878); "Topical History of Canada" (New York, 1881); "Topical History of England" (1882); "The Practical Speller" (1883); edited "Gage's Canadian Readers" (Toronto, 1884); and has written often for educational publications.

HUGHES, John, archbishop, b. in Annalogham, County Tyrone, Ireland, 24 June, 1797; d. in New York city, 3 Jan., 1864. He was the son of a small farmer, and his early education was meagre, most of his time being given to work in the fields and in the gardens of one of the neighboring gentry. In 1816 his father emigrated to the United States, settling at Chambersburg, Pa. John followed him the next year, and found work at first with a gardener near Baltimore. Afterward he was a day-laborer at Chambersburg and elsewhere. He had determined, however, even before he left Ireland, to be a priest, and finally entered Mount St. Mary's college, near Emmettsburg, Md., where he was to pay for his board and private tuition by taking care of the garden. He was now twenty-two years old, and his schooling was far in arrears; but in a few months he was qualified for admission to the college on the footing of a pupil teacher. He was ordained priest in 1826, and began his ministry in Philadelphia, where, after serving successively at St. Augustine's and St. Joseph's, he built in 1831–'2 the church of St. John, which became under his pastorship the principal Roman Catholic place of worship in the city. He had been scarcely three years a priest when he was strongly recommended for the coadjutor-bishopric of Philadelphia. The Roman Catholic body in the United States at this time was nowhere strong. The churches and priests were few, the dioceses were far too large for episcopal supervision, the institutions of learning were insignificant, the people were nearly all poor. Polemical warfare was general and extremely acrimonious, and the secular press devoted an undue attention to the con-

+ John Abp of N Y.

troversies of the churches. The Roman Catholic clergy embraced many men of character and distinction, but, with the exception of Bishop England, of Charleston, none of them had any special talent or taste for polemics. Father Hughes possessed the gift for which there seemed to be just then the most pressing demand. He had native pugnacity, great courage, adroitness in debate, and the art of forcible statement. He had partly repaired the defects of his early training by hard reading; and, although he never became a scholar, he had a wide acquaintance with those branches of theology and history that were most likely to be of service in popular discussions. He dashed into the conflict with an energy that attracted notice far and near, measuring his skill with many eminent Protestant divines, and rarely permitting a serious attack upon his church to pass unnoticed. His most celebrated controversy was with the Rev. John Breckinridge, of the Presbyterian church, with whom he exchanged a series of public letters in 1833, printing them afterward in book-form under the title "Controversy between Rev. Messrs. Hughes and Breckinridge on the Subject, 'Is the Protestant Religion the Religion of Christ?'" (Philadelphia, 1833). An oral debate between the same adversaries took place before a Philadelphia literary society in 1835, and an imperfect record of it, prepared by the two disputants jointly, was afterward published (1836). This debate abounded in offensive personalities, and was never regarded with much complacency by either side. In January, 1838, Mr. Hughes was consecrated coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York. He took the full administration of the diocese the next year, and succeeded to the bishopric on the death of Dr. Dubois in 1842. The territory over which he was called to rule embraced the whole state of New York and a large part of New Jersey. It contained 200,000 Roman Catholics, for whom there were about twenty churches, eight of them being in the city of New York. There were no colleges or seminaries, and very few schools. The churches were heavily in debt, and the trustees of the cathedral, taking up the cause of a suspended priest, were at war with the bishop, whose salary they threatened to stop unless he satisfied their demands. The young coadjutor was required to organize the diocese almost from the foundation. He obtained priests and teachers from Europe, founded St. John's college at Fordham, and, after a short and sharp contest with the malcontents at the cathedral, he permanently broke up the abuses of the trustee system, and established the absolute right of the bishop to appoint and remove pastors and otherwise administer spiritual concerns. In this case he won his victory by appealing to the congregation, who enthusiastically sustained him against the trustees; and thus at the beginning of his episcopate he demonstrated the rare gift as a popular leader which distinguished his later career. His influence over the Roman Catholic body was signally illustrated in the course of an exciting agitation of the public-school question in 1840–'2. The distribution of the school money in the city of New York at that time was made at the discretion of a corporation known as the Public-school society. While the bishop was in Europe an effort was made to obtain a part of the appropriation for certain Roman Catholic schools, and a discussion began, which was marked on both sides by great acrimony. Dr. Hughes, on his return, immediately placed himself at the head of the movement, took decisive measures to separate it from political interests, and, after addressing a series of mass-meetings, drew up a petition to the board of aldermen, containing a statement of the Roman Catholic case and a request for the admission of eight Roman Catholic schools to a participation in the common-school fund. The question was publicly debated before the board during two days, by the bishop on one side, and counsel for the Public-school society and five Protestant divines on the other. The petition was rejected, and the bishop then appealed to the legislature. There a measure was introduced, on the recommendation of the secretary of state, extending to the city of New York the general school system of the state, and transferring to elected commissioners the powers of the Public-school society. It granted nothing that the Roman Catholics asked; but the bishop supported it as an improvement upon the existing condition of things, and the Roman Catholic masses implicitly followed his advice. The school question became an issue in the election of 1841. Finding that most of the candidates of both parties were pledged against any change, Bishop Hughes caused the Roman Catholics to nominate an independent ticket, and at the municipal election in the following spring this was repeated. The result was the passage of a bill that became practically the basis of the present common-school system, the bishop, Gov. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and Horace Greeley being previously consulted as to its provisions, one of which was that no money should be given to denominational schools. Thus the chief purpose of the two years' agitation was defeated with the assent of the bishop himself. The principal result to Dr. Hughes was a great increase of his power over his own people, and of his reputation among Protestants, a life-long friendship with Gov. Seward, and several newspaper wars, the most furious of which was with the "New York Herald." At the time of the "native American" riots in Philadelphia in 1844, when there was imminent danger of a repetition of the outrages in New York, he was strong enough to keep the Irish population quiet under great provocation, but he publicly declared that the Roman Catholics would fight if they were attacked, and caused a large body of armed volunteers to occupy the churches. During the Mexican war President Polk asked him to accept an unofficial mission to Mexico, where it was believed that his influence with the clergy might promote the conclusion of peace, but he declined this proposal. A few years later, in 1852, the U. S. government made an informal request at Rome for his elevation to the rank of cardinal, and in 1861 a direct and official application of the same nature was made by the administration of President Lincoln. He was created archbishop in 1850, with suffragans at Boston, Hartford, Albany, and Buffalo, to which were soon added the new sees of Brooklyn, Newark, and Burlington, Vt. At the beginning of the civil war, although he was a severe censor of the abolitionists, he showed himself a fervent defender of the Union, and he wrote often to the president and Sec. Seward about the most effectual means for carrying on the war. At their request he visited Europe, to exert his personal influence and social tact, especially in high circles in France, for the benefit of the national cause. He sailed in November, 1861, in company with Thurlow Weed, who was charged with a similar mission, and he remained abroad until the following summer, stoutly defending the national interests, and holding a long and interesting conversation on American affairs with the French emperor. This

was his last important public service. His health had long been failing, and his closing years were spent in great debility. He was an active agent in the foundation of the American college in Rome, established the present theological seminary of the province at Troy, began the new St. Patrick's cathedral, introduced numerous religious orders, especially those employed in teaching, and promoted free parish schools. The introduction into the legislature of a bill for the regulation of church property led to a vigorous newspaper controversy between the archbishop and Erastus Brooks (*q. v.*) respecting the tenure of such property in New York (1854). The archbishop republished the letters, with the title "Brooksiana" (New York, 1855); and they were also reprinted by Mr. Brooks. Controversies in fact of a personal or theological nature crowded upon him with hardly any cessation until almost his last days. The archbishop was a man of irreproachable private life, generous, kind-hearted, high-minded, frank, simple in his habits, stately and polished in his manners, an agreeable talker, and a firm friend. In the pulpit a dignified and attractive presence added to the effect of his fine but unstudied delivery. His style in speaking was clear and forcible. His writings were diffuse and hasty, but they had the great merit of fastening the attention of the public, and they always served their purpose. His strong attachment to his native land was often shown in conspicuous ways, but he was an ardent American, and vehemently opposed every project that tended to separate the Irish in this country from their native fellow-citizens. He had a great dislike for most of the Irish-Catholic newspapers and a contempt for the Irish revolutionary party. He had a high estimate of the episcopal office, ruling somewhat haughtily, but winning ready and cheerful obedience. On his own part he was a loyal subject of the holy see, and his devotion to the interests of his church was absolutely unselfish. He lived to see extraordinary changes in the condition of the church under his care, as well as in the public temper, which no longer enjoyed the hot polemics of his earlier years. But he had been a great force in an era when a fighting bishop was needed. When the nuncio, Archbishop Bedini, asked an American priest to explain why Archbishop Hughes was held in so much higher popular consideration than other prelates, the answer was: "I think it is because he is always game." His miscellaneous "Writings," comprising, besides works already mentioned, a great number of controversial, historical, and expository lectures, pamphlets, letters, etc., were collected by Laurence Kehoe (2 vols., New York, 1865). See also "Life of the Most Reverend John Hughes, D. D., First Archbishop of New York, with Extracts from his Private Correspondence," by John R. G. Hassard (1866).

HUGHES, Robert William, jurist, b. in Powhatan county, Va., 6 June, 1821. He was educated at Caldwell institute, N. C., and taught in the high-school at Hillsborough, N. C., in 1840–'2. He removed to Richmond, Va., and edited the "Examiner" until 1857, and in 1858–'9 was one of the staff of the Washington "Union." He served in the Confederate army throughout the civil war, in 1865–'6 edited the Richmond "Republic," and contributed to the "State" and "Journal." In June, 1869, while connected with the "State," he fought a duel with William E. Cameron of the Richmond "Index," in which the latter was wounded. He was U. S. attorney of the western district of Virginia in 1871–'3, Republican candidate for governor in 1873, and from 1874 till the present date (1887) he has been United States judge for the eastern district of Virginia. He has published "The American Dollar" (Richmond, 1866); biographies of Gen. John B. Floyd and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (New York, 1867); and "The Currency Question" (1879).

HUGHES, Thomas, British author, b. in Uffington, Berkshire, England, 20 Oct., 1823. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Oriel college, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and was member of parliament for Lambeth from 1865 till 1868, when he was elected for Frome, which he represented till January, 1874. In 1869 he was appointed queen's counsel, and in 1869–'70 made the tour of the United States, and lectured in the principal cities. On 5 Oct., 1880, Mr. Hughes formally opened Rugby colony, Tenn., of which he has been superintendent ever since. Mrs. Hughes, the mother of the superintendent, has made her home at Rugby, and there Mr. Hughes spends his annual vacation. Among other works he has written "Tom Brown's School Days" (London, 1856); "Tom Brown at Oxford" (1861); "Religio Laici" (1862); "Alfred the Great" (1869); and "Memoirs of a Brother" (1873). He has also written prefaces to English editions of Lowell's "Biglow Papers" and Walt Whitman's poems.

HUGUES, Victor, French soldier, b. in Marseilles in 1761; d. near Bordeaux in November, 1826. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Santo Domingo, where he prospered, and at the beginning of the French revolution in 1789 he professed the new democratic principles. In the ensuing troubles in the island he was transported to France. The committee of public safety appointed him prosecutor of Brest, and afterward of Rochefort. The convention which succeeded the committee of safety chose him in February, 1794, as commissioner to the French West Indies, with orders to reconquer Guadeloupe from the English. Hugues sailed from Aix on 23 April, 1794, on the frigate "La Pique," with only a small force. He sighted Pointe à Pitre on 24 May, and found it occupied by a strong British garrison. He then resolved to attack Basse Terre, and, landing there on 30 May, captured the fortress Fleur de l'Epée, which commanded the bay, drove the English out of the city, and, following them, besieged and took, 6 June, Pointe à Pitre, which was defended by 4,000 men. Meanwhile the English admiral Jervis had brought to the besieged some re-enforcements, and, unable to defend Pointe à Pitre against overwhelming forces, Hugues retreated to the country, and, calling to his aid the negroes, armed 2,000 of them, with which force he again assumed the offensive. On 6 Oct., he obliged the English general to surrender in his camp of Barville with his whole force, in which were comprised 800 French emigrés and 900 colored soldiers. Hugues ordered 300 of the emigrés to be shot as traitors, and condemned 100 of the colored soldiers to the public works. After this bloody execution, he set himself at work to pacify and organize the colony, visiting every city of importance and carrying with him the guillotine. For his cruelties he was soon called the "Robespierre" of the West Indies. Yet under his military rule Guadeloupe prospered greatly. Having received some re-enforcements from France, Hugues sent out several expeditions, which reconquered from the English Marie-Galante, Les Saintes, La Désirade, and Sainte-Lucie et Saint Martin, and he restored the latter island to its former owners, the Dutch, in 1795. The English

prepared an expedition against Hugues; but he decreed conscription in the island, raised 15,000 men, armed the coast with floating batteries, and sent out privateers, which in two years captured over 150 merchant vessels. But they also attacked vessels of the United States, which complained to the French government. Hugues's corsairs were among the chief causes that brought about, in 1798, the rupture between the United States and France. In the spring of 1798 Hugues met an English invasion of 20,000 men under command of Gen. Abercrombie. The latter took Sainte-Lucie, but his army suffered such losses in the action that he could only hold his position. The directory, which had succeeded the convention, recalled Hugues, who left the government of the colony to Gen. Desfourneaux in December, 1798. In the following year Gen. Bonaparte appointed him governor of Cayenne, but gave him instructions to deal with the inhabitants in a milder way than he did in Guadeloupe. Hugues held that office ten years, till 12 Jan., 1809, when he signed a capitulation, and surrendered the colony to the English fleet. He was accused of incapacity and treason, and tried in France by a court-martial, which acquitted him (1814). In 1817 Hugues was sent again to Cayenne as special commissioner of Louis XVIII., and governed the colony for two years more. At the expiration of his term of office he remained as a private citizen in the colony, and devoted his time to his immense estate. In the beginning of 1826 he returned to France.

HUGUET-LATOUR, Louis A., Canadian author, b. in the province of Quebec about 1830. He has been identified with the cause of temperance for many years, and is distinguished as a naturalist. He was constituted a chevalier of St. Gregory the Great in 1877, received the medal of the Montreal natural history society in 1881, and the same year was appointed by the pope representative in Canada of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem. He is the author of "Annales de la tempérance" (Montreal, 1854); and "Annuaire de Ville Marie."

HÜHNE, Bernhard, German navigator, b. in Heidelberg in 1547; d. in Nuremberg in 1611. He entered the Spanish service, and was chief pilot attached to the colony of New Spain in 1599. Philip III., believing in the fabulous strait of Anian, where legend placed an immensely rich city, and dissatisfied with the preceding explorations of Viscaino and Alarcon, ordered the Count of Monterey, governor of New Spain, to send out a new expedition. Monterey gave the mission to Hühne and Juan Fernandez, and they sailed from Acapulco in May, 1660, with two vessels, touching at Zalagua, where they separated. Juan Fernandez sailed to Cape Mendocino, and promised to wait there for Hühne, who resolved to enter the country and obtain information from the natives. But the Indians of California attacked the Spanish, killed a great number of them, and obliged Hühne to reembark. He despatched a small schooner to Fernandez to call him back, and together they sailed for Acapulco, arriving in September. In March, 1661, Hühne sailed again, but was more cautious. He spent nine months at sea before sighting Cape San Sebastian, January, 1602, on the Bay of Monterey, where he resolved to winter. He succeeded in establishing friendly intercourse with the aborigines, and was soon convinced that the city of Anian was fabulous. Although the clever pilot could not realize the object of his mission, he nevertheless resolved to render it useful in some way, and he set to work to correct the chart made by Alarcon, and construct an exact one of the Gulf of California. He consumed two years in the work, and performed it so well that future navigators, using his charts, were able to go from Acapulco to Monterey in two months, when before ten months was considered a quick passage. The charts made by Hühne were in use for over a century. They were published in Acapulco in 1661, and reprinted in Lisbon (1667) and Seville (1670). The "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie" of Ersch and Grüber says he left an undiscovered manuscript.

HUIDEKOPER, Harm Jan, philanthropist, b. in Hoogeveen, Holland, 3 April, 1776; d. in Meadville, Pa., 22 May, 1854. After studying two years at a high-school in Crefeld, he came to the United States in 1796, and resided four years at Olden Barneveldt, now Trenton, N. Y. During four years following he was clerk in the office of the Holland land company at Philadelphia. On 1 Jan. of 1805 he took charge of the agency in what now constitutes the four counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, and Warren, and by his judgment saved this part of the country from the disturbances that were experienced in western New York. Mr. Huidekoper organized the Unitarian church in Meadville, and issued, during two years, a monthly religious publication, "The Unitarian Essayist." He also purchased and gave to the Meadville theological school the building which it first used, and subsequently, by his subscription of $10,000, prompted the endowment of $50,000 that enabled it to employ two salaried professors.—His son, **Frederic,** b. in Meadville, Pa., 7 April, 1817, entered, in 1834, the sophomore class of Harvard, but had barely begun the next year's studies when failing eyesight forced him to leave. He worked four years on a farm, devoting ten minutes daily to study, travelled in Europe in 1839–'41, and after his return pursued a private course in theology in 1841–'3. At the request of a friend he agreed to take students, a plan which was enlarged by the formation, in 1844, of the Meadville theological school, in which he took gratuitous charge during five years of the New Testament, and from 1845 till 1877 of ecclesiastical history, being also librarian and treasurer of the school. In 1853 Mr. Huidekoper was consulted by Joshua Brookes, of New York, as to the benevolent application of some money. He sketched a plan, and received in answer a draft for $5,000, to which, six months later, an additional $5,000 was added, an amount that was subsequently augmented by a bequest of $10,000. The income of this fund (vested in the trustees of the Meadville theological school) has, since 1854, been applied, under the care of Mr. Huidekoper, chiefly in distributing nearly 3,800 small libraries to ministers, exclusive of 825 added from other sources. Mr. Huidekoper has also devoted much time during twenty years of his life to redeeming a square half-mile of his native town from unsightliness, substituting wide and beautiful streets, bordered by lawns. He was, moreover, active in laying out Greendale cemetery. A painless diminution of sight, beginning probably with illness in boyhood, has imposed upon him, since 1883, the need of a guide when in the street. His writings have, on many points, been regarded as presenting and proving entirely new views of ancient history. His argument for the gospels is new, and has been deemed unusually convincing. His works are "Belief of the First Three Centuries concerning Christ's Mission to the Underworld" (Boston, 1854); "Judaism at Rome, B. C. 76 to A. D. 140" (New York, 1876); and "Indirect Testimony of History to the Genuineness of the Gospels" (1879). He also had printed the "Acts of Pilate," that had been copied

for him from the Greek manuscript in the Paris library.—Harm Jan's grandson, **Henry Shippen,** soldier, b. in Meadville, Pa., 17 July, 1839, was graduated at Harvard in 1862. He served in the civil war from July, 1862, till March, 1864, commanding the 150th Pennsylvania regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, at Gettysburg, where he was wounded twice and lost his right arm. After the war he served in the National guard of Pennsylvania fifteen years, with one commission as brigadier-general and three as major-general. During the railroad riots of 1877 he commanded the 7th division, and at Scranton, by prompt decision and timely action, he saved the city from a mob. Gen. Huidekoper was postmaster of Philadelphia in 1880–'5, and now (1887) resides in New York. He has published a "Manual of Service," which is an authority in military matters (Meadville, Pa., 1879).

HUITZILIHUITL (weet-see-lee-weetle), the name of two Aztec kings. The second was 4th king of Mexico (2d according to some accounts), b. in the latter half of the 14th century; d. 2 Feb., 1414. After the death of his father, Acamapixtli, in 1402, the priests tried to prevent the election of a new sovereign, in order to usurp the power, and only after an interregnum of four months and long debates was Huitzilihuitl elected king. His election was approved by Tezozomoc, king of Azcapotzalco, then suzerain of Mexico, who gave him his daughter in marriage, of which union Moctheuzoma Ilhuycamina, or Montezuma I., was born. By his second wife he had eighteen children, the eldest of whom, Chimalpopoca, became his successor, and the second, a daughter, Matlaltzihuatzin, was mother of the poet Netzahualcoyotl. These are his family relations according to modern researches, and exact interpretations of the Aztec hieroglyphics. Huitzilihuitl II. was an able and talented ruler, and was one of the best of the Aztec kings of Mexico. In 1405 he succeeded in attracting several scattered tribes, descendants of the extinct Toltec nation, from Xalisco, and thereby increased his power and the wealth of his nation. Huitzilihuitl died, according to the Aztec almanac, on the 9th day of the first week in the year of the three rabbits, corresponding in our calendar to 2 Feb., 1514.—His eldest son, **Montezuma,** ought to have been his successor, but, owing to the influence of his second wife, her son, Chimalpopoca (*q. v.*), succeeded him, and thereafter, an illegitimate son, Izcohuatl, and only after his death did Montezuma I. ascend the throne. But, according to former historians, Chimalpopoca and Izcohuatl were Huitzilihuitl's brothers, and thereafter the successor to the crown was always the brother of the late monarch, or, in default of a brother, a nephew.

HUITZILIHUITZIN (weet-see-lee-weet-seen'), Texcocan priest, b. in Texcoco about the end of the 14th century; d. in 1448. He was a nobleman and priest, and his advice was highly appreciated by the king, Ixtlilxochitl I., who nominated him councillor of the kingdom, and afterward tutor of his son, Netzahualcoyotl. In this office Huitzilihuitzin not only gave his pupil the physical and intellectual training customary in his time and nation, but initiated him in the knowledge of one true God, whose existence he claimed to have discovered by meditation. It being impossible to have in the capital of Texcoco all the plants and animals of the kingdom, the learned Huitzilihuitzin asked the king to employ painters to represent them on the walls of the palace, and the work was accomplished under his supervision. He was also one of the chroniclers of the nation. When, by the treason of Tezozomoc, the king, Ixtlilxochitl I., was slain, Huitzilihuitzin made strenuous efforts to raise an army to defend the rights of Prince Netzahualcoyotl. His labors were highly esteemed by the Texcocans, and many wonderful stories are related of him. He distinguished himself in many battles when Netzahualcoyotl was reconquering his kingdom. Once he had just left Netzahualcoyotl sleeping in a wood when he was surprised by the enemy, and, though they tortured him to compel him to declare the place where the prince was concealed, he remained silent. Finally he was doomed to be sacrificed to the gods; but, when he had ascended to the summit of the temple, a furious storm frightened the priests, who left him alone for a moment, and two of his sons rescued him. When King Netzahualcoyotl had finally triumphed over his enemies, he offered a reward to his tutor, who declined it, and devoted the rest of his life to study and to the organization of the academies of the royal city, where he died at an advanced age.

HUITZITON, Mexican soldier, lived about the 6th century. He was elected leader of the Mexicans in their long and dangerous peregrinations from the north of the continent to the valley of Mexico. During the march, the Mexicans had to fight many battles against the nations in their way, but, under the command of Huitziton they were always victorious. The prevision of this chieftain was so great that he caused seed to be planted in the different resting-places on their way. When they had not enough provisions, he asked the tribes through which he passed for them, offering in exchange some products of his people's industry; and, if they refused, he fought till he obtained them. He died at a very old age, and his people deified him. He is represented as seated at the left of Mapoche, the lord of the heavens. Many fabulous stories are related among the Mexicans regarding him. After his deification he took different names. Before the separation of the Tlaxcaltecs and Mexicans they divided the bones of Huitziton, and the Tlaxcalans called their god Camaxtle, to distinguish him from the Mexican god.

HULETT, Alta M., lawyer, b. near Rockford, Ill., 4 June, 1854; d. in California, 27 March, 1877. She learned telegraphy when only ten years of age, and for some time was a successful operator. Subsequently she taught, and employed her leisure in the study of law. In 1872 she passed the required examination and applied for admission to the bar, but was rejected on account of her sex. She then bent her energies toward securing the passage of a bill through the state legislature, giving all women, whether married or single, the right to practise law. Succeeding in this, she went to Chicago, where she spent a year in an office, after which she was again examined, admitted to the bar, and began the practice of her profession.

HULL, Amos Girard, author, b. in Paris, Oneida co., N. Y., 7 March, 1815. He was graduated at Union college in 1840, and after teaching in Fulton, N. Y., in 1841, became superintendent of public instruction in Volney, N. Y., in 1843. He was president of the village of Fulton in 1850, and was for many years surrogate of Oswego county, but subsequently removed to New York city. He has been a frequent contributor to the press on political questions, and has published "Treatise on the Duties of Town and County Offices" (Albany, 1855), and "History of the Early Settlement of Oswego Falls" (1862).

HULL, Hope, clergyman, b. in Worcester county, Md., 13 March, 1763; d. in Athens, Ga., 4 Oct., 1818. His early education was neglected, and

he was apprenticed to a carpenter in Baltimore, but in 1785 he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, was appointed to Salisbury, N. C., and, with the exception of a brief period spent in New England, his life was given to the introduction of Methodism in the southern states. Mr. Hull was one of the most eloquent revivalists of his day. During his latter years he established a high-school in Washington, Ga., and was one of the founders and a strong supporter of the University of Georgia. His last appointment was on the Savannah circuit.—His son, **Asbury,** legislator, b. in Washington, Ga., 30 Jan., 1797; d. in Athens, 25 Jan., 1866, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1814, for more than forty years was the secretary and treasurer of its board of trustees, and was often a member of the legislature and speaker of the house. He was a member of the Secession convention of 1861.—Another son, **Henry,** physician, b. in Washington, Ga., 20 Oct., 1798; d. in Athens, Ga., 10 May, 1881, was graduated at the State university in 1815, studied medicine, and rose to distinction in his profession. From 1830 till his resignation in 1846 he was professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia. The remainder of his life was devoted to scientific and literary studies. — Asbury's son, **William Hope,** lawyer, b. in Athens, Ga., 2 Feb., 1820; d. in New York city, 10 Sept., 1877, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1838, studied law, and was elected solicitor-general of the western judicial district. He held many offices of public trust, and was assistant U. S. attorney-general in 1857–'60. He returned to Georgia in 1861, and resumed the practice of law in Augusta.

HULL, John, goldsmith, b. in Market Hareborough, Leicestershire, England, 18 Dec., 1624; d. in Boston, Mass., 28 Sept., 1683. His father emigrated to Boston in 1635. John was appointed mint-master of the Massachusetts colony in 1652, was town-treasurer in 1660–'1, captain of artillery in 1671, deputy to the general court from 1669 till 1673, and treasurer of the colony in 1675–'80. His memoirs and diary are published in the collection of the "American Antiquarian Society" (vol. iii.).

HULL, William, soldier, b. in Derby, Conn., 24 June, 1753; d. in Newton, Mass., 29 Nov., 1825. His ancestor, Richard Hull, supposed to be a brother of John Hull, of Boston, the mint-master, was made a freeman of Massachusetts in 1634, and removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1639. William was the fifth in descent from Richard. He was the fourth son of Joseph, a farmer, was graduated at Yale, studied law at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1775. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Derby, a company of soldiers was raised in that town. William Hull was chosen captain, and joined the army of Washington at Cambridge with his company, which became part of Col. Webb's Connecticut regiment. After the battle of Trenton, Washington promoted him to be major in the 8th Massachusetts regiment. He was lieutenant-colonel in 1779, then inspector of the army under Baron Steuben, and commanded the escort of Washington when he bade farewell to the army. He was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Stillwater, Saratoga, Fort Stanwix, Monmouth, and Stony Point, and commanded the expedition against Morrisania, for which he received the thanks of Washington and of congress. He led a column at the capture of Stony Point. Washington, in his letter to Gen. Heath ("Massachusetts Historical Society Collections," 5th series, vol iv.), says: "Major Hull was appointed by me, at the intercession of several officers in the Massachusetts state line. He is an officer of great merit, and whose services have been honorable to himself and profitable to his country. He might have been arranged in the Connecticut line, but many of the Massachusetts officers discovered great uneasiness at the idea of his being taken from them, and he himself generously refused the offer. I mention this as a trait of his character." Col. Hull's services throughout the war received the approbation of his superior officers. He married the daughter of Abraham Fuller, a distinguished patriot, who lived on the ancestral farm in Newton, which is now the residence of Gov. William Claflin. On this farm Gen. Hull spent the last years of his life. He was major-general of the 3d division of Massachusetts militia, and a state senator. He was appointed by President Jefferson governor of Michigan territory in 1805, and held that office till 1812, when he was appointed to the command of the northwestern army. He at first refused the commission, and Col. Kingsbury was appointed in his place, but, as that officer fell sick, Hull at last consented to take the command. War with England seemed imminent, but had not been declared, and the troops were ordered to Detroit to defend the territory, which otherwise, in case of war, would be laid waste by the Indians. While governor of Michigan, Gen. Hull had repeatedly urged upon the government the importance of building a fleet on Lake Erie as the only means of maintaining Detroit, which was 300 miles from any magazines of provisions, munitions of war, or re-enforcements. Gen. Hull had represented to the government that in time of war with Great Britain an army could not be maintained at Detroit without a naval force sufficient to keep up communication by the lake, and that, otherwise, not only Detroit but Mackinaw and Fort Dearborn must fall into the hands of the enemy. He also advised the government that there must be a powerful army at Niagara to co-operate with any forces that should invade Canada from Detroit. These communications were made both before and after he took command of the troops. The only access to Detroit was by small sloops on Lake Erie. Gen. Hull was ordered to march his troops from Urbanna, Ohio, through the wilderness, and in doing this the soldiers were obliged to open a military road, building bridges and causeways for 200 miles. He found his army of 1,500 men destitute of arms, clothing, powder, and blankets, and was obliged to provide them with these necessaries on his own responsibility. Everything had been mismanaged at Washington, and the country was plunged into war without adequate preparation. No fleet had been built on Lake Erie, and even the notice of the declaration of war, instead of being sent by a special messenger to Gen. Hull, was committed to the post-office, and was not received by him until several days after the British at Malden had heard of it by a despatch from Washington, and had in consequence captured a vessel in which Hull sent his stores to Detroit. Gen. Dearborn, who was to have invaded Canada from Niagara, instead of doing this, made an armistice with the British commander, in which Gen. Hull was not included, and was thus exposed to attack by all the British troops in Canada. This event took place, and Gen. Brock, having command of the lake, went to Detroit with all the troops he could collect. Meantime Gen. Hull's position had become very precarious. As he had predicted, Mackinaw and Fort Dearborn had both fallen, and the Indians of the northwest were concentrating in the wilder-

ness in the rear of Detroit. Communications by the road he had opened had been cut off by the Indians, and two expeditions sent by Gen. Hull to reopen them had failed. Food and ammunition were nearly gone, the army was cut off from its base, and Detroit fell as a matter of course. Gen. Harrison, when he heard of the fall of Mackinaw, regarded it as the forerunner of the capture of Fort Dearborn and Detroit. On 10 Aug. he wrote to the secretary of war: "I greatly fear that the capture of Mackinaw will give such éclat to the British and Indians that the northern tribes will bear down in swarms on Detroit, oblige Gen. Hull to act on the defence, and meet and perhaps overpower the convoys and re-enforcements which may be sent to him." That Gen. Hull was right in saying that whoever commanded Lake Erie could hold Detroit was proved by the fact that Gen. Harrison, though within 100 miles of Detroit, was unable to advance for a year. Perry's victory gave the command of Lake Erie to the Americans, and Detroit dropped at once into our hands. Gen. Hull was surrounded, the woods behind him were full of Indians, and before him was the English army, backed up by the resources of Canada West, which contained ample re-enforcements of troops and supplies. But a victim was necessary to appease the disappointed hopes of the nation, taught to believe that Canada was to fall an easy prey. The anger of the people must be diverted from the government, which had gone into the war without preparation. At this juncture the man that was needed appeared in the person of Col. Lewis Cass. In a letter written 10 Sept., 1812, he threw all the blame upon his general, saying that, "if Malden had been immediately attacked, it would have fallen an easy victory." But Col. Cass, in a council of war, had voted against such an attack, in company with a majority of the officers. He also said in this letter that there was no difficulty in procuring provisions for the army. But a month before, and four days before the surrender, he wrote to the governor of Ohio that the communication must be kept open, and that supplies must come from that state. And on 3 Aug. he wrote that "both men and provisions are wanted for the very existence of the troops." The letter of Cass above referred to made a scape-goat of Gen. Hull, and was published all over the Union, and Col. Cass was immediately promoted to brigadier-general in the army of the United States, and was also appointed governor of Michigan. Gen. Hull was tried by a court-martial, the president of which was Gen. Dearborn, who, instead of co-operating with Hull in the invasion of Canada, had signed the armistice that allowed the British troops to be sent against Detroit. Gen. Hull was found guilty of cowardice, sentenced to be shot, and told to go home to Newton and wait for the execution of the sentence, which, of course, was never executed. Public opinion has long since reversed this sentence, and the best historians disapprove of it. The latest of these, Benson J. Lossing, calls the trial disgraceful, and its sentence unjust, and says the court was evidently constituted in order to offer Hull as a sacrifice to save the government from disgrace and contempt. Gen. Hull passed his last days at Newton, Mass., on his wife's farm. Notwithstanding the undeserved odium that had fallen on him, he was cheerful and contented, satisfied that sooner or later his countrymen would see the truth and do him justice.—His nephew, **Isaac,** eldest son of Joseph Hull, b. in Derby, Conn., 9 March, 1773; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Feb., 1843. Isaac's father having died, he was adopted by his uncle, Gen. Hull, who wished to educate him with a view to his entering Yale college, where he himself was graduated in 1772, but the boy's unconquerable passion for the sea made him an unwilling as well as an unsuccessful student. Following the bent of his genius, at fourteen he chose the sea for his field of action, beginning, in accordance with the custom of that time, as a cabin-boy on a merchant ship belonging to one of his uncle's acquaintances. The vessel was afterward wrecked and the captain was saved by the young sailor of sixteen. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was commander of a ship that sailed to the West Indies. He was in this position at the first establishment of the American navy, and so great was the reputation which he had already acquired as a skilful seaman, that he entered the service as 4th lieutenant, his commission being dated 9 March, 1798, his twenty-fifth birthday. Hull saw his first service under Com. Samuel Nicholson in the "Constitution." Two years later, while still on board the "Constitution," then the flag-ship of Com. Silas Talbot, the latter accepted a challenge from the captain of an English frigate to engage in a day's trial of speed. Hull, already advanced to the grade of 1st lieutenant, sailed "Old Ironsides," and the admirable manner in which he did it was long a subject of eulogy. All hands were kept on deck during the entire day, and just as the sun disappeared the "Constitution" fired her evening gun, the signal that the sailing-match was ended. In the race the English frigate was beaten several miles, and her boastful captain lost his cask of wine. The manner in which "Old Ironsides" was handled was entirely due to Hull, whose skill in sailing a ship under canvas was ever remarkable. In this particular he was perhaps the most efficient officer of the American navy. Farragut said to the writer: "Isaac Hull was as able a seaman as ever sailed a ship." During the same cruise, Hull manned from the crew of the "Constitution" a small vessel called the "Sally"; ran into Port Plate, Hayti, at noonday; boarded and captured a French letter of marque known as the "Sandwich," while the marines landed and spiked the guns of the battery before the commanding officer could prepare for defence. Taken altogether, it was one of the best-executed enterprises of its character in our naval annals. On 18 May, 1804, Lieut. Hull was promoted to the rank of master commanding, and assigned to the brig "Argus," which vessel participated in several actions at Tripoli and elsewhere in the war against the Barbary states, the American squadron being commanded by Com. Edward Preble. Two years later Hull was made a full captain, and before hostilities began between the United States and England he was in command of the "Constitution," in which he was ordered to Europe to convey Joel Barlow, the newly appointed minister, to France, and to

Isaac Hull

carry specie for the payment of the interest on the debt due to Holland. Having despatched his business with that government, Hull proceeded to Portsmouth, where he remained several days that he might communicate with the American chargé d'affaires, then accredited to the court of St. James. There having been some difficulty while in port about deserters, and two English ships having anchored alongside, the "Constitution" changed her position for another, to which she was followed by one of the frigates. Capt. Hull, not intending to be caught unprepared like Com. Barron, in the "Chesapeake," ordered the ship cleared for action. The lanterns were lighted fore and aft, and the men went to quarters by beat of drum. Cooper remarks: "It is not easy to portray the enthusiasm that existed in this noble ship, every officer and man on board believing that the affair of the 'Chesapeake' was to be repeated so far, at least, as the assault was concerned. The manner in which the crew took hold of the gun-tackles has been described as if they were about to jerk the guns through the ship's sides. An officer who was passing through the batteries observed to the men that if there was occasion to fight, it would be in their quarrel, and that he expected good service from them. 'Let the quarter-deck look out for the colors,' was the answer, 'and we will look out for the guns.' In short, it was not possible for a ship's company to be in better humor to defend the honor of the flag when the drum beat the retreat and the boatswain piped the people to the capstan-bars." The day succeeding the night on which the ship sailed for France, several men-of-war were seen in chase. The "Constitution" outsailed all the frigates save one. After leading her a long distance ahead of the others, Capt. Hull hove to, beat to quarters, and waited to learn the Englishman's business, remarking to a lieutenant: "If that fellow wants to fight, we won't disappoint him." The frigate came close to the "Constitution," but no hostilities were offered, and the American ship proceeded on her way to Cherbourg.

Five days after tardy justice was rendered to American honor by the return of two seamen taken by the "Leopard" from the unfortunate frigate "Chesapeake" in 1807, war with Great Britain was declared. At the beginning of hostilities we had, in addition to seven frigates, only fifteen sloops-of-war and smaller vessels lying in the naval dock-yards, with which to cope with England's 1,060 sail, 800 of which were in commission. Against such overwhelming odds did the conflict begin that, but for the spirited protest of Bainbridge and Stewart, the administration would have kept our ships in port to prevent their capture. On her return from Europe, the "Constitution" went into the Chesapeake, was cleaned and newly coppered, and, shipping a new crew, proceeded to sea under orders to join the squadron of Com. Rodgers at New York. "You are not," continued his order, "voluntarily to encounter a force superior to your own." It seems incredible that an American secretary of the navy could issue such cowardly instructions, but the original is in the writer's possession. On 19 July, when five days out and under easy canvas, Hull came in sight of four sail, and soon after a fifth, which proved to be an English fleet under Com. Broke, cruising off Sandy Hook. The enemy immediately gave chase, and, the sea being smooth, with light and baffling winds, and being on soundings, Capt. Hull resorted to the novel expedient of kedging by means of umbrellas, long cables, and the use of boats. For a time this marvellous movement of the American frigate through the water was undiscovered by the English, who were not slow to imitate the expedient. At every "cat's-paw" the "Constitution" struggled for the weather gage, in order to keep her

pursuers astern and to the leeward. Sails were wet down fore and aft, braces kept in hand to whip up the boats without delay, some of the water pumped out to lighten her, and, in short, everything that the ablest seamanship could devise was done to save the frigate. For three days and three nights the chase was continued, the crew of the "Constitution" exhibiting extraordinary endurance and spirit, until finally a heavy squall came up, and, as it approached our ship, her sails were clewed up and clewed down almost instantaneously, and when the weight of the wind was received she sheeted home, set all sail, and was flying before the breeze. Within half an hour of the time when the English were lost to sight the "Constitution" was in chase of a vessel, which, however, proved to be an American. The English themselves expressed admiration for the manner in which Hull escaped from their squadron. The praises bestowed for saving his ship induced him, soon after his arrival in Boston, to publish a modest and magnanimous card in which he gave a large portion of the credit to the officers and crew. His letter to Paul Hamilton, secretary of the navy, was especially generous in its expressions.

Daily expecting orders from Washington, which never came, and impatient to measure strength with the enemy, Hull decided to go on a frigate-hunting cruise. It is now known that he was to have been superseded by Bainbridge, who ranked him, and that his instructions closed with these words, "Remain in Boston until further orders." Fortunately this letter was not received until Hull returned from his successful cruise. The "Constitution" put to sea, 2 Aug., and had she been captured, her commander would possibly have been shot for sailing without orders. After cruising to the north and east for a fortnight without making any important capture, the "Constitution" came in sight of a strange sail on Wednesday afternoon, 19 Aug., and immediately gave chase. Before five o'clock the stranger was known to be an English frigate, and Hull, with colors flying, his ship cleared for action, and his crew at the guns, all double shotted, bore down on the enemy with the determination of making the affair short, sharp, and decisive. He fired but three bow guns in approaching, while the enemy kept up a steady discharge of broadsides. It was now six o'clock, the ships were within a few hundred yards of each other, several of the "Constitution's" crew had been killed or wounded, and all on board were so impatient to open fire that only their perfect discipline could restrain them. Lieut. Morris three times asked permission to open on the enemy, but each time was answered, "Not yet, sir." At length the order was given, and, when within less than fifty yards of the "Guerriere," the "Constitution" fired her first broadside, following in quick suc-

cession with others equally well directed and destructive to the enemy, whose mizzen-mast soon fell over the starboard quarter. In thirty minutes after the "Constitution" fired her first broadside the Englishman's fore- and main-mast went by the board, and the flag that had been flying on the stump of the mizzen-mast soon after came down. The prize proved to be the very ship that Hull was looking for, whose commander had three days previously made the following entry on the register of an American vessel bound for New York: "Com. Dacres, commander of his Britannic majesty's frigate 'Guerriere,' of forty-four guns, presents his compliments to Com. Rodgers, of the frigate 'President,' and will be happy to meet him, or any other frigate of equal force to the 'President,' off Sandy Hook for the purpose of having a few minutes' tête-à-tête." The American ship, which was so slightly injured on her hull that she then won the designation of "Old Ironsides," lost seven killed and seven wounded, while the enemy had seventy-nine killed and wounded, and the "Guerriere" was so badly injured that she was burned. As the "Constitution" was burdened with prisoners, it was deemed necessary to return to port. On her arrival in Boston the ship and all on board were welcomed with the wildest enthusiasm, and the whole country was electrified by the intelligence that an English frigate had been destroyed by an American. A grand banquet was given in Faneuil hall to Hull and his officers; many of the state legislatures voted him a sword, and the freedom of several cities was presented each in a gold box. New York ordered a full-length portrait by Jarvis, the best American artist at that time, Stuart only excepted, who painted during the following year the picture from which our portrait of the naval hero is copied. Congress gave Hull a gold medal, an illustration of which appears on page 310, and voted the sum of $50,000 to be distributed as prize-money among the officers and crew of the "Constitution."

Capt. Hull, having within a single month performed two gallant exploits, gave up the command of the "Constitution" with a magnanimous feeling that was highly creditable to him. There were, unfortunately, fewer frigates than captains in our navy, and he wished to give other commanders an equal chance to win renown. Hull

faithfully served his country, as captain and commodore, afloat and ashore, thirty-seven years. He was for a long period a member of the naval board, was at the head of the Boston and Washington navy-yards, and commanded squadrons in the Pacific and Mediterranean. His last sea service was in the ship-of-the-line "Ohio" during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841. Soon after his return from the command of the European squadron the commodore purchased a commodious residence on Spruce street, Philadelphia. There he collected all his scattered household articles and trophies, there he hospitably entertained old friends and new, and there he terminated his honorable career, his last words being, "I strike my flag." His remains rest in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia, under a beautiful altar tomb of Italian marble, a copy of one he had seen in Rome, chastely ornamented and surmounted by an American eagle in the attitude of defending the National flag. The inscription reads: "In affectionate devotion to the private virtues of Isaac Hull, his widow has erected this monument." A movement is on foot to erect a statue of Com. Hull in the city of Boston, and the writer of this article has now (1887) in preparation a memoir of the naval hero and a history of the U. S. frigate "Constitution."—Isaac's nephew, **Joseph Bartine**, naval officer, b. in Westchester, N. Y., 26 April, 1802. He was appointed midshipman from Connecticut in 1813, lieutenant in 1835, commander in 1841, captain in 1855, commodore in 1862, and on 16 July of that year was retired. He commanded the sloop "Warren" in the Pacific squadron in 1843–'7, cut out the Mexican gun-brig "Malekadhel" off Mazatlan, and was in command of the northern district of California for a short time previous to the close of the Mexican war. In 1856–'9 he commanded the frigate "St. Lawrence," of the Brazil squadron, Paraguay expedition, and from May till September, 1861, the "Savannah," of the coast blockade. From 1862 till 1864 he superintended the building of gun-boats at St. Louis, commanded at the Philadelphia navy-yard in 1866, was president of the examining board at Philadelphia in 1867, and lighthouse-inspector for the 1st district, with headquarters at Portland, Me., in 1869. His present residence (1887) is Philadelphia.

HUMBERT, Jean Joseph Amable, French soldier, b. in Rouvray, Lorraine, 25 Nov., 1755; d. in New Orleans, La., in February, 1823. He was a merchant at the time of the French revolution of 1789, when he left his business to enlist in the army. His gallantry on the field caused his promotion to major-general on 9 April, 1794, and lieutenant-general in 1798, when he was placed in command of the French army that was sent to Ireland, but was compelled to surrender to Lord Cornwallis. In 1802 Gen. Humbert commanded a division of the army that was sent by Napoleon to Santo Domingo under Gen. Leclerc, and was appointed governor of Port au Prince. He was subsequently exiled to Brittany for his republican convictions, and afterward went to the United States to escape imprisonment. He settled in New Orleans, where he maintained himself by teaching. In 1814 the revolutionists sought the aid of Gen. Humbert, and he collected in New Orleans an army of about 1,000 men of different nationalities, with which he went to Mexico. The Indian chief Toledo sent him some of his warriors, and under their guidance he reached El Puente del Rey, between Jalapa and Vera Cruz. The revolutionists had been defeated before his arrival, and, after gaining several partial advantages over the Spanish forces, he disbanded his army, and in the spring of 1817 returned to New Orleans, where he taught in a French college till his death.

HUMFREY, John, colonist, b. in Dorchester, England, about 1600; d. in his native land in 1661. He was a lawyer of reputation and wealth, and was one of the six original purchasers of Massachusetts, 19 March, 1628. He was treasurer of the Plymouth company, and influential in promoting the settlement of the colony. At the second meeting of the Massachusetts company in England he was chosen deputy governor, and came to New

England, in 1634, with his wife, Lady Susan, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and a family of six children, and settled in Swampscott. He was an assistant from 1632 till 1641, and first major-general of the colony in 1641. He laid out the bounds of the town of Ipswich with Capt. Nathaniel Turner and John Cogswell in 1636. On 26 Oct., 1641, he returned to England.

HUMMING-BIRD, Indian chief, b. in Tennessee in 1742; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 23 Dec., 1827. He was friendly with the settlers, and their ally in many difficulties with the Indians. In the campaigns of Gen. Anthony Wayne and Gen. Charles Scott in 1794 against the northwestern tribes, he led a company of sixty friendly warriors, and also distinguished himself in the war against the Creeks and the British. His commission and a silver medal that he received from Gen. Washington were, by his request, buried with him.

HUMPHREY, Elizabeth B., artist, b. in Hopedale, Mass., about 1850. She was a pupil at the Cooper school of design, of Worthington Whittredge, and Dr. William Rimmer, and her professional life has been devoted chiefly to designing illustrations. She made some excellent sketches and paintings during a trip to California. In 1882 Miss Humphrey was awarded two prizes in the competitive exhibition of L. Prang and Co. Her illustrations include landscapes, still-life, and figures.

HUMPHREY, Heman, clergyman, b. in West Simsbury, Conn., 26 March, 1779; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 3 April, 1861. He taught to enable him to attend college, and was graduated at Yale in 1805. After studying theology under Timothy Dwight, he was pastor of the Congregational church at Fairfield, Conn., in 1807–'17, in Pittsfield in 1817–'23, and president of Amherst in 1823–'45. Taking charge of that institution in its infancy, he contributed largely to its growth and prosperity, and impressed upon it much of his own character. He was one of the pioneers of the temperance reform in 1810, preached six sermons on intemperance, and in 1813 drew up a report to the Fairfield association of ministers, which is believed to be the first temperance tract that was published in the United States. Among the most celebrated of his tracts on this subject is his "Parallel between Intemperance and the Slave-Trade," which was also a formidable indictment of slavery. For fifty years he was a constant contributor to periodicals and literary journals. Middlebury gave him the degree of D. D. in 1823. He published "Essays on the Sabbath" (New York, 1830); "Tour in France, Great Britain, and Belgium" (1838); "Domestic Education" (Amherst, 1840); "Letters to a Son in the Ministry" (New York, 1842); "Life and Writings of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske" (1850); "Life and Writings of Thomas S. Gallaudet" (1857); and "Sketches and History of Revivals" (1859).—His son, **Edward Porter,** clergyman, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 28 Jan., 1809, was graduated at Amherst in 1828, and at the Andover theological seminary in 1833. He was tutor in Amherst in 1832–'3, ordained to the ministry in 1834, and for the next two years was pastor in Jefferson, Ind., and was called to the 2d Presbyterian church in Louisville, Ky., in 1836. He resigned this charge in 1853 to become professor of ecclesiastical history in the Presbyterian theological seminary in Danville, Ky., and remained there till 1866, when he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Louisville. Since 1879 he has been pastor emeritus. In 1861 he was associate editor of the "Danville Review."—Another son, **James,** lawyer, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 9 Oct., 1811; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 June, 1866, was graduated at Amherst in 1831, studied law, and practised in Louisville, Ky., and afterward in New York city. He removed to Brooklyn in 1848, was corporation counsel in 1850–'1, and in 1858 was elected to congress as a Republican. He served as a member of the committee on foreign affairs and the select committee on the seceding states. He was defeated for congress in 1860 and in 1862, but was re-elected in 1864, and was chairman of the committee on expenditures in the naval department.

HUMPHREY, Herman Loin, congressman, b. in Candor, Tioga co., N. Y., 14 March, 1830. He was educated in the public schools, and at sixteen became a merchant's clerk in Ithaca, N. Y. After several years in business he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and the next year removed to Hudson, Wis., where he practised his profession, and soon afterward became district attorney for Saint Croix county. He was appointed county judge to fill a vacancy in 1860, elected to the full term the next year, was state senator in 1862, and a strong advocate of the administration of President Lincoln. He was judge of the 8th judicial district of Wisconsin in 1866–'77, and resigned to take his seat in congress as a Republican, serving from October, 1877, till 1883. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature.

HUMPHREY, James, printer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1747; d. there, 10 Feb., 1810. After receiving a liberal education he studied medicine, but afterward learned the printing business with William Bradford, and in January, 1775, began the publication of the "Ledger, or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser." He held for a time the office of clerk to the orphans' court of Philadelphia, and, when called upon to take up arms in defence of the colony, declined to do so, pleading the obligation of his oath of allegiance to the crown, which he had taken to qualify himself for this office. He came to be regarded a Tory, and his paper was denounced. In November, 1776, its publication was suspended until the British occupied the city, when, on 10 Oct., 1777, it again appeared, this time with the royal arms at its head. When the British evacuated the city, Humphrey made his exit, and, after remaining in New York for a short time, sailed for England, and thence to Nova Scotia, where he opened a printing-house and issued the "Nova Scotia Packet." This enterprise not proving a success, he sold the paper, and, after engaging in mercantile business until 1797, established a publishing-house in Philadelphia.

HUMPHREYS, David, poet, b. in Derby, Conn., in July, 1752; d. in New Haven, Conn., 21 Feb., 1818. He was the son of the Rev. Daniel Humphreys, a Congregational clergyman. After graduation at Yale in 1771, he entered the army under Gen. Samuel H. Parsons at the beginning of the Revolution with the rank of captain. He was attached to the staff of Gen. Putnam in 1778, and in 1780 was appointed aide-de-camp to Washington, which place he retained until the close of hostilities. At the siege of Yorktown he particularly distinguished himself, and was voted an elegant sword by congress for his gallantry. While in the army he wrote, with Joel Barlow and Timothy Dwight, stirring lyrics that were designed to stimulate and encourage the ranks. On the disbanding of the troops, Col. Humphreys accompanied Washington to Mount Vernon, and remained a member of his family for nearly a year. It was owing to the influence of this patron that he was appointed in 1784 secretary of legation to Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, who were sent

to negotiate treaties of commerce and amity with European powers. He was absent on this mission two years, residing chiefly in Paris and London. Returning in 1786, Humphreys represented his town in the legislature, and joined with the "Hartford Wits" in producing the "Anarchiad" and other satiric verse. An edition of these edited by Luther G. Riggs, purporting to be "the first published in book-form," appeared in New Haven in 1861. He was again invited to Mount Vernon, and resided there until the formation of the Federal government, when he accompanied Washington to New York, and remained a member of his family until 1790. In that year he was appointed the first U. S. minister to Portugal, and assumed his duties in 1791. He revisited this country in 1794, at which time he was given the general oversight of Barbary affairs, returned in 1795, and soon afterward married Miss Bulkly, an English lady of fortune. He resided in all seven years at Lisbon, and was then transferred to the court at Madrid as minister plenipotentiary, where he remained until he was succeeded by Charles C. Pinckney in 1802. At the beginning of the war of 1812, Connecticut appointed him to the chief command of the two regiments that were organized under the name of the "Veteran Volunteers," with the rank of brigadier-general. At the close of the war he retired to private life. On his return from Spain he had imported 100 merino sheep, and for some time he engaged in the manufacture of woollens. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1802, and from Dartmouth in 1804, and was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London. Col. Humphreys wrote much in verse, beginning while in college. One of his poems, "An Address to the Armies of the United States" (1782), passed through several editions in this country and in England, and was translated into French. His others include one on "The Happiness of America," "The Widow of Malabae," a tragedy, translated from the French of La Pierre, and "Poem on Agriculture." His "Miscellaneous Works" (New York, 1790 and 1804) were dedicated to the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who had been the poet's friend during his residence in France.

D. Humphreys

HUMPHREYS, Edward Rupert, educator, b. in England, 1 March, 1820. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, studied medicine, and in 1844 was appointed to the directorship of education in Prince Edward island. He became head classical master of the Merchiston Castle academy, near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1848, and in 1849 was elected to a fellowship in the Educational institute of Scotland. In 1852 he was appointed head master of the ancient grammar-school of Cheltenham, where he remained until 1859, and erected new buildings at his own expense. In 1854 he was made president of the College of preceptors, London, which office he resigned in 1859. Subsequently he came to this country, settling in Boston, Mass., where he has been assistant editor of the "Boston Post," and principal of the Boston collegiate school. He received the degree of LL. D. from King's university and King's college, Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1850. From 1861 till 1868 he contributed a series of articles to Moore's "Masonic Magazine," on the alleviation of war's necessary sufferings, which had much influence among Masonic soldiers. In addition to various educational works and text-books, he is the author of "Lessons on the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (Boston, 1860); and essays on the "Education of Military Officers" (1862), on the "Higher Education of Europe and America," and "America, Past, Present, and Prospective" (1870).

HUMPHREYS, Hector, clergyman, b. in Canton, Conn., 8 June, 1797; d. in Annapolis, Md., 25 June, 1857. After his graduation at Yale in 1818, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was tutor in Trinity college from 1824 till 1826, professor of ancient languages from that time till 1830, and librarian from 1828 till 1830. From 1831 till his death he was president of St. John's college, Annapolis, and was also professor of history and philosophy. He received the degree of D. D. from Trinity in 1833.

HUMPHREYS, Joshua, ship-builder, b. in Haverford, Delaware co., Pa., 17 June, 1751; d. there 12 Jan., 1838. His grandfather, Daniel Humphreys, came from Wales to Pennsylvania, and settled in Haverford in 1682, buying a large tract of land, where they erected Quaker meeting-houses, which still remain in possession of the family. Joshua was apprenticed at an early age to a ship-carpenter in Philadelphia. Before the completion of his apprenticeship his instructor died, and he was placed in charge of the establishment. Here he was soon regarded as the first naval architect in the country, and after the adoption of the constitution of the United States, when it became necessary to organize a navy, he was consulted officially. His views, which were communicated to Robert Morris on 6 Jan., 1793, and subsequently to Gen. Henry Knox, the secretary of war, were adopted. He was the first naval constructor in the United States, and has been called the father of the American navy. His main idea was that the ships should be heavier in tonnage and artillery than their rates would seem to authorize. They were capable of enduring heavy battering, and inflicting severe injuries in a short space of time. Owing to their heavy armament the British called them "74's in disguise." His ships were "The Constitution," "The Chesapeake," "The Congress," "The Constellation," "The President," and "The United States," which last was built under his immediate direction in his own ship-yard.—His brother, **Charles,** member of the Continental congress, b. in Haverford, Pa., in 1712; d. there, 11 March, 1786. For many years he was successfully engaged in milling, and was respected for his integrity of character. He was a member of the provincial assembly in 1764 and 1775, and of the general congress in 1775–'6; but, although he opposed the oppressive measures of Great Britain, voted against the Declaration of Independence. His home, known as the "Mansion House," was occupied by Lord Cornwallis on his return to Philadelphia from his reconnoitre to Watson's ford, on the Schuykill.—Joshua's son, **Clement,** b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Jan., 1777; d. at sea in 1803, was made the bearer of dispatches to France during John Adams's administration. Subsequently he engaged in the East India trade, and was lost at sea between Batavia and Bombay, for the ship

"India," of which he was supercargo, was not heard of after 1 Aug., 1803.—Another son, **Samuel,** b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Nov., 1778; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 16 Aug., 1846, was sent to Georgia by the government at the age of eighteen to make contracts for supplying live-oak for a navy. In 1815 he was appointed chief contractor of the U. S. navy, which post he held until his death. In 1824 the Emperor Alexander of Russia requested him to construct a navy for Russia, offering him a yearly salary of $60,000. This was refused by Mr. Humphreys, who replied: "I do not know that I possess the merits attributed to me, but, be they great or small, I owe them all to the flag of my country."—Samuel's son, **Andrew Atkinson,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Nov., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Dec., 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, assigned to the 2d artillery, and served at the academy, on garrison duty, in special work, and in the Florida campaign of 1835. In September, 1836, he resigned, and was employed as a civil engineer by the U. S. government on the plans of Brandywine Shoal lighthouse and Crow Shoal breakwater, under Major Hartman Bache. On 7 July, 1838, he was reappointed in the U. S. army, with the rank of 1st lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, and served in charge of works for the improvement of various harbors, and in Washington in 1842–'9 as assistant in charge of the coast-survey office. Meanwhile, in May, 1848, he was promoted captain, and subsequently was engaged in a topographical and hydrographical survey of the delta of the Mississippi river, with a view of determining the most practicable plans for securing it from inundation and for deepening its channel at the mouth. He was compelled by illness to relinquish the charge of this work in 1851, and went to Europe, where he examined the river deltas of the continent, studying the means that were employed abroad for protection against inundation. On his return in 1854 he was given charge of the office duties in Washington that were connected with the explorations and surveys for railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific. In 1857 he resumed his work on the survey of the Mississippi delta, and published in conjunction with Lieut. Henry L. Abbot a "Report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River" (Philadelphia, 1861). He was made major in August, 1861, and after the beginning of the civil war was assigned to duty on Gen. McClellan's staff. During the campaign on the Virginia peninsula he was chief topographical engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 28 April, 1862. In September, 1862, Gen. Humphreys was given command of a division of new troops in the 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac, with which he led in the Maryland campaign. He was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was posted on the extreme left of the army, and meanwhile he received the brevet of colonel and was made lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers. He was then transferred to the command of the 2d division in the 3d corps, with which he served in the battle of Gettysburg under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, where he was promoted major-general in the volunteer army. On 8 July, 1863, he became chief of staff to Gen. Meade, and he continued to fill that place till November, 1864. He was then given command of the 2d corps, which was engaged under his direction at the siege of Petersburg, the actions at Hatcher's Run, and the subsequent operations, ending with Lee's surrender. Gen. Humphreys received the brevet of major-general in the U. S. army for services at Sailor's Creek, and, after the march to Washington, was placed in command of the district of Pennsylvania. From December, 1865, till August, 1866, he was in charge of the Mississippi levees, where he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was then made brigadier-general and given command of the corps of engineers, the highest scientific appointment in the U. S. army, with charge of the engineer bureau in Washington. This office he held until 30 June, 1879, when he was retired at his own request, serving during three years on many commissions, including that to examine into canal routes across the isthmus connecting North and South America, and also on the lighthouse board. Gen. Humphreys was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1857, a member of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1863, and was one of the incorporating members of the National academy of sciences in the last-named year. He also held honorary memberships in foreign scientific societies, and received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1868. His literary labors included several reports to the government concerning the engineering work on the Mississippi and on railroad routes across the continent, and he contributed biographical material concerning Joshua Humphreys to Jas. Grant Wilson's "History of the Frigate Constitution." He also published "The Virginia Campaigns of 1864 and 1865" (New York, 1882), and "From Gettysburg to the Rapidan" (1882).

A. A. Humphreys.

HUMPHREYS, Milton Wylie, educator, b. in Greenbrier, W. Va., 15 Sept., 1844. He entered Washington college, Va. (now Washington and Lee university), but left at the age of seventeen to enlist in the Confederate army. He was a gunner in Bryan's battery, and was noted for his skill as a marksman, making a practical study of the problem of a projectile moving in a resisting medium, and having his mathematical books thrice thrown out of the limber-box into the rain by his superior officers. After the war he re-entered Washington college, was made tutor of Latin, assistant professor of Greek and Latin, and adjunct professor of ancient languages, and received the degrees of M. A. in 1869 from Washington and Lee university, and Ph. D. in 1874 from Leipsic university. He was called to the chair of Greek in Vanderbilt university at its opening in 1875, and to that of ancient languages in the University of Texas at its opening in 1883. Vanderbilt university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1883. He has published numerous papers in the "Transactions of the American Philological Association," of which he was president in 1882, and editions of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, the "Antigone" and "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, and the second book of Thucydides. He is editor for the United States and Canada of the "Revue des Revues," and correspondent of the "Philologische Wochenschrift."

HUMPHREYS, Thomas Basil, Canadian politician, b. in Liverpool, England, in 1840. He was educated in his native city, emigrated to British Columbia, and sat in its legislature before the union with Canada. He was appointed a member of the executive council and minister of finance and agriculture in February, 1876, but resigned in July of that year, and, on the resignation of the Elliott administration in 1878, he was appointed provincial secretary. He represented Lillooet in the provincial parliament from 1871 till 1875, when he was elected for Victoria.

HUMPTON, Richard, soldier, b. in Yorkshire, England, about 1733; d. in Chester county, Pa., 21 Dec., 1804. He was a captain in the British army, and was in the attack on St. Malo. While stationed in the West Indies, he resigned his commission, came to Pennsylvania, and settled on one of the upper branches of the Susquehanna. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the "flying camp," 16 July, 1776, and was afterward transferred to the colonelcy of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, took part in the battle of Brandywine, and at the close of the war was colonel of the 2d regiment. After peace was declared he settled on a farm, and was appointed adjutant-general of militia, which post he held till his death.

HUN, Edward Reynolds, physician, b. in Albany, N. Y., 17 April, 1842; d. in Stamford, Conn., 14 March, 1880. He was graduated at Harvard in 1863, studied in Albany medical college, received his diploma from the medical department of Columbia in 1866. Subsequently he studied in Paris and London, and settled in practice in Albany. Dr. Hun was a member of numerous medical societies, physician to several hospitals, and special pathologist to the New York state lunatic asylum at Utica. He translated C. Bouchard's "Secondary Degenerations of the Spinal Cord" (Utica, 1869), and contributed numerous articles to medical journals, which include "Trichina Spiralis" (1869); "Pulse of the Insane" (1870); and "Hæmatoma Auris" (1870).

HUNGERFORD, John Pratt, soldier, b. in Leeds, Westmoreland co., Va., in 1760; d. in Twiford, Westmoreland co., Va., 21 Dec., 1833. He was an officer in the Revolution, and served for several sessions in the Virginia house of delegates. In 1811 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, but served only a month, his election being successfully contested by John Taliaferro. Hungerford was elected to the next congress, and served from 1813 till 1817. He was in the war of 1812–'14, became brigadier-general of militia on the Potomac, and was at one time encamped with his forces on Arlington heights. He also commanded in support of Com. David Porter's artillery in September, 1814, at White House, on Pamunky river, Va.

HUNGERFORD, William, lawyer, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 22 Nov., 1786; d. in Hartford, Conn., 15 Jan., 1873. He was graduated at Yale in 1809, and studied law with Roger and Matthew Griswold in Lyme. He was admitted to the bar in New London in 1812, and practised in Hadlyme till 1819, when he removed to Hartford, attaining high rank in his profession. He represented East Haddam in the legislature, after his removal to Hartford was several times a delegate from that city, and was a member of the constitutional convention of Connecticut in 1818. He was a Federalist, a Whig, and in later years a Republican. Mr. Hungerford withdrew from general practice in 1860, but continued the management of his large property until a few months before his death. Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1856.

HUNNÉUS, George, Chilian statesman, b. in Santiago, 30 Aug., 1831. He was graduated at the university of his native city in 1855, and in 1856 was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political science. In 1858 he was elected to congress for the province of Cauquenes, and was known as one of the most elegant orators in defence of liberal principles. Next year he was elected president of the lower house, and became prominent as a leader of the opposition against the conservative government, for which reason he was banished by President Montt. He came to the United States, together with his companion in exile, Vicuña Mackenna, and studied the institutions of the republic. At the close of Montt's presidential term, in 1861, Hunnéus returned to Chili, was elected to congress, and became speaker. The new president, José Joaquin Peréz, desiring to form an independent ministry from moderate members of both political parties, called Hunnéus as secretary of public instruction and justice, and as such he introduced great improvements in both branches, and greatly augmented the number of public schools. In 1865 he was elected to the senate, and contributed to the termination of the war between Spain and the Pacific republics. In 1870 he was secretary of the interior, and was specially commissioned by the government to sign a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Austro-Hungarian envoy, Rear-Admiral Baron A. de Petz. In 1872 he was president of the senate, and in 1873 was given by President Errázuriz the portfolio of the treasury, and in 1874 he became secretary of foreign affairs, at the same time occupying professorships in the university. Since the resignation of President Errázuriz in 1876, Hunnéus has continued to take an active part in politics as senator, and during the war against Peru and Bolivia he was a member of the government council for the direction of the war. He was also appointed rector of the University of Santiago in the place of the famous scientist Domeyko. Hunnéus, besides numerous educational works and political pamphlets, has written "Historia política de Chile" (Santiago, 1862); "La administración Montt" (1863); "Historia de la guerra con España" (1866); and "Historia de la guerra del Pacífico" (1883).

HUNT, Benjamin Faneuil, lawyer, b. in Watertown, Mass., 20 Feb., 1792; d. in New York city, 5 Dec., 1857. He was graduated at Harvard in 1810, removed to South Carolina on account of the delicacy of his health, studied law in Charleston, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1818 he was elected to the state house of representatives, and was repeatedly re-elected until the nullification crisis, when he adhered to the principles of the unpopular minority, and, while many abandoned the cause from interested motives, he remained one of the main props of the Union party in South Carolina in 1830–'4. His name is connected with the history of the nullification period by the case of the state against Hunt, in which the question was decided in May, 1834, that the new oath of allegiance, called the "test-oath," that was required by the act of 1833, was unconstitutional. After the animosities springing from the political conflict had passed away, Col. Hunt, as he was called from his rank in the militia, was again sent to the legislature, and was an active member of the house for many years. He had an extensive practice at the bar, and was noted for his eloquence, and for the ingenuity and pertinacity with which he contested the cases that were confided to him.

HUNT, Charles Sedgwick, journalist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 7 April, 1842; d. in New York

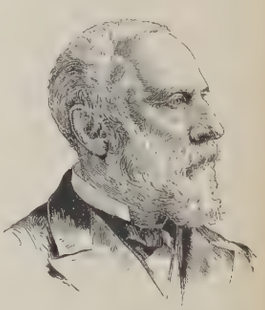
city, 15 Oct., 1876. He entered the naval academy at Annapolis in 1855, but left in 1857, and became a student at Phillips Andover academy. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the navy, and became acting master on the war-sloop "Juniata," but resigned his commission toward the close of the war, and entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1868. He then became a reporter on the New York "Tribune." For a time he was financial editor of the New York "Standard," and from 1871 to 1873 was Albany correspondent of the "Tribune," and was instrumental in exposing political corruption. In 1873 he became an editorial writer on the "Tribune," writing chiefly upon topics of finance and political economy. He was also associated with John F. Cleveland in the preparation of the "Tribune Almanac." Early in 1876 he joined the editorial staff of the New York "Times," where he continued until his death.

HUNT, Ezra Mundy, physician, b. in Middlesex county, N. J., 4 Jan., 1830. He was graduated at Princeton in 1849, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1852. He began practice at Metuchen, lectured on materia medica in the Vermont medical college in 1854, and was elected professor of chemistry there in 1855, but declined. He joined the volunteer army as regimental surgeon in 1862, and in 1863 was placed in charge of a hospital in Baltimore, Md. He has been president of the American public health association, and has contributed papers to eight volumes of "Public Health." Since 1876 he has been secretary of the New Jersey board of health, preparing all its reports, and since 1881 has conducted the sanitary department in the New York "Independent." He was a delegate to the International medical congresses at London (1881) and Copenhagen (1884). His residence is in Trenton, N. J. He is instructor in hygiene in the State normal school. In 1883 he received the degree of Sc. D. from Princeton. He is the author of "Patients' and Physicians' Aid" (New York, 1859); "Physicians' Counsels" (Philadelphia, 1859); "Alcohol as a Food and Medicine" (New York, 1877); and "Principles of Hygiene, together with the Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology" (New York, 1887); also of works on religious subjects, especially "Grace Culture" (Philadelphia, 1865) and "Bible Notes for Daily Readers" (New York, 1870).

HUNT, Freeman, publisher, b. in Quincy, Mass., 21 March, 1804; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 March, 1858. He entered the office of the Boston "Evening Gazette" at the age of twelve, learned the trade of printing, and while connected with the Boston "Traveller" obtained promotion by sending to the editor articles evincing journalistic talent. Soon after his apprenticeship was over he established "The Ladies' Magazine," with Sarah J. Hale as editor, which was very successful. He sold this, and renewed the publication of the "Penny Magazine," which proved profitable, but which he abandoned to become managing director of the Bewick company, an association of authors, artists, printers, and bookbinders. While connected with this society, he founded and became editor of the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge." He also published in Boston the "Juvenile Miscellany." In 1831 he removed to New York and established "The Traveller," a weekly paper. In 1837 he projected "The Merchants' Magazine," the first number of which was issued in July, 1839. In 1845 he published the first volume of the "Library of Commerce." "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine" was conducted by its founder to the end of the thirty-eighth volume, and after his death was continued as an independent publication till 1870, sixty-three volumes having been issued, when it was converted into a weekly, and merged in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle." The statistical and other information collected in this magazine was valuable, trustworthy, and useful, not only to merchants, but to all persons concerned in practical affairs. Mr. Hunt's publications in book-form include "Anecdotes and Sketches of Female Character" (Boston, 1830); "American Anecdotes, Original and Selected, by an American" (2 vols., 1830); "Comprehensive Atlas" (New York, 1834); "Letters about the Hudson River and its Vicinity," which had appeared in "The Traveller" (1836; 3d ed., enlarged, 1837); "Lives of American Merchants" (2 vols., 1856–'7); and "Wealth and Worth, a Collection of Morals, Maxims, and Miscellanies for Merchants" (New York, 1858).

HUNT, Harriot Kezia, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1805; d. there, 2 Jan., 1875. She was a teacher in 1827, studied medicine under Dr. Valentine Mott in 1833, and opened an office in 1835, being probably the earliest female practitioner in the United States. In 1843 she founded in Charlestown, Mass., a ladies' physiological society, which had fifty members. She applied for admission to the Harvard medical lectures in 1847, but was refused. In 1853 the Woman's medical college of Philadelphia conferred on her the degree of M. D. She was a noted lecturer on woman suffrage, sanitary reform, and other subjects. In paying taxes on her real estate she filed annually, for twenty-five years, a protest against taxation without representation. She published "Glances and Glimpses, or Fifty Years' Social, including Twenty Years' Professional Life" (Boston, 1856).

HUNT, Henry Jackson, soldier, b. in Detroit, Mich., 14 Sept., 1819. His grandfather, Thomas (1754–1809), served in the Revolution, and at the time of his death was colonel of the 1st infantry; and his father, Samuel W., lieutenant in the 3d infantry, died in September, 1829. Henry accompanied his father on the expedition that established Fort Leavenworth in 1827, and, after attending school in Missouri, entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1839. He served in the 2d artillery on the frontier during the Canada border disturbances of that year, in garrisons at Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and on recruiting service till 18 June, 1846, when he was promoted to 1st lieutenant. During the Mexican war he was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and major at Chapultepec, and he was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Molino del Rey, where he was twice wounded, and at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was then on frontier duty till the civil war, with the exception of service in 1856–'7 and 1858–'60 on a board to revise the system of light-artillery tactics. He had become captain, 28 Sept., 1852, was promoted to major, 14 May, 1861, and commanded the artillery on the extreme left in the battle of Bull Run. He



Henry J. Hunt

was chief of artillery in the defences of Washington from July to September, 1861, and on 28 Sept. became aide to Gen. McClellan with the rank of colonel. In 1861–'2 he was president of a board to test rifled field-guns and projectiles, and organized the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, commanding it in the peninsular campaign of 1862. In September, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and became chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac, holding the office till the close of the war, and taking an active part in all the battles that were fought by that army in 1862–'5. He was brevetted colonel, 3 July, 1863, for his services at Gettysburg, major-general of volunteers, 6 July, 1864, for "faithful and highly meritorious services" in the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, brigadier-general in the regular army for his services in the campaign ending with Lee's surrender, and major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for services during the war. He was president of the permanent artillery board in 1866, and then commanded various forts, being promoted to colonel of the 5th artillery, 4 April, 1869. He was retired from active service, 14 Sept., 1883, and is now (1887) governor of the Soldiers' home, Washington, D. C. Gen. Hunt has published "Instruction for Field Artillery" (Philadelphia, 1860), and is the author of various papers on artillery, projectiles, and army organization. In 1886 he contributed to the "Century" three articles on the battle of Gettysburg. —His brother, **Lewis Cass,** soldier, b. in Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., 23 Feb., 1824; d. in Fort Union, New Mexico, 6 Sept., 1886, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1847, and assigned to the infantry. He became captain, 23 May, 1855, and served on the Pacific coast till the civil war. He was stationed in Washington territory in 1859, when Gen. Harney occupied San Juan island in Puget sound, which was then claimed by Great Britain, and, when a joint occupation of the island by British and U. S. forces was arranged by Gen. Scott, was chosen to command the American detachment. After serving in the first part of the peninsular campaign of 1862, he became on 21 May of that year colonel of the 92d New York regiment, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov., 1862, and in the winter of 1862–'3 served in North Carolina, receiving the brevet of colonel for gallantry at Kinston. He was made major in the 14th infantry, 8 June, 1863, had charge of the draft rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., in 1863–'4, and, after special duty in Missouri and Kansas, commanded the defences of New York harbor in 1864–'6. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, 13 March, 1865, for his services in the war, and afterward commanded various posts, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the 20th infantry, 29 March, 1868. He was transferred to the 4th infantry on 25 Feb., 1881, and promoted to colonel of the 14th infantry on 19 May.

HUNT, Isaac, lawyer, b. in Barbadoes, W. I., in 1751; d. in London, England, in 1809. He was the son of the Rev. Isaac Hunt, rector of St. Michael's, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and the father of Leigh Hunt, the poet. He was sent to Philadelphia to be educated, and in 1763 was graduated at the college in that city (now University of Pennsylvania). He read law, was admitted to the bar in 1765, and engaged in practice. In 1765 he applied to the college for his degree as master of arts, which was refused him by the trustees on technical grounds. He renewed his application the next year, but was refused on the ground of his being the "author and publisher of several scurrilous and scandalous pieces," among which were "A Letter from a Gentleman in Transylvania to his Friend in America" (1764), "A Humble Attempt at Scurrility," and "The Substance of an Exercise had this Morning in Scurrility Hall" (1765). All of these had been published anonymously. The trustees finally, in 1771, conferred the degree. At the beginning of the Revolution he became an active loyalist, and was at one time mobbed for pointing out to the owner of a book-store a volume of reports of trials for high treason as a proper book for John Adams to read. He also wrote pamphlets in support of the crown, which led to his arrest and imprisonment, but he bribed the sentinel of the prison, and made his escape to Barbadoes and thence to England. He was soon afterward ordained to the ministry by Dr. Lowth, then bishop of London, and preached for a time in Bentinck chapel, Paddington. The Duke of Chandos heard him at Southgate, and was so pleased with his preaching that he invited him to become tutor to his nephew, Mr. Leigh, which the preacher did, and remained in the duke's family for several years. During this time Col. John Trumbull, son of Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, went to London to pursue his studies in art under Benjamin West. He was suspected by the government to be a spy, and was arrested and thrown into prison. Hunt, in conjunction with West, was chiefly instrumental in securing his release. Some years before Hunt's death he became a Unitarian. Besides the publications named, Hunt was the author of "The Political Family, or a Discourse pointing out the Reciprocal Advantages which flow from an Uninterrupted Union between Great Britain and her American Colonies" (Philadelphia, 1775); and "Right of Englishmen, an Antidote to the Poison of Thomas Paine" (London, 1791). See the "Autobiography of Leigh Hunt" (London, 1870); and also the "Autobiography of John Trumbull" (New York and London, 1841).

HUNT, Jedediah, poet, b. in Candor, Tioga co., N. Y., 28 Dec., 1815. His father, Jedediah, was a captain of New York volunteers at the battle of Lundy's Lane. The son emigrated to Ohio about 1840, and became a merchant in Chilo, Clermont co. He contributed lyric poems and prose articles to "Graham's Magazine," to the New York "Home Journal," and to the "Genius of the West" and other western journals, and published "The Cottage Maid, a Tale in Rhyme" (Cincinnati, 1847).

HUNT, John Wesley, physician, b. in Groveland, Livingston co., N. Y., 10 Oct., 1834. He was educated at the Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N. Y., and graduated at the University medical college, New York city, in 1859. He served on the house surgical staff in Bellevue hospital, New York city, and began practice in Jersey City, N. J. In May, 1861, he was commissioned as surgeon of a New York regiment, and served at Fortress Monroe, where he was remarkably successful in treating the disease that became known as Chickahominy fever. In May, 1862, he was made brigade-surgeon of volunteers, and placed in charge of the Mill Creek hospital, near Fortress Monroe. There he demonstrated the practicability of thoroughly ventilating a large building crowded with wounded men. In August, 1862, he was attacked with fever, and returned to the north. He resigned from the army, and after months of illness resumed his practice. He was one of the organizers of the Jersey City charity hospital, and first president of its medical board. He has read papers before the Hudson County medical society, and contributed to the "Transactions" of the New Jersey medical society.

HUNT, Robert Woolston, metallurgist, b. in Fallsington, Bucks co., Pa., 9 Dec., 1838. He received his early education in Covington, Ky., and then studied analytical chemistry with James C. Booth and Thomas H. Garrett in Philadelphia, Pa. During the civil war he was commandant of Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, with the rank of captain. Meanwhile he had become associated with the Cambria iron company as chemist, and in July, 1860, established the first analytical laboratory connected with any iron or steel works in the United States. Subsequently he assisted George Fritz in constructing the Bessemer steel works of the Cambria company, and after 1868 was superintendent of that department, also having charge during 1865–'6 of the experimental steel works in Wyandotte, Mich. He was called to the charge of the Bessemer steel works of John A. Griswold and Co., in Troy, N. Y., in 1873; was made general superintendent of the Albany and Rensselaer iron and steel company in 1875; and in 1885 of its successor, the Troy steel and iron company. The works of the various Troy companies with which he has been connected have been rebuilt and extended under his supervision. Mr. Hunt has obtained patents for improvements in bottom casting of steel ingots, for making special soft Bessemer steel, for a recarburizer for Bessemer steel, also a series relating to automatic tables for rolling-mills, and one for a feeding-in device for the same kind of mills. In 1886 he was elected one of the trustees of the Rensselaer polytechnic institute. Mr. Hunt is a member of the American society of civil engineers, and of the American society of mechanical engineers, and was president of the American institute of mining engineers in 1883–'4. His contributions to literature have consisted of technical papers in the transactions of societies of which he is a member.

HUNT, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Attleboro, Mass., 18 March, 1810; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 July, 1878. He was graduated at Amherst in 1832, taught at Southampton, Mass., and Southampton, L. I., and studied theology in the seminaries at Andover and Princeton, and with the Rev. Dr. Jacob Ide, of West Medway, Mass. He was pastor of a Congregational church in Natick, Mass., from 1839 till 1850, and of the church in Franklin, Mass., from 1850 till 1864. In the latter year he became superintendent of education for the American missionary association, and labored to establish schools among the freedmen. In 1868 he exchanged this office for that of clerk of the U. S. senate committee on military affairs, and in 1873–'5 acted as private secretary to Vice-President Henry Wilson. He assisted Mr. Wilson in writing the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," and completed the work after the latter's death. He also prepared and arranged for publication Mr. Wilson's papers. His published works are "Letters to the Avowed Friends of Missions," "Political Duties of Christians," and "Puritan Hymn and Tune Book." He left unfinished "Religion in Politics."

HUNT, Theodore Whitefield, author, b. in Metuchen, N. J., 19 Feb., 1844. He was graduated at Princeton in 1865, and after teaching and studying in the Union seminary of New York city, entered Princeton theological seminary, where he spent one year, and was graduated in 1869. In 1868–'71 he was tutor in Princeton, and, after spending two years in the University of Berlin, became professor of rhetoric and English literature. In 1880 Lafayette college conferred on him the degree of Ph. D. Prof. Hunt has contributed to reviews and periodicals, and has published "Caedmon's Exodus and Daniel" (Boston, 1883); "Principles of Written Discourse" (New York, 1884); and "English Prose and Prose Writers" (1887).

HUNT, Thomas, physician, b. in Charleston, S. C., 18 May, 1808; d. in New Orleans, La., 30 March, 1867. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1829, began to practise in Charleston, and in 1832–'6 won distinction by his successful treatment of cholera. He then removed to New Orleans, where he was a founder of the University of Louisiana, and its first professor of anatomy. Dr. Hunt was house-surgeon to the Charity hospital, president of the Physico-medical society of New Orleans, and in 1866 of the University of Louisiana. He was a contributor to the medical journals, and wrote on yellow fever, in the treatment of which he was especially successful.

HUNT, Thomas Poage, clergyman, b. in Charlotte county, Va., in 1794; d. in Wyoming valley, Pa., 5 Dec., 1876. He was graduated at the Hampden Sidney college in 1813, studied theology, and was licensed to preach in 1824. After officiating in several churches in Virginia and North Carolina, he became a temperance lecturer, and attained a wide reputation. He removed to Philadelphia in 1836, and in 1839 to Wyoming valley, where he afterward resided. He was agent for Lafayette college in 1840–'5. He published "History of Jesse Johnson and his Times," "It will not Injure me," "Death by Measure," "Wedding-Days of Former Times," and "Liquor-Selling, a History of Fraud."

HUNT, Thomas Sterry, scientist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 5 Sept., 1826. He received his early education in his native town, and there began the study of medicine, but soon abandoned it for that of chemistry, which he followed in New Haven under the younger Silliman. Meanwhile he also acted as assistant in chemistry to the elder Silliman in the Yale laboratory, and, after spending two years in New Haven, he was offered the appointment of chemical assistant in the newly established school of agricultural chemistry in Edinburgh, Scotland, which he declined in order to accept that of chemist and mineralogist to the geological survey of Canada, under Sir William E. Logan. He continued in this office until 1872, and also held the chair of chemistry in Laval university, delivering his lectures in French, from 1856 till 1862, and a similar professorship from 1862 till 1868 at McGill university. In 1872 he became professor of geology in the Massachusetts institute of technology, succeeding William B. Rogers, holding that chair until 1878, and since that time has held no official appointment. Early in his career he became known by a series of papers on theoretical chemistry, which appeared in Silliman's "American Journal of Science" from 1848 till 1851. Hunt developed a system of organic chemistry that was essentially his own, in which all chemical compounds were shown to be formed on simple types represented by one or more molecules of water or hydrogen. An account of the development of this subject will be found in his paper read at the centennial of chemistry that was

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held in Northumberland, Pa., August, 1874, entitled "A Century's Progress in Chemical Theory." His researches on the equivalent volumes of liquids and solids were a remarkable anticipation of those of Dumas, while in his inquiries into the polymerism of mineral species he has opened a new field for mineralogy, as set forth in his paper on the "Objects and Method of Mineralogy"; but these philosophical studies have been only incidental to his labors in chemical mineralogy and chemical geology. Hunt's researches into the chemical and mineral composition of rocks have probably been more extended than those of any other contemporary scientist. The names Laurentian and Huronian, applied to the earliest known rocks on this continent, were given by him to the two subdivisions of the Eozoic period. From his long series of investigations of the lime and magnesia salts he was enabled to explain for the first time the true relations of gypsums and dolomites, and to explain their origin by direct deposition. His views on this subject have found a wide recognition among geologists. The phenomena of volcanoes and igneous rocks have been discussed by him from a new point of view, and he has revived and enforced the almost forgotten hypothesis that the source of these is to be found in chemical reactions. He has also sought to harmonize the facts of dynamical geology with the theory of a solid globe. His views on these questions will be found in an essay on "The Chemistry of the Earth" in the report of the Smithsonian institution for 1869, while his conclusions on many points of geology are embodied in his address delivered as retiring president before the American association for the advancement of science at Indianapolis in 1871. He was the first to make known the deposits of phosphates of lime in Canada, and to call attention to its commercial value as a fertilizer. The chemical and geological relations of petroleum have been carefully investigated by him, and he has studied in detail the salt deposits of Ontario. During the later years of his connection with the geological survey of Canada, its administrative details were under his charge. During 1875–'6 he was connected with the geological survey of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he invented a permanent green ink, which has been very extensively used, and gave the name of "greenback" currency to the bills which were printed with it. He is a popular speaker on scientific subjects, and has delivered two courses of lectures before the Lowell institute in Boston. He served on juries at the world's fair in Paris in 1855 and in 1867, being made an officer of the legion of honor on the latter occasion, and was also one of the judges at the world's fair in Philadelphia in 1876. The degree of LL. D. was given to him by McGill in 1857, that of Sc. D. by Laval in 1858, and that of LL. D. by Cambridge, England, in 1881. He is a member of many societies, and, besides having held the presidency of the American association for the advancement of science in 1871, has filled a like office in the American institute of mining engineers in 1877, in the American chemical society in 1880, and in the Royal society of Canada in 1884. In 1876 he organized, in concert with American and European geologists, the International geological congress, and was made secretary at its first meeting, held in Paris in 1878, and vice-president at the meeting held in Bologna, Italy, in 1881. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1873, and in 1859 a fellow of the Royal society of London. His bibliography includes upward of 200 titles of separate papers that have appeared in reports of the geological survey of Canada, the transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicals. He has published in book-form "Chemical and Geological Essays" (Boston, 1874); "Azoic Rocks" (Philadelphia, 1878); "Mineral Physiology and Physiography" (Boston, 1886); "A New Basis for Chemistry" (1887); and has in preparation (1887) "Mineralogy according to a Natural System."

HUNT, Timothy Atwater, naval officer, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1805; d. there, 21 Jan., 1884. He was educated at Yale, entered the navy as midshipman in 1825, became lieutenant in 1836, commander in 1855, captain in 1862, commodore in 1863, and was retired in 1877. He commanded the supply ship "Electra" in the Mexican war, the "Narragansett" at the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, and was then attached to the Pacific squadron. He was ordered home in 1863, and was inspector of ordnance till 1867, when he was assigned to special duty at New London, Conn. From 1870 till his retirement he was on the reserved list, residing in New Haven, Conn.

HUNT, Ward, jurist, b. in Utica, N. Y., 14 June, 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 March, 1886. He was graduated at Union in 1828, studied law in Litchfield, Conn., and practised his profession for many years in Utica, N. Y., where he was mayor in 1844. He was a member of the New York legislature in 1839, but took little interest in politics, and devoted himself to jurisprudence. In 1865 he was elected to the New York court of appeals, and in 1872 he was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. For the next few years he was allotted to the second circuit, including New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. The failure of his health induced congress in 1882 to grant his retirement on a pension. Union and Rutgers colleges gave him the degree of LL. D.

HUNT, Washington, governor of New York, b. in Windham, N. Y., 5 Aug., 1811; d. in New York city, 2 Feb., 1867. He received a common-school education, began to study law at the age of eighteen, and was admitted to the bar in 1834 at Lockport, N. Y., where he began practice. In 1836 he was appointed first judge of Niagara county. He was elected to congress as a Whig in 1842, and twice re-elected, serving from 4 Dec., 1843, to 3 March, 1849. In 1849 he was elected comptroller of the state, and in 1850 was chosen governor, defeating Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate. In 1852 he was again a candidate for the governorship, but was beaten by Seymour. He then retired to his farm near Lockport. In 1856 he was temporary chairman of the Whig national convention, which was the last one ever held. After the dissolution of the party he became a Democrat, and in 1860 was tendered the Democratic nomination for vice-president of the United States, but declined. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1864, and to the National union convention of 1866. Mr. Hunt was prominent in the counsels of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a frequent delegate to its conventions. — His brother, **Edward Bissell,** military engineer, b. in Livingston county, N. Y., 15 June, 1822; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 Oct., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, entered the corps of engineers, was commissioned as 2d lieutenant in December, 1845, and was employed as assistant professor of civil and military engineering at West Point in 1846–'9, afterward in the coast survey, and in the construction of fortifications and lighthouses. He became a captain on 1 July, 1859, while engaged in the construction of defensive works at Key West, and was instrumental in pre-

venting the forts of southern Florida from falling into the hands of the Confederates at the beginning of the civil war. In 1862 he served as chief engineer of the department of the Shenandoah. He was subsequently employed in erecting fortifications on Long Island sound, and in April, 1862, was detailed to perfect and construct a battery for firing under water, which was invented by him, and which he called the "sea miner." He was promoted major on 3 March, 1863. While making experiments with his submarine battery, he was suffocated by the escaping gases, and killed by falling into the hold of the vessel. He married a daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske. (See JACKSON, HELEN MARIA FISKE.) He contributed papers to the "Transactions" of the American association for the advancement of science, and to several literary and scientific periodicals.

HUNT, William, surgeon, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Sept., 1825. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied medicine, and graduated in 1849. He has since devoted himself largely to surgery, in the practice of which he has attained eminence. He has been demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and surgeon of the Episcopal and Wills hospitals, and is now (1887) surgeon of the Orthopedic and Pennsylvania hospitals. He is a fellow of the College of physicians and a member of numerous other medical organizations. Dr. Hunt is joint author of "Surgery in the Pennsylvania Hospital, being an Epitome of the Hospital since 1756" (Philadelphia, 1880).

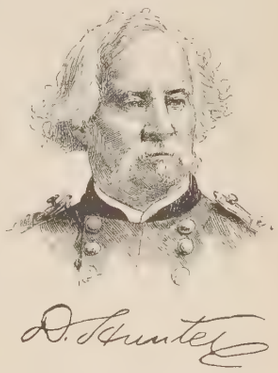
HUNT, William Henry, lawyer, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1824; d. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 27 Feb., 1884. He was educated at Yale, but not graduated, removed to New Orleans, where he was admitted to the bar, and for several years was professor of commercial law and the law of evidence in the law-school of that city. He took little part in politics, but was a consistent Unionist throughout the civil war. In March, 1876, he was appointed attorney-general of the state, and in the same year was the Republican candidate for this office. Both parties claimed the victory in the election, but the Democratic state government was recognized by President Hayes. In 1878 he was appointed judge of the court of claims, and in 1881 he became secretary of the navy. Previous to his nomination to this office, the bar of Louisiana, without respect to party, had unanimously recommended Mr. Hunt to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Strong from the supreme court of the United States. The reorganization of the cabinet on the death of President Garfield retired him from his office, and in 1882 he was appointed minister to Russia.—His elder brother, **Randall,** was among the most eminent lawyers at the Louisiana bar, ranking with Christian Roselius and Judah P. Benjamin.

William H. Hunt

HUNT, William Morris, artist, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., 31 March, 1824; d. in Appledore, Isles of Shoals, N. H., 8 Sept., 1879. He entered Harvard in 1840, but left on account of impaired health and went to Europe. His first aspirations for art were in the direction of sculpture, and he entered the Royal academy at Düsseldorf in 1846, with that purpose in view. But after a few months this taste gave place to a preference for painting, and he became a pupil of Couture at Paris, subsequently coming under the influence of Millet and Barbizan, whose broad method of rendering humanity and nature was henceforth suggested in the style of Hunt. In 1855 he returned to the United States and had a studio in Newport, but soon settled permanently in Boston, where he taught art with great success. He exercised much influence in shaping the future of American art, partly by leading his students to the study of the new art methods that were practised at Paris, and partly by aiding in the introduction here of a more clear perception of the principles of art. Among his important works are portraits of Chief-Justice Shaw, painted for the Essex bar, Judge Horace Gray, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, William M. Evarts, James Freeman Clarke, and Charles Sumner. His compositions, generally single figures broadly and forcibly rendered, include the "Prodigal Son," "Priscilla," "The Drummer Boy" (1861); "Fortune Teller," "Marguerite," and "The Bathers," which is one of his best known works. Chief among his landscapes are "Gloucester Harbor" and "Plowing," combining landscape and figure. Toward the close of his life Mr. Hunt executed two ambitious allegorical mural paintings for the state capitol at Albany, entitled "The Flight of Night" and "The Discoverer." His "Talks on Art" were taken down and published by one of his pupils, Miss Helen M. Knowlton (2 vols., Boston, 1875).—His brother, **Richard Morris,** architect, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., 31 Oct., 1828, after studying architecture in this country, entered the Ecole des beaux arts in Paris, and was for some time a pupil of Hector Lefuel, whom he assisted in erecting the buildings connecting the Tuileries and the Louvre. After visiting Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the art centres of the continent, he returned to the United States in 1855, and was engaged on the extension of the capitol at Washington. Among the structures designed by him are the Lenox library, the Presbyterian hospital, the Tribune building, the William K. Vanderbilt house, and the Central park entrances in New York; the theological library and Marquand chapel at Princeton; the divinity colleges and the Scroll and key

society building at Yale; the Vanderbilt mausoleum on Staten island; the Yorktown monument, Virginia; and the pedestal of the statue of Liberty on Bedlow's island, New York harbor. He is a member of various associations of architects, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of honor in 1884. The illustration on page 320 represents the Yorktown monument erected by the U. S. government in 1881.

HUNTER, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Virginia in 1752; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1823. He was the son of a British officer, was licensed to preach by the first presbytery of Philadelphia in 1773, and immediately afterward made a missionary tour through Virginia and Pennsylvania. He was appointed a brigade chaplain in 1775, and served throughout the Revolution, receiving the public thanks of Gen. Washington for valuable aid at the battle of Monmouth. In 1794 he was principal of a school near Trenton, N. J. In 1804 he was elected professor of mathematics and astronomy in Princeton, but resigned in 1808, to take charge of the Bordentown academy, and in 1810 became a chaplain in the navy. He married a daughter of Richard Stockton, the signer.—His son, **David,** soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 July, 1802; d. there, 2 Feb., 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1822, appointed 2d lieutenant in the 5th infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1828, and became a captain in the 1st dragoons in 1833. He was assigned to frontier duty, and twice crossed the plains to the Rocky mountains. He resigned his commission in 1836, and engaged in business in Chicago. He re-entered the military service as a paymaster, with the rank of major, in March, 1842, was chief paymaster of Gen. John E. Wool's command in the Mexican war, and was afterward stationed successively at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis, and on the frontier. He accompanied President-elect Lincoln when he set out from Springfield for Washington in February, 1861, but at Buffalo was disabled by the pressure of the crowd, his collar-bone being dislocated. On 14 May he was appointed colonel of the 6th U. S. cavalry, and three days later was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas campaign, and was severely wounded at Bull Run, 21 July, 1861. He was made a major-general of volunteers, 13 Aug., 1861, served under Gen. Frémont in Missouri, and on 2 Nov. succeeded him in the command of the western department. From 20 Nov., 1861, till 11 March, 1862, he commanded the Department of Kansas. Under date of 19 Feb., 1862, Gen. Halleck wrote to him: "To you, more than any other man out of this department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson. In my strait for troops to reënforce Gen. Grant, I applied to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition. This enabled us to win the victory." In March, 1862, Gen. Hunter was transferred to the Department of the South, with headquarters at Port Royal, S. C. On 12 April he issued a general order in which he said: "All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor." On 9 May, in general orders declaring Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina (his department) under martial law, he added, "Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three states, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free." Ten days later this order was annulled by the president. (See LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.) In May Gen. Hunter organized an expedition against Charleston, in which over 3,000 men were landed on James island, but it was unsuccessful. Later he raised and organized the 1st South Carolina volunteers, the first regiment of black troops in the National service. Thereupon a Kentucky representative introduced into congress a resolution calling for information on the subject. This being referred to Gen. Hunter by the secretary of war, the general answered: "No regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive rebels—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift, as best they can, for themselves." In August Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation to the effect that, if Gen. Hunter or any other U. S. officer who had been drilling and instructing slaves as soldiers should be captured, he should not be treated as a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon. In September Gen. Hunter was ordered to Washington and made president of a court of inquiry, to investigate the causes of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and other matters. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of West Virginia. He defeated a Confederate force at Piedmont on 5 June, and attacked Lynchburg unsuccessfully on the 18th. From 8 Aug., 1864, till 1 Feb., 1865, he was on leave of absence, after which he served on courts-martial, being president of the commission that tried the persons who conspired for the assassination of President Lincoln. He was brevetted major-general U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, after which he was president of a special-claims commission and of a board for the examination of cavalry officers. He was retired from active service, by reason of his age, 31 July, 1866, and thereafter resided in Washington. Gen. Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, who was the first permanent citizen of Chicago. Mrs. Hunter survived her husband.—Another son, **Lewis Boudinot,** surgeon, b. in Princeton, N. J., 9 Oct., 1804; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 June, 1887, was graduated at Princeton in 1824, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He then entered the U. S. navy as a surgeon, and was on the "Princeton" when the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy were killed by the bursting of a gun in 1843. He served during the Mexican war on the "Saratoga," and during the civil war as fleet-surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Porter. On 3 March, 1871, he was made medical director, with the rank of commodore, and retired.



D. Hunter

HUNTER, John, senator, b. in South Carolina about 1760. He received an academic education, engaged in agriculture, and in 1792 was elected to congress, serving till 1795. He was elected U. S. senator from South Carolina in 1796, in place of

Pierce Butler, who had resigned, and served from February, 1797, till 1798, when he resigned.

HUNTER, John Dunn, adventurer, b. in a settlement west of the Mississippi about 1798; d. near Nacogdoches, Tex., early in 1827. According to his own narrative he was made captive by the Kickapoo Indians when an infant, and adopted into the family of one of the principal warriors. He afterward fell into the hands of a party of Kansas Indians, and was finally received among the Osages, where he was adopted for the third time. He was dangerously wounded in an engagement with the Canis, and before he had recovered was taken by the Osages across the Rocky mountains into the valley of Columbia river, and up to its mouth. After travelling southward toward the affluents of the Rio del Norte, and receiving from the Indians the name of the "Hunter," on account of his skill in the chase, he went with them toward the affluents of the Mississippi, meeting traders often by the way. The treacherous conduct of his companions toward the latter disgusted Hunter, and, after several exciting incidents and some internal struggles, he determined in 1817 to cast his lot with the whites. He managed to reach New Orleans, and, after realizing a considerable sum by the sale of the furs that he possessed, he attended the schools of the city and learned the English language. Here he assumed the name that the Indians had given him. He was in Kentucky in 1821, pursuing his studies, and afterward, by the advice and help of friends, visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. He was pressed on all sides to publish a narrative of his life among the Indians, and was assisted by Edward Clarke in the composition of his work, which appeared in 1823, and was received with much favor. Its success, however, was checked soon afterward. Duponceau, a Frenchman living in Philadelphia, who had long been engaged in researches on the idioms of the American Indians, met Hunter, and, after several conversations with him, became convinced that he was an "impostor, and entirely ignorant of the language he claimed to know." He told Hunter so, and published his opinion. The statement of Duponceau first met with little belief, but it was supported by some of those who had formed part of the expedition to the Rocky mountains of Maj. Stephen H. Long in 1819–'20. Hunter now embarked for England, where he met with a flattering reception. The Royal society believed him a man that had been specially raised by Providence to carry the benefits of intellectual training to the Indians, and he pointed out the means of arriving at this end in the preface to the English reprint of his book. After receiving many valuable gifts, and being presented to the royal family, he returned to the United States, where he met with a renewal of the charges against him. In the "North American Review" he was denounced in an article by Gen. Cass as "one of the boldest impostors that had appeared in the literary world since the days of Psalmanazar," and at the same time the author of the article accumulated a mass of irresistible proofs against him. Hunter made no attempt to refute these charges. He went to Mexico and endeavored to obtain from the government of that country the grant of an immense territory on which he proposed to settle a colony of Indians. He assured the Mexicans that he would thus form a rampart on their frontiers that would be capable of resisting every encroachment on the part of the United States. His proposal was rejected, and he went to Texas, where he became one of the chiefs of the party that was trying to secure its independence. After an unsuccessful attempt at a revolution, he was killed by an Indian whom he had persuaded to join in it. Hunter's work is entitled "Manners and Customs of Several Indian Tribes located West of the Mississippi" (Philadelphia, 1823; reprinted in London the same year, under the title "Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians of North America, from Childhood to the Age of Nineteen"). It was translated into German by Wilhelm A. Lindau (Dresden, 1824), and also into Swedish (Mariefred, 1826).

HUNTER, John Howard, Canadian educator, b. in Bandon, Ireland, 22 Dec., 1839. He was educated at Queen's university, Ireland, and at Toronto university, Canada, where he received the degree of M. A. in 1861. He was appointed rector of St. Catherine's collegiate institute in 1871, principal of the Ontario institute for the blind in 1874, and inspector of insurance for Ontario in 1881. He has written much for magazines, and is the author of "Upper Canada College Question" (Toronto, 1868), and "Manual of Insurance Law" (1881).

HUNTER, John Ward, congressman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Oct., 1807. He was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn, engaged in business, and in 1836–'65 was assistant auditor in the custom-house. In 1866 he was elected to congress as a Republican, to fill out the unexpired term of James Humphrey, deceased, serving from December, 1866, till March, 1867. He was mayor of Brooklyn in 1875–'6, but since that time has occupied no official position.

HUNTER, Joseph, British author, b. in Sheffield, England, 6 Feb., 1783; d. in London, 9 May, 1861. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Bath from 1809 till 1833, and from the latter date till his death was assistant keeper of the public records in London. His "Founders of New Plymouth," published first as a pamphlet, and afterward in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections," was subsequently enlarged (London, 1854). He was also instrumental in procuring for the Historical society a transcript of the "History of the Plymouth Plantation," by Gov. Bradford, from the original in the Fulham library. He was the author of other works, among them illustrations of the texts of Shakespeare's plays.

HUNTER, Sir **Martin,** British soldier, b. in 1757; d. at Ontario Hill, Canada, 9 Dec., 1846. He entered the army, 30 Aug., 1771, became lieutenant, 18 June, 1775, the day following the battle of Bunker Hill; captain, 21 Nov., 1777; colonel in 1800; and general, 27 May, 1825. He was at Bunker Hill, Brooklyn, and Brandywine, in the storming of Fort Washington, and in the night attack on Gen. Wayne's brigade, in which he was wounded. He served afterward in the East Indies, and in 1797 commanded a brigade at the capture of Trinidad and the siege of Porto Rico. Subsequently he was commander-in-chief at Halifax, and governor of New Brunswick

HUNTER, Morton Craig, soldier, b. in Versailles, Ind., 5 Feb., 1825. He was graduated at the law department of Indiana university in 1849, and elected a member of the legislature of that state in 1858. He was colonel of the 82d regiment of Indiana infantry in the civil war, until the fall of Atlanta. He then commanded a brigade in the 14th army corps till the end of the war, taking part in Sherman's march to the sea. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and was afterward elected to congress from Indiana as a Republican, serving from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1869, and again from 1 Dec., 1873, till 4 March, 1879.

HUNTER, Peter, British soldier, b. in Scotland in 1746; d. in Quebec, 21 Aug., 1805. He entered the army, and had attained the rank of lieutenant-general, when he was appointed in 1799 to administer the government of Upper Canada, succeeding Lord Simcoe, and made commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada. He was eminently successful in his administration, and to his policy Canada is indebted for many benefits that probably it would otherwise never have known. His brother John (not the celebrated anatomist) erected a monument to him in the English cathedral of Quebec.

HUNTER, Robert, colonial governor, d. in Jamaica, 11 March, 1734. He entered the British army, and rose to the rank of major-general. He was appointed governor of Virginia in 1707, but while on the voyage was captured by a French privateer, and retained a captive till the end of 1709. In June, 1710, he became governor of New York and the Jerseys, at the head of 2,000 Palatine colonists. He was one of the ablest of the series of royal governors, but had frequent disputes with the assembly, which almost invariably refused to grant the required appropriations. He retired from the governorship of New York in 1719, and was appointed governor of Jamaica in July, 1727, which office he held till his death. He was the author of the famous letter on "Enthusiasm," which was attributed by some to Swift and by others to Shaftesbury, and was also the reputed author of a farce called "Androboros."

HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, statesman, b. in Essex county, Va., 21 April, 1809; d. there, 18 July, 1887. He was educated at the University of Virginia, studied at the Winchester, Va., law-school, and began practice in 1830. After serving in the Virginia legislature in 1833, he was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1836 and 1838, and in 1839 chosen speaker of the house of representatives. He was defeated in 1842, re-elected in 1844, and in 1846 was chosen U. S. senator, taking his seat in December, 1847. Meanwhile he bore a conspicuous part in the political discussions of the day. He favored the annexation of Texas and the compromise of the Oregon question, took an active part in favor of the retrocession of the city of Alexandria by the general government to Virginia, supported the tariff bill of 1846, originated the warehouse system, and opposed the Wilmot proviso. From 1847 till 1861 he was U. S. senator. He voted for the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific ocean, opposed the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia or any interference with that institution in the states and territories, opposed the admission of California, and supported the fugitive-slave law. As chairman of the finance committee, he made an elaborate report on the gold and silver coinage of the country, and proposed the reduction of the value of the silver coins of fifty cents and less, by which shipment to foreign countries was assisted. In the presidential canvass of 1852 he delivered an address in Richmond, Va., urging the soundness of the state-rights policy. He advocated the bill of 1855, forbidding the use of the army to enforce the acts of the pro-slavery Kansas legislature, and the repeal of the Missouri pro-slavery law, which declared the death penalty for nearly fifty slavery offences. Mr. Hunter framed the tariff act of 1857, by which the duties were considerably lowered, and the revenue reduced. In the session of 1857–'8 he advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution with slavery. In 1860 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, receiving upon several ballots in the Charleston convention the next highest vote to that for Stephen A. Douglas, and in January of this year made an elaborate speech in the senate in favor of slavery and the right of the slave-holder to carry his slaves into the territories. He took an active part in the secession movement, and in July, 1861, was formally expelled from the senate. He was a member of the provisional Confederate congress, and according to the original scheme he was to have been president of the new government, with Jefferson Davis as commander-in-chief of the army. He was for a short time Confederate secretary of state, and afterward was elected to the senate, in opposition to the administration of Mr. Davis. In February, 1865, he was one of the peace commissioners that met President Lincoln and William H. Seward upon a vessel in Hampden Roads. The conference was futile, as Mr. Lincoln refused to recognize the independence of the Confederacy. Hunter then presided over a war meeting in Richmond, at which resolutions were passed that the Confederates would never lay down their arms till they should have achieved their independence. When a bill came before the Confederate congress, shortly afterward, freeing such negroes as should serve in the Confederate army, Mr. Hunter at first opposed it, but, having been instructed by the Virginia legislature to vote in its favor, did so, accompanying his vote with an emphatic protest. At the close of the war he was arrested, but was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator in 1874, became treasurer of Virginia in 1877, and in 1880 retired to the farm in Essex county, Va. A few months previous to his death he was appointed collector at Tappannock, Va.

R M T Hunter.

HUNTER, William, statesman, b. in Newport, R. I., 26 Nov., 1774; d. there, 3 Dec., 1849. His father, Dr. William Hunter, a physician of Scottish birth, gave in Newport in 1754–'6 the first lectures on anatomy that were delivered in New England, and probably in the United States. The son studied medicine with his kinsman, John Hunter, in England, but, abandoning it for law, read in the Temple, and on his return to the United States in 1795 was admitted to the bar in Newport, R. I. From 1799 till 1811 he was a member of the legislature, and in the latter year was elected U. S. senator to fill out the term of Christopher G. Champlin. He was re-elected, and served till 1821 with success as a statesman and orator, his speeches on the acquisition of Florida and the Missouri compromise giving him a wide reputation. Resuming his profession at Newport, he practised till 1834, when he was commissioned chargé d'affaires in Brazil, becoming minister plenipotentiary in 1841, and serving till 1843. Returning to Newport at the conclusion of his service, he resided there till his death.—His son, **William,** diplomatist, b. in Newport, R. I., 8 Nov., 1805; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 July, 1886, entered the U. S. military academy, but left it in two years on account of trouble with his eyes. He then studied law, and practised in New Orleans, La., and Providence, R. I., till 1829.

when he accepted a clerkship in the state department at Washington. He remained in the government service till his death, when he held the office of second assistant secretary of state, to which he had been appointed in 1866 by special act of congress. His thorough familiarity with all branches of our foreign relations rendered him one of the most efficient servants of the government either at home or abroad. His memory was prodigious, and he was always able to set forth clearly the thread of a protracted by-gone negotiation or the history of a half-forgotten claim.—Another son, **Charles,** naval officer, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1813; d. at sea, 22 Nov., 1873, entered the U. S. navy in 1831, was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1841, and retired at his own request in 1855. When the civil war began he volunteered in the U. S. navy, was commissioned commander, and assigned to the steamer "Montgomery" of the Gulf squadron. In 1862, while in command of this ship, he chased a British blockade runner into Cuban waters, and fired on her. This breach of neutrality was investigated, and Commander Hunter was placed on the retired list. In 1866, by an act of congress, he was made captain on the retired list, and he afterward resided at Newport, R. I.

HUNTINGTON, Benjamin, jurist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 19 April, 1736; d. there, 16 Oct., 1800. He was graduated at Yale in 1761, practised law in Norwich, and was a member of the Continental congress in 1780–'4 and 1787–'8. In 1789–'91 he served in the 1st congress under the constitution, and in 1781–'91 and 1791–'3 was state senator. In 1793 he became judge of the superior court of the state, which office he held till 1798. From 1784 till 1796 he was mayor of Norwich. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL. B. in 1782.—His son, **Benjamin,** b. in 1777; d. 3 Aug., 1850, was a broker of New York city, married the daughter of Gen. Jedediah Huntington.—Their son, **Jedediah Vincent,** author, b. in New York city, 20 Jan., 1815; d. in Pau, France, 10 March, 1862, was graduated at New York university in 1835, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. He devoted himself to literature, and was professor of mental philosophy in St. Paul's college, near Flushing, L. I., for three years. He was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1841, and was rector of a church in Middlebury, Vt. In 1846 he went to Europe, where he remained till 1849, and where he became a Roman Catholic. He edited the "Metropolitan Magazine" in Baltimore from 1853 till 1854, after which he founded the "Leader" in St. Louis, and edited it from 1855 till 1857. He returned to France in 1861. He published "Poems" (New York, 1843); "Lady Alice, or The New Una" (3 vols., New York and London, 1849); "Alban, or the History of a Young Puritan" (1850; 2d ed., 1853); "The Pretty Plate" (1852); "The Forest," a sequel (1853); "America Discovered" (1853); "Blonde and Brunette" (1858); and "Rosemary" (1860). Mr. Huntington translated Franchère's "Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America in 1811–'14" (1854); and Segur's "Short and Familiar Answers to Objections against Religion" (1854).—Another son, **Daniel,** artist, b. in New York, 14 Oct., 1816, studied at Hamilton college, and while there made the acquaintance of Charles L. Elliott, from whom he imbibed a love of art. In 1835 he studied with Samuel F. B. Morse, who was then president of the National academy of design, and produced "The Bar-Room Politician" and "A Toper Asleep." In 1836 he spent several months in the highlands of the Hudson, and painted views near Verplanck's, the Dunderberg mountain, and Rondout creek at twilight and sunset. He went to Europe in 1839, and resided for a time in Rome. On his return to New York he painted portraits, and began to illustrate "Pilgrim's Progress," but his eyesight failed and he returned to Europe in 1844. In 1846 he again returned to New York and devoted himself chiefly to portraits, although he has executed a great number of genre and historical pieces. He became an associate of the National academy in 1839, an academician in 1840, and its president in 1862, holding that office until 1869, and being re-elected in 1877.

D. Huntington

His works include "The Florentine Girl" and "Early Christian Prisoners" (1839); "The Shepherd Boy of the Campagna" (1840); "The Roman Penitents" (1844); "Christiana and her Children," "Queen Mary signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey," "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower" (1850); "Chocorua" (1860); "Republican Court" (1861); "Sowing the Word" (1869); "St. Jerome," "Juliet on the Balcony" (1870); "The Narrows, Lake George" (1871); "Titian," "Clement VII. and Charles V. at Bologna," "Philosophy and Christian Art" (1878); and "Goldsmith's Daughter" (1884). Among his portraits are those of President Lincoln in the Union League club, New York city; Chancellor Ferris, of New York university; Sir Charles Eastlake, and the Earl of Carlisle, owned by the New York historical society; President Van Buren, in the State library at Albany; James Lenox, in Lenox library; Louis Agassiz (1856–'7); William Cullen Bryant (1866); John A. Dix (1880); and John Sherman (1881).

HUNTINGTON, Collis Potter, railroad-builder, b. in Harwinton, Litchfield co., Conn., 22 Oct., 1821. He was educated in a local school, secured his freedom from his father when fourteen years old by promising to support himself, and, engaging in mercantile business, spent ten years in travelling through the south and west, subsequently settling with an elder brother in Oneonta, Otsego co., N. Y. In October, 1848, the brothers made a shipment of goods to California, which Collis followed in March. After spending three months in trading on the isthmus, he began business in a tent in Sacramento, dealing in the various articles that are required in mining life. He afterward opened a large hardware-store in the city, became associated in business with Mark Hopkins, and in 1860 matured a scheme for a transcontinental railroad, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Mr. Hopkins having united with him in paying the expenses of a survey across the Sierra Nevada mountains. Five men organized the Central Pacific railroad company, of which Mr. Stanford was elected president, Mr. Huntington, vice-president, and Mr. Hopkins, treasurer. After congress had agreed to aid the enterprise by an issue of bonds, Mr. Huntington and his associates carried on the construction of the railroad out of their private means until the bonds became available by the comple-

tion of a stipulated mileage. In addition to this undertaking, Mr. Huntington planned and perfected the whole California railroad system, which extends over 8,900 miles of steel track, built an Atlantic system, which, by the Southern Pacific railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, forms a continuous line 4,000 miles long from San Francisco to Newport News, and developed an aggregate of 16,900 miles of steam water-lines, including the route to China and Japan. He is president of the Newport News and Mississippi valley company, and vice-president of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad companies. He resides in New York city.

HUNTINGTON, Elisha, physician, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 9 April, 1796; d. in Lowell, Mass., 10 Dec., 1865. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1815 and from Yale medical school in 1823. He practised in Lowell with great success, and was for eight years mayor of that city. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1853, and was at one time president of the Massachusetts medical society. Dr. Huntington published addresses and a "Memoir of Prof. Elisha Bartlett" (Lowell, 1856).—His son, **William Reed,** clergyman, b. in Lowell, Mass., 20 Sept., 1838, was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was temporary instructor in chemistry there in 1859–'60. He then entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, was assistant rector of Emmanuel church, Boston, in 1861–'2, rector of All Saints' church, Worcester, Mass., in 1862–'83, and in the latter year accepted a call to Grace church, New York city. Columbia gave him the degree of D. D. in 1873. He was class poet at Harvard in 1859, and Phi Beta Kappa poet there in 1870. Besides papers on liturgical revision in the United States, he has published "The Church Idea, an Essay toward Unity" (New York, 1870), and "Conditional Immortality" (1878). Among his later pamphlets is "The Book Annexed, its Critics and its Prospects" (1886).

HUNTINGTON, Elisha Mills, jurist, b. in Otsego county, N. Y., 26 March, 1806; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 26 Oct., 1862. He removed to Vigo county, Ind., in 1822, and was admitted to the bar of that state. In 1829 he was appointed by the legislature prosecuting attorney of his circuit, and in 1831 was elected a member of the legislature. On leaving the legislature after two re-elections, he was chosen president-judge of his circuit, and in 1841 was appointed commissioner of the general land-office at Washington. In May, 1842, he was appointed a judge of the U. S. district court for Indiana, which office he held till his death.

HUNTINGTON, Frederick Dan, P. E. bishop, b. in Hadley, Mass., 28 May, 1819. His father, Dan Huntington, was a graduate and tutor of Yale, and had charge of Congregational churches in Connecticut, but subsequently became a Unitarian. He published "Personal Memoirs" (1857). The son was graduated at Amherst in 1839, and at Harvard divinity-school in 1842. He was then ordained pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, and in 1855 became preacher to Harvard, and Plummer professor of Christian morals in that university, which post he held till 1860. He also served as chaplain and preacher to the Massachusetts legislature. He withdrew from the Unitarian denomination, and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1860. He then organized the Emmanuel parish of Boston, and was its rector until he was consecrated bishop of central New York, 8 April, 1869. In 1861 he established with Dr. George M. Randall the "Church Monthly." He has contributed to various reviews and periodicals, and published many sermons and addresses. Among these are "Sermons for the People" (Boston, 1836; 9th ed., 1869); "Lessons on the Parables of our Saviour" (1856); "Sermons on Christian Living and Believing" (1860); "Lectures on Human Society as illustrating the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God" (1860); "Elim, or Hymns of Holy Refreshment" (1865); "Lessons for the Instruction of Children in the Divine Life" (1868); "Helps to a Holy Lent" (1872); and "Steps to a Living Faith" (1873). Bishop Huntington has edited various works, including Archbishop Whately's "Christian Morals" (1856); and "Memorials of a Quiet Life" (1874). He was chosen by the house of bishops to write the "Pastoral Letter," and to read the same at the general convention of 1883 in Philadelphia. Amherst gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1887.

HUNTINGTON, Jabez, soldier, b. in Norwich, Conn., 7 Aug., 1719; d. there, 5 Oct., 1786. He was graduated at Yale in 1741, engaged in the West India trade, and amassed a fortune. After 1750 he was frequently a member of the legislature, speaker for several years, and also a member of the council. At the beginning of the Revolution he owned a large amount of shipping, and lost heavily by the capture of his vessels. During the war he was active on the committee of safety, and from September, 1776, was major-general of militia. His great exertions in the patriot cause and his heavy losses impaired his physical and mental powers, and he was thus compelled to resign his employments in 1779.—His son, **Jedidiah,** soldier, b. in Norwich, Conn., 4 Aug., 1743; d. in New London, Conn., 25 Sept., 1818, was graduated at Harvard in 1763. He was engaged in commercial pursuits with his father, was an active Son of Liberty, and a member of the committee of correspondence that was established at a Norwich town-meeting on 6 June, 1774. He raised a regiment in which he was made captain, joined the army at Cambridge on 26 April, 1775, and aided in repulsing the British at Danbury in April, 1776. Having been appointed brigadier-general on 12 May, 1777, he joined the main army near Philadelphia in September of that year, and in May, 1778, was ordered to Hudson river. He served in the court-martial that tried Gen. Charles Lee for misconduct at Monmouth in 1778, and in the court that was summoned to examine John André in Tappan on 29 Sept., 1780. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general. He resumed his business, and was successively sheriff of the county, state treasurer, and delegate to the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States. He was then appointed by Washington to the post of collector of customs at New London, where he removed in 1789, and held the office for twenty-six years. He was one of the first board of foreign missions, and a zealous supporter of charitable institutions. His first wife, Faith, was a daughter of Gov. Trumbull, and his second wife was the sister of Bishop Moore of Virginia. He entertained many distinguished officers in his house, among whom were Lafayette, Steuben, and Pulaski. When Lauzun's legion was stationed at Lebanon during the winter of 1780–'1, he invited that commander and his officers to a banquet. On 10 May, 1783, at a meeting of officers, he was appointed one of a committee of four to draft a plan of organization, which resulted in their reporting on the 13th of that month the constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati.—Another son, **Andrew,** b. 21 June, 1745; d. 7 April, 1824, engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1795 was a manufacturer of paper at the Falls of Norwich.

He was judge of probate in his district in 1813. During the Revolution he was a commissary of brigade, and untiring in his exertions to procure supplies for the army.—Another son, **Joshua,** soldier, b. in Norwich, Conn., 16 Aug., 1751, began business with his father. After the battle of Lexington he commanded a hundred boys of the town, and joined Putnam's brigade. Subsequently he was ordered by the Continental congress to build a frigate of thirty-six guns, which was constructed in the Thames at Gale's Ferry in 1777.—Another son, **Ebenezer,** soldier, b. in Norwich, Conn., 26 Dec., 1754; d. there, 17 June, 1834, entered Yale in 1771, but left to join the army, and afterward was given his degree. He served first as a lieutenant in Col. Samuel Wyllis's regiment, and was made captain in June, 1776. Afterward he became brigade-major under Gen. Parsons, and deputy adjutant-general to Gen. Heath on the Hudson river. In 1777 he was a major in Col. Webb's regiment, which he commanded in Rhode Island in 1778. In that year he became lieutenant-colonel, and commanded a battalion of light troops at Yorktown, afterward serving as volunteer aide to Gen. Lincoln till the close of the war. He retired to private life in 1783, and in 1792 was made a general of state militia. He was named a brigadier-general by Gen. Washington in 1799 when war with France was threatened. He served in congress in 1810–'11 and in 1817–'19, and was also a member of the legislature. Gen. Huntington was considered one of the best disciplinarians in the army.—Jedidiah's son, **Joshua,** clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 31 Jan., 1786; d. in Groton, Mass., 11 Sept., 1819, was graduated at Yale in 1804. He was licensed to preach by the New London association in September, 1806, and ordained pastor of the Old South church, Boston, on 18 May, 1808, which charge he held till his death. He was one of the founders of the American educational society in 1815, and was president of the Boston society for the religious and moral instruction of the poor, which was founded in 1816. He was the author of the "Life of Abigail Waters" (1817).—His wife, **Susan Mansfield,** author, b. 27 Jan., 1791; d. in 1823, wrote a story entitled "Little Lucy." Her memoirs, with her letters, journal, and poetry, were published by Benjamin B. Wisner (Boston, 1829; republished in Scotland).—Jedidiah's second son, **Daniel,** clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 17 Oct., 1788; d. in New London, Conn., 21 May, 1858, studied in Brown, but was graduated at Yale in 1807. He was pastor of the Congregational church in North Bridgewater, Mass., from 1812 till 1832. He then taught a young ladies' school in New London, but in 1841 resumed his pastoral charge in North Bridgewater. He was the author of "Religion," a poem delivered at Brown, 31 Aug., 1819; "Triumphs of Faith," delivered at Andover seminary, 21 Sept., 1830; and a "Memorial" of his daughter, Mary Hallam.—Jedidiah's nephew, **Jabez Williams,** jurist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 8 Nov., 1788; d. there, 1 Nov., 1847, was the son of Zachariah Huntington. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, studied in the Litchfield law-school, and practised in that town for thirty years. He was a member of the assembly in 1829, and a representative in congress from 1829 till 1834, when he removed to Norwich, became judge of the superior court the same year, and also of the supreme court of errors. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Whig in place of Thaddeus Betts, serving from 1840 till his death.

HUNTINGTON, Lucius Seth, Canadian statesman, b. in Compton, Quebec, 26 May, 1827; d. in New York city, 19 May, 1886. He was the grandson of a New England loyalist who removed to Canada and settled at Compton toward the end of the 18th century. He was educated at Sherbrooke, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1853, and appointed queen's counsel in 1863. He contested Shefford for the Canada assembly in 1860, when there was no return, representing that constituency from the general election of 1861 till the union, and in the Dominion parliament from 1867 till 1882, when he was defeated. He was a member of the executive council of Canada, and solicitor-general of Lower Canada from May, 1863, till March, 1864, when the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion government resigned. He became a member of the privy council of Canada, 29 Jan., 1874, and was president of that body from that time until appointed postmaster-general, 9 Oct., 1875, which portfolio he held until the resignation of the government in October, 1878. During the absence of the premier, Alexander MacKenzie, in England in 1875, Mr. Huntington acted as minister of public works. He took an active part in prosecuting the inquiry relative to the Canadian Pacific railway scandal, which resulted in the fall of the Conservative government in October, 1873. He was largely interested in mining industries, and had for years been engaged in developing those of the province of Quebec. For three years before his death he resided in New York city, undergoing treatment for a malady that at last proved fatal. He was regarded in Canada as a pronounced annexationist, and some of his political utterances in favor of this project tended to render him unpopular toward the close of his political career. He was the author of a novel, "Professor Conant" (New York, 1884).

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Windham, Conn., 3 July, 1731; d. in Norwich, Conn., 5 Jan., 1796. His education was limited, and he learned the trade of a cooper, also working on his father's farm, and devoting his leisure to study till he was twenty-two, when he turned his attention to law. He settled in Norwich about 1758, which town he represented in the general assembly in 1764. He received the office of king's attorney in 1765, and in 1775 sat in the upper house of the Connecticut assembly. He was a member of the Continental congress from 1776 till 1783, and served as president of this body from 28 Sept., 1779, till 6 July, 1781, when he retired, receiving the thanks of congress "in testimony of appreciation of his conduct in the chair and in the execution of public business." From 1774 till 1784 he was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and was chief justice in 1784. In 1785 he was lieutenant-governor, and he was governor of Connecticut from 1786 till 1796. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1785, and by Yale in 1787.—His brother, **Joseph,** clergyman, b. in Windham, Conn., 5 May, 1735; d. in Coventry, Conn., 25 Dec., 1794, was compelled by his father to be a clothier, but when he was of age he went to Yale, where he was gradu-

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ated in 1762. On 29 June, 1763, he became pastor of a Congregational church in Coventry, where he remained till his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth in 1780, when he was made a trustee, serving till 1788. He inculcated the doctrine of universal salvation, and wrote many sermons and addresses, among which were an "Address to his Anabaptist Brethren" (1783); and "Thoughts on the Atonement of Christ" (1791). He left a work in manuscript entitled "Calvinism Improved," which was published in 1796.—Joseph's son, **Samuel,** governor of Ohio, b. in Coventry, Conn., 4 Oct., 1765; d. in Painesville, Ohio, 8 June, 1817, was adopted and educated by his uncle Samuel, and was graduated at Yale in 1785. He was admitted to the bar in Norwich in 1793, and removed to Cleveland in 1801, after which he removed to Painesville in 1805. He was a judge of the court of common pleas in 1802–'3, of the superior court in 1803, and afterward chief justice. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio in 1802, a senator in its first legislature, and served as speaker. He was governor of Ohio from 1808 till 1810. Gov. Huntington was one of the original proprietors of Fairport, founded in 1812. He held the office of district paymaster with the rank of colonel from 1812 till 1814.

HUNTINGTON, William Henry, philanthropist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 30 May, 1820; d. in Paris, France, 1 Oct., 1885. He went to Europe in 1858, and was correspondent of the New York "Tribune" for twenty years. He was the friend of Louis Blanc, Clemenceau, and other noted Frenchmen, was fond of art, and among the first to recognize new talent. Mr. Huntington gave away a large part of his income in private charities, and voluntarily remained in Paris during the siege of 1870–'1 to relieve the suffering and poor in his own quarter. Clemenceau, who was at this time mayor of Montmartre, wrote, "During the long months of the siege, not a week passed that Huntington did not visit the mayor with his hands full of gold and bank-notes, to be used in the best interests of France and of the republic. The sole condition of his gifts was that his name should be kept absolutely secret." He bequeathed a large collection of miniatures, bronzes, and rare steel engravings of Franklin, Lafayette, and Washington to the Metropolitan museum of art in New York.

HUNTLEY, Elias Dewitt, clergyman, b. in Elmira, N. Y., 19 April, 1840. He was graduated at Genesee in 1866, and in 1866 entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1867 he was sent to Nunda circuit, after which he was for six months professor of ancient languages in Genesee Wesleyan seminary. He then was sent to Wisconsin, and, after serving as presiding elder of the Madison district, was president of Lawrence university from 1879 till 1883, when he resigned to become pastor of the Metropolitan church in Washington, D. C. In 1883 he was transferred to the Baltimore conference, and also elected chaplain of the U. S. senate, which office he held till 1886. He was a delegate to the Œcumenical Methodist conference, which met in London, England, in 1881. He received the degree of D. D. from East Tennessee Wesleyan university in 1879, and from the Grant memorial university in 1886. In 1879 the University of Iowa gave him the degree of LL. D.

HUNTON, Eppa, soldier, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 23 Sept., 1823. His early education was limited. He studied and practised law, and was commonwealth attorney for Prince William county from 1849 till 1862. He was elected to the Virginia convention of 1861, and after serving through its first session entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 8th Virginia infantry. After the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted and served through the rest of the war as brigadier-general. He was captured at Sailor's Creek, 6 April, 1865, and imprisoned in Fort Warren, but was released in July, 1865. Gen. Hunton was elected a representative to congress as a Democrat in 1873, and re-elected to the three succeeding congresses. He was a member of the joint committee that formed the electoral bill in the 44th congress, and one of the electoral commission of 1876–'7.

HUNTON, Logan, lawyer, b. in Albemarle county, Va., in 1806; d. in St. Louis county, Mo., in 1880. His father went to Kentucky about 1818, and settled in Lincoln county. The son was educated at Centre and Transylvania universities, studied law, and practised in Stanford. He served in the legislature and held other public offices in Kentucky, and in 1838 removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he practised with success. He was a delegate to the Harrisburg Whig convention in 1840, and on his return engaged actively in the presidential canvass in favor of Gen. Harrison. In 1844 he went to New Orleans, where he served as U. S. district attorney, to which office he was appointed by President Taylor. He subsequently returned to St. Louis, and was active in the councils of the Presbyterian church, serving also as a member of the board of trustees of Westminster college.

HUON DE PENANSTER, Charles Henry, French botanist, b. in Dinan in 1727; d. in Santo Domingo in 1771. He was descended from an ancient family of Brittany, and left the French navy in 1751 to devote himself to botany. He had seen in New Spain the cochineal insect, of which the Mexicans forbade the sale to foreigners, and, resolving to naturalize it in Santo Domingo, he went in 1752 to Mexico under the disguise of a Spanish physician. He remained three years in the country learning how to breed the insect, and also ascertaining the use of the nopal-plant, on which it feeds; and, having at last obtained specimens of both in 1755, he transported them, at great personal risk, to Santo Domingo, where their cultivation soon became a prosperous industry. Louis XV. made Huon knight of St. Louis, the governor-general of Santo Domingo granted him a large tract of land near the city of Cape Français, and the inhabitants of the colony, through a public subscription, presented him with a gold medal in 1758. Huon never returned to the Spanish possessions, as the Mexicans were greatly incensed against him for depriving them of the tribute for cochineal from European countries. He made Santo Domingo his home, and devoted the remainder of his life to the welfare of the colony. He was pensioned as royal botanist in 1763, and founded in Cape Français the botanical society of the Philadelphes, establishing also a botanical garden, which is still one of the ornaments of the city, and opening a museum of natural history, the contents of which he had himself collected. He published "Traité de culture du nopal" (Cape Français, 1758); "De l'éducation de la cochenille, et de leur acclimatation à Saint Domingue" (1767, reprinted in "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences"), and "Voyage à Guaraxa dans la Nouvelle Espagne" (1761).

HUPP, John Cox, physician, b. in Donegal, Washington co., Pa., 24 Nov., 1819. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1844, at Jefferson medical college in 1847, and began practice in Wheeling, W. Va. He has been president of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, and was appointed in 1875 a delegate of the American med-

ical association to the European medical associations. He was one of the founders of the Medical society of West Virginia, and in addition to contributions to medical journals and other periodicals has published a "Biographical Sketch of Joseph Thoburn, M. D." (1865); a memorial to the legislature of West Virginia on the appointment of a state geologist (1870); and a memorial to the same body to establish a state board of health (1877). Some of his sketches descriptive of the early history of his native county appeared in Creigh's "History of Washington County."

HURD, Frank Hunt, lawyer, b. in Mount Vernon, Ohio, 25 Dec., 1841. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1858, studied law, became county prosecuting attorney in 1863, and a state senator in 1866. In 1874 he was elected a representative in congress from Ohio as a Democrat, and served one term, being defeated in 1876. He was again elected in 1878 and 1882, but was defeated in 1880 and 1886. Mr. Hurd has been conspicuous as an active advocate of free trade doctrines. He codified the criminal laws of Ohio in 1868.

HURD, John Codman, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 Nov., 1816. He was educated at Columbia and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1836. Mr. Hurd has travelled extensively in Egypt, Japan, China, and India, and now (1887) resides in Boston. He is the author of "The Law of Freedom and Bondage in the United States" (2 vols., Boston, 1858–'62), and "The Theory of our National Existence as shown by the Action of the Government of the United States since 1861" (1881).

HURD, Nathaniel, engraver, b. 13 Feb., 1730; d. 17 Dec., 1777. His grandfather came from England, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Nathaniel engaged in the business of seal-cutting and die-engraving in Boston, and was considered superior to any one in the colonies in his occupation. Independently of his superior execution, his works often displayed character and humor. Among his engravings is a descriptive representation of Hudson, a swindler and forger, standing in the pillory, the likenesses of well-known characters being introduced among the spectators. Hurd was probably the first in this country to engrave on copper. He also engraved the seal of Harvard university.

HURLBUT, Stephen Augustus, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 29 Nov., 1815; d. in Lima, Peru, 27 March, 1882. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised in Charleston until the Florida war, in which he served as adjutant in a South Carolina regiment. In 1845 he went to Illinois and practised his profession in Belvidere. He was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1848, was a member of the legislature in 1859, 1861, and 1867, and presidential elector at large on the Republican ticket in 1868. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded at Fort Donelson after its capture in February, 1862. When Gen. Grant's army moved up Tennessee river, Hurlbut commanded the 4th division, and was the first to reach Pittsburg Landing, which he held for a week alone. He was promoted major-general for meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh, was then stationed at Memphis, and after the battle of Corinth, in October, 1862, pursued and engaged the defeated Confederates. He commanded at Memphis in September, 1863, led a corps under Sherman in the expedition to Meridian in February, 1864, and succeeded Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in command of the Department of the Gulf, serving there from 1864 till 1865, when he was honorably mustered out. He was minister resident to the United States of Colombia from 1869 till 1872, and then elected a representative to congress from Illinois as a Republican for two consecutive terms, serving from 1873 till 1877. In 1881 he was appointed minister to Peru, which office he retained till his death. — His brother, **William Henry,** journalist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 3 July, 1827, was graduated at Harvard in 1847, at the divinity-school there in 1849, and then studied in Berlin, Rome, and Paris. After a few years in the Unitarian ministry, he entered Harvard law-school in 1852, in 1855 was a writer on "Putnam's Magazine" and the "Albion," and joined the staff of the New York "Times" in 1857. While visiting the south in 1861, he was arrested by a vigilance committee in Atlanta, Ga., imprisoned for a time, and then released, but he was refused a passport unless upon conditions with which he would not comply, and finally in August, 1862, made his escape through the Confederate lines, and reached Washington. He became connected with the New York "World" in 1862, and in 1864 purchased the "Commercial Advertiser," intending to publish it as a free-trade paper, but, he and his associates in the enterprise failing to agree, the paper was sold in 1867 to Thurlow Weed. He went to Mexico in 1866, and was invited to the capital by Maximilian, represented the New York "World" at the World's fair at Paris in 1867, and the Centenary festival of St. Peter at Rome, and in 1871 accompanied the U. S. expedition to Santo Domingo, during which time he wrote and published the most complete account in any language of the modern history of that island. In 1876–'83 he was editor-in-chief of the "World," and in the latter year went to Europe, where he has since chiefly resided. He has contributed largely to American periodicals and to the "Edinburgh" and other British magazines, and has published "Gan-Eden" (Boston, 1854); "General McClellan and the Conduct of the War" (New York, 1864), and other works, besides several hymns and poems.

HURST, John Fletcher, M. E. bishop, b. in Dorchester county, Md., 17 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1854, and after teaching for two years pursued theological studies at the universities of Halle and Heidelberg, Germany. He returned home in 1858 and entered on the work of the ministry in the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1866 he again went to Germany, to become theological instructor in the Methodist mission institute at Bremen. Here he remained for three years, serving both as teacher and director of the institution.

J. F. Hurst.

He also travelled extensively in Europe, Syria, and Egypt. In 1871 he returned to the United States, having been elected professor of historical theology in Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. Y., and in 1873 he was chosen president of that institution. Here he continued till 1880, when at the general conference in Cincinnati he was elected and ordained bishop. In the performance of his episcopal duties he has not only visited every part of the United

States, but has spent much time abroad among the mission stations and conferences in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Bulgaria, and Italy, and also in India. He has been extensively occupied with literary labors, especially in the reproduction of the works of the best German authors in English translations. He has translated Hagenbach's "History of the Church in the 18th and 19th Centuries" (2 vols., 1869); Van Oosterzee's "Lectures in Defence of John's Gospel" (1869); Lange's "Romans" (1870); and Seneca's "Moral Essays." His original works are "History of Rationalism" (1865); "Martyrs to the Tract Cause" (1873); "Outlines of Biblical History" (1873); "Life and Literature in the Fatherland" (1874); "Our Theological Culture"; "Bibliotheca Theologica"; and "A General History of the Christian Church" (in preparation, 1887). Dickinson college has given him the degree of D. D., and Indiana Asbury university that of LL. D.

HURTADO DE MENDOZA, Andres (oor-tah'-do), marquis of Cañete, viceroy of Peru, b. in Cañete about 1500; d. in Lima, Peru, 30 March, 1561. He had served with distinction in the wars of Germany and Flanders, and was royal chief-huntsman and governor of Cuenca when Charles V. appointed him in 1555 viceroy of Peru. He left Spain in the same year, and, after arranging several difficulties in Panama and subduing a revolution of the fugitive negro slaves, entered Lima, 29 June, 1556. He found the country in a very unsatisfactory situation in consequence of the scarcely subdued revolutions of Sebastian del Castillo, Godinez, and Giron. The audiencia had been ruling for nearly four years, and its judges were in discord and arrogant toward the viceroy, who immediately petitioned the emperor for the recall of the most offensive. The insurgents who had been pardoned were turbulent, and those who had assisted the government against them were clamoring for larger rewards, and the viceroy adopted despotic measures, banishing the latter and cruelly persecuting and executing the greater part of the former. He founded the hospital of San Andres at Lima, and had the mummies of the Incas Huiracocha, Yupanqui, and Huaina Capac transported to the vaults of the hospital, in order to remove them from the fanatical superstition of the Indians at Cuzco. In 1558 he founded the city of Cuenca near the site of the former imperial residence of Tomebampa, and in the same year re-established the local jurisdiction of native chiefs. He also induced the Inca Sayri Tupac, the last grandson of Huaina Capac, to present himself in Lima, 5 Jan., 1560, renounce his claims to the throne, and, receiving in baptism the name of Diego, to take the title of Prince of Yucay, with a rich revenue. In the same year, in order to get rid of turbulent adventurers, the viceroy sent out several exploring expeditions. Meanwhile continuous complaints of Hurtado's arbitrary and cruel government had reached court, and finally the king deprived him of the government and sent as substitute Lopez de Zuñiga, who arrived at Paita in January, 1561, and in his communications purposely treated Hurtado with disrespect. This, together with his recall, preyed on the latter's mind, and he fell sick and died a short time before the arrival of his successor in Lima.—His son, **Garcia,** fourth Marquis of Cañete, viceroy of Peru, b. in Cuenca in 1531; d. in Spain about 1610, had served in his youth in the wars of Italy, Flanders, and Germany, and in 1556 came to Peru in the retinue of his father, who in the following year sent him as governor to Chili, to adjust the dissensions which had broken out after Valdivia's death. After arresting Villagra and Aguirre, the rival leaders, he began at once the campaign against the Araucanians, and was generally fortunate, being greatly assisted by constant re-enforcements from Peru. He founded the cities of Cañete and Osorno, rebuilt Concepcion, defeating and taking prisoners the caciques Galvarino and Caupolican, who were executed. He sent an unsuccessful expedition to explore the Strait of Magellan, and led an exploration along the coast as far as Chiloe, which archipelago was visited by some of his lieutenants. He repaired and provisioned the forts of Arauco, Angol, and Tucapel, and his lieutenants founded Mendoza and San Juan on the east of the Andes. After the death of his father, he returned to Spain, where his administration was fully approved. On the death of his elder brother, he inherited the estates and title of Marquis of Cañete, and was several times sent by Philip II. on important diplomatic missions. The king appointed him viceroy of Peru in 1588, and he arrived on 28 Nov., 1589, in Callao, where he despatched a vessel with re-enforcements for Chili, and on 6 Jan., 1590, entered Lima and took charge of the government. He began at once, by royal order, to gather all available funds and solicit donations for the war in the Netherlands and against England, and before the end of the year sent to Spain over 1,500,000 ducats in money, besides a great quantity of plate and jewelry. It is said that the ladies of Arequipa, scarcely without exception, despoiled themselves of all their jewelry, to contribute to the national cause. In view of the probable invasion of the Pacific by an English fleet, Garcia repaired the fortifications of Callao and fitted out the men-of-war that were stationed there, and when toward the end of 1593 Richard Hawkins with two vessels passed the straits and began his depredations, the viceroy despatched three vessels under command of his brother-in-law, Beltran del Castro, who defeated Hawkins and took him prisoner. In 1592 the viceroy founded the College of San Marcos, and from that year till 1593 sustained continuous litigation against the encroachments of the archbishop. Finally, desiring to enjoy his riches in Europe, he petitioned for recall, and was succeeded in 1596 by the Marquis of Salinas, formerly viceroy of Mexico. Hurtado then sailed for Spain, where he was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber. Pedro de Oña in his "Arauco domado" praises Garcia and Suarez de Figueroa in his life of the viceroy says Ercilla (*q. v.*) was unjust toward him in his "Araucana," on account of the poet's expulsion from Chili.

HUSBANDS, Herman, patriot, b. in Pennsylvania; d. near Philadelphia in 1795. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and is said to have been related to Benjamin Franklin. After removing to Orange county, N. C., he served in the legislature of that colony, became obnoxious to the royalists from his independence, and was a leader of the "Regulators," an organization formed in 1768 for the redress of grievances, and was the particular object of William Tryon's persecutions, though he took no part in the resulting acts of violence. On 24 Sept., 1770, the Regulators broke up the court at Hillsboro, maltreated some of the officials, and demolished the house of Edmund Fanning. His connection with the Regulators led to his expulsion from the legislature, 20 Dec., 1770, and on 31 Jan., 1771, he was arrested by order of Gov. Tryon for libel, and put in New Berne jail. On 16 May, 1771, a battle was fought on the banks of the Alamance creek between 1,000 men under Gov. Tryon and 2,000 Regulators, in

which the latter were defeated. Though Husbands, pleading the pacific character of his sect, did not participate in the fight, he found it necessary to take flight first to Maryland and thence to Pennsylvania, and settled near Pittsburg. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1778, was concerned in the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794, and was on the committee of safety with Albert Gallatin and others. For his connection with this uprising Husbands was imprisoned for a short time in Philadelphia, but was released by the advice of Dr. David Caldwell, and died on his way home. He published an account of the Regulator movement (1771).

HUSKE, Ellis, journalist, b. about 1700; d. in 1755. He was a brother of Gen. Huske, who was in the battle of Culloden. Ellis was a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., previous to his becoming postmaster of Boston in 1734, and was a councillor of New Hampshire in 1733–'55. He was superseded in the office of deputy postmaster-general of the colonies by Franklin and Hunter in 1753. He published the "Boston Weekly Post-Boy" from October, 1734, till 1755, and was the reputed author of "The Present State of North America" (London, 1755).—His son, **John,** merchant, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., about 1721; d. in England in 1773, was educated in Boston, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1764 he became a member of the British parliament from Malden, Essex, and was re-elected to the succeeding parliament. For his share in bringing about the stamp-act, his effigy was hung with Grenville's on the liberty-tree, Boston, on 1 Nov., 1765. He was described as a flashy fellow, who by stock-jobbing and servility raised himself to a seat in parliament.

HUSS, Magnus, Swedish naturalist, b. in Upsala in 1752; d. in Stockholm in 1799. He was secretary in 1781 of one of the ministers that were sent by Spain to determine the boundaries between the Portuguese and the Spanish possessions in South America, according to the treaty of San Ildefonso, and during his sojourn of fifteen years in the country he made a chart of the province of Asuncion, which was considered until recently as a valuable one. He studied also the natural history of South America, and published among other works "Reisa y Amerika och det indre Paraguay" (Stockholm, 1796; translated into French as "Voyage au Paraguay," 2 vols., Paris, 1798; and into English as "A Relation of a Journey through South America in the Paraguay Province." London, 1800); "Essai sur l'histoire naturelle des quadrupédes des provinces du Paraguay et de l'Uruguay" (5 vols., Stockholm, 1797); "Traité sur les reptiles de l'Amérique du Sud," which is yet considered as an authority (2 vols., Stockholm, 1799); "Amerikanisk nationens Seder, Bruk, och Klædedrægter," a dissertation on the customs of South America; and "Délimitation des frontières des possessions Espagnoles et Portugaises dans l'Amérique du Sud, selon le traité de San Ildefonso" (2 vols., with charts, Stockholm, 1799).

HUSSEY, Curtis Grubb, manufacturer, b. near York, Pa., in August, 1802. He is descended from Christopher Hussey, who, with others of the Society of Friends, bought the island of Nantucket as a place of refuge from persecution in 1658–'9. In childhood he was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he studied medicine at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson co. In 1825, and for some years after, he practised in Morgan county, Ind. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits and in the provision trade, and was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1829, but declined re-election. In 1848 he determined to explore and develop the Lake Superior copper region, and formed with others the Pittsburg and Boston mining company. Under his direction the first mining shaft was sunk in the vicinity of what is now known as Copper harbor. In the summer of 1845 regular mining operations were begun, and proved remunerative beyond his most sanguine expectations. The Pittsburg copper and brass rolling mills, owned by him, are the outgrowth of his successful mining enterprises. He was also the first person to succeed in making the best quality of all descriptions of crucible steel, and the establishment of Hussey, Howe and Co., Pittsburg, is engaged in this enterprise. He was one of the founders of the Alleghany observatory and of the School of design for women at Pittsburg.

HUSTED, James William, politician, b. in Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., 31 Oct., 1833. He was graduated at Yale in 1854, and admitted to the bar in 1857. He was school-commissioner of Westchester county in 1858–'60, deputy superintendent of the State insurance department in 1860–'2, harbor-master of the port of New York in 1862–'70, and state commissioner of emigration in 1870–'72. He has been for many years a member and also speaker of the assembly. In 1873 he was appointed major-general of the National guard of the state of New York, which office he still holds. He was president of the New York state military association in 1875–'6, and is popularly known as the "Bald Eagle of Westchester."

HUTCHINS, Charles Lewis, clergyman, b. in Concord, N. H., 5 Aug., 1838. He was graduated at Williams in 1861, and at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1865, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1871 and 1874 was assistant secretary of the general convention. In 1877 he was made secretary of the convention, which post he now (1887) holds. Since 1872 he has been rector of Grace church, Medford, Mass. He has published several collections of church music, among which are "Sunday-School Hymnal" (Buffalo, 1871); "Annotations of the Hymnal" (Hartford, 1872); "Church Hymnal" (Medford, 1879); and "Sunday-School Hymnal and Service-Book" (Medford, 1880). From 1874 till the present time (1887) he has edited "The Parish Choir," a weekly publication.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, geographer, b. in Monmouth, N. J., in 1730; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 28 April, 1789. Before he was sixteen he entered the British army as an ensign, and became paymaster and captain of the 60th Royal American regiment. He was assistant engineer in the expedition of Gen. Henry Bouquet (*q. v.*) in 1764, and took part in a campaign against the Florida Indians. When he was in London in 1779 his known devotion to the cause of American independence caused his imprisonment for six weeks on a charge of maintaining correspondence with Benjamin Franklin, who was then in France. By this imprisonment he is said to have lost £12,000. He soon afterward went to France, and thence to Charleston, S. C., where he joined Gen. Nathanael Greene, and received the title of "geographer-general." He furnished the maps and plates of Dr. William Smith's "Account of Bouquet's Expedition" (Philadelphia, 1765); and is the author of "A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina" (London, 1778); "History, Narrative, and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida" (Philadelphia, 1784); three papers in the "Philadelphia Transactions" (1775–'6 and 1783); and one in the "Transactions of the American Society."

HUTCHINSON, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Hebron, Conn., in March, 1722; d. in Pomfret, Vt., 27 Sept., 1800. He was graduated at Yale in 1747, studied for the ministry in Hebron for about three years, and on 6 June, 1750, responded to a call to preach in Grafton, Mass., where he remained for about twenty-two years. In 1776 he moved to Pomfret, Vt., established a congregation there, and two others in the adjoining towns of Hartford and Woodstock, and for several years performed the pastoral duties for the three congregations. During his fifty years of preaching he lost only two services from illness, and never used a book for conducting his services. Dr. Hutchinson was one of the foremost classical scholars of his time in this country. It was said of him by those who had an intimate knowledge of his attainments, that if the New Testament had been lost he could have reproduced it from memory in the original Greek. Upon one occasion, when he was at Bennington attending the sittings of the council of safety, he met Ethan Allen, who invited him to preach at his house the next Sunday, and at the same time handed to him the manuscript of his "Oracles of Reason," which Allen called his Bible. The Sunday arrived, a chapter from the Old Testament, specially selected for the occasion, was recited, and the first hymn that was given out began with the verse

"Let all the heathen writers join
To form a perfect book,
But, O good Lord! compared with thine,
How mean their writings look!"

This was followed by an orthodox sermon. Allen never forgave Hutchinson for this, and never invited him to preach again. Of his sermons only eight were published. The most notable among them was "Mr. Hutchinson's Sermon at Windsor, July 2, 1777, at the Convention for the Forming of the State of Vermont: A well-tempered Self Love a Rule of Conduct towards Others" (Dresden, 1777), which was the first book issued from a printing-press in the state of Vermont. Among the others are "Valour for the Truth" (Boston, 1767); "Coming of Christ" (1773); and "Meat out of the Eater, or Samson's Riddle Unriddled" (1774).

HUTCHINSON, Anne (Marbury), religious teacher, b. in Lincolnshire, England, about 1590; d. near Stamford, Conn., in September, 1643. She was a daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury, and descended from the Blunts, a distinguished family. About 1612 she married William Hutchinson, of Alford, Lincolnshire, a distant cousin of the celebrated Col. John Hutchinson. Mary, a younger sister of William Hutchinson, married the Rev. John Wheelwright, a Lincolnshire preacher. In 1633 Mrs. Hutchinson's eldest son, Edward, accompanied the Rev. John Cotton to Massachusetts, and in the course of the next year he was followed by his father and mother. Mrs. Hutchinson, says Winthrop, brought with her to Massachusetts "two dangerous errors: first, that the person of the Holy Ghost dwells in a justified person; second, that no sanctification can help to evidence to us our justification." To these opinions Mrs. Hutchinson attached so much importance that she held meetings in Boston and gave lectures expounding them. In this she was ably supported by her brother-in-law, Wheelwright, who came to Boston in 1636. She violently attacked the Massachusetts clergy, all except Wheelwright and Cotton, whom she declared to be "under a covenant of grace," while the rest were only "under a covenant of works." Great excitement was aroused by her preaching, and for a while Boston was divided into two hostile theological camps. Mrs. Hutchinson went far toward winning to her cause not only the powerful preacher, Cotton, but also the youthful and enthusiastic governor, Harry Vane. The doughty Capt. Underhill was one of her converts. The agitation was fraught with danger to the infant colony. On the eve of the Pequot war a company of militia was found unwilling to march, because its chaplain was held to be "under a covenant of works." When things had come to such a pass, it was thought to be high time to put Mrs. Hutchinson down. She was tried for heresy and sedition, and banished from Massachusetts, along with Wheelwright and several others of her followers, who were known as "Antinomians." Wheelwright and others went northward and founded the towns of Exeter and Dover, in New Hampshire. Mrs. Hutchinson, with her husband and fifteen children, bought for forty fathoms of wampum the island of Aquidneck from the Narragansett Indians, and founded the town of Portsmouth, while Coddington, one of her followers, founded Newport. After the death of her husband in 1642, Mrs. Hutchinson left Rhode Island, and settled upon some land to the west of Stamford, supposed to be within the territory of the New Netherlands. There in the following year she was cruelly murdered by Indians, together with most of her children and servants, sixteen victims in all. Her child, Susanna, ten years old, was carried into captivity by the Indians, but four years afterward was ransomed, and in 1651 married John Cole, of Rhode Island.—**Edward,** eldest son of William and Anne Hutchinson, b. in Alford, Lincolnshire, 28 May, 1613; d. in Brookfield, Mass., 2 Aug., 1675, left Boston in 1638, at the time of his mother's banishment, but returned some years afterward, and from 1658 till 1675 was deputy to the general court. He was a captain of militia, and in July, 1675, after the disastrous beginning of Philip's war, was sent to Brookfield to negotiate with the Nipmuck Indians. The treacherous savages appointed a place for a rendezvous, but lay in ambush for Hutchinson as he approached, and slew him, with several of his company.—**Thomas,** royal governor of Massachusetts, b. in Boston, 9 Sept., 1711; d. in Brompton, near London, 3 June, 1780, was a great-grandson of Capt. Edward Hutchinson, just mentioned. His father, a merchant in high standing, and at one time quite wealthy, was for twenty-six years a member of the council of assistants. At five years of age Thomas was admitted to the North grammar-school, and in 1727 he was graduated at Harvard. While in college he began carrying on a little trade by sending ventures in his father's vessels. He was not very attentive to his studies at college, but afterward acquired a thorough knowledge of Latin and French. From early childhood he took great delight in reading history. After leaving college he spent four years in his father's counting-house, and showed himself extremely methodical, exact, and business-like in his habits. On 16 May, 1734, he married Margaret Sanford, a beautiful girl of seventeen, with whom he lived happily until her death in 1753. He never married again. In 1737 he was chosen a selectman for the town of Boston, and about a month afterward was elected representative to the general court. The people were there greatly agitated over the question of paper money. Bills of credit had been issued since the beginning of the century, partly to meet the expenses of the French and Indian wars on the northern frontier. In all the New England states the depreciation of the paper wrought serious disturb-

ance to trade, and then, as always, ignorant people and tricksome demagogues sought a cure for the trouble in fresh issues of paper. Wildcat banking-schemes were devised, two of which, the "silver-scheme" and the "land-bank," were especially prominent. (See ADAMS, SAMUEL.) Upon all financial questions Hutchinson had a remarkably clear head, and there was nothing of the demagogue about him. He would not falter with a question of public policy, or seek to hide his opinions in order to curry favor with the people. He was a man of strong convictions and dauntless courage, and he opposed the paper-money scheme with untiring zeal. In spite of this, he was re-elected in 1738. Shortly afterward in town-meeting a set of instructions were reported, enjoining it upon the representatives to vote for the further emission of paper. Hutchinson then and there exposed such instructions, argued against them as iniquitous, and flatly refused to observe them. There were cries of "Choose another representative, Mr. Moderator!" But this was too silly. Hutchinson opposed the instructions in the general court, and next year failed of a re-election. About this time Mr. Hutchinson was seized with typhoid fever. In 1740 the public confidence in his ability and integrity prevailed over the general dislike for his policy, and he was again chosen as representative. In this year there was an outburst of excitement in Boston, not unlike those that ushered in the Revolutionary war. The land-bank and the silver-scheme had both been put into operation in spite of the opposition of Gov. Belcher, who had appealed to parliament for assistance. Parliament now declared the old "Joint Stock Companies Act," passed in 1720 after the South Sea bubble, to be of force in the colonies. Both the Massachusetts companies were thus abruptly compelled to wind up their affairs, and many of the partners were ruined, among them the elder Samuel Adams. The question as to the authority of parliament over the colonies, which had been discussed as long ago as 1644, was now warmly agitated. The friends of the land-bank loudly denounced the act of 1740 as a violation of the chartered rights of the colony, and the bitter feelings engendered by this quarrel must be set down among the causes of the American Revolution. Mr. Hutchinson's conduct at this time was eminently wise and patriotic. On theory he was a firm believer in the ultimate supremacy of parliament over every part of the British empire; but he saw distinctly the foolishness of enlisting such a wholesome feeling as the love of self-government in behalf of such an institution as the land-bank, and he accordingly advised Gov. Belcher to bide his time and suppress it in some other way than by an appeal to parliament. This was the first but not the last time that trouble between England and the colonies was occasioned by disregard of Hutchinson's sagacious advice. In the autumn of 1740 Mr. Hutchinson visited England as commissioner for adjusting the boundary-line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with regard to which some complaint had arisen. After his return in the following year he was again chosen representative, and annually thereafter until 1749. In 1746–'8 he was speaker of the house. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the stronghold of Louisburg, which New England troops had captured in 1745, was restored to France, in exchange for Madras in Hindostan. To appease the indignation of the New England people at this transfer, parliament voted that adequate compensation should be made for the expense of the capture of Louisburg. The sum due to Massachusetts in pursuance of this vote was £138,649, which was nearly equivalent to the total amount of paper circulating in the colony at its current valuation of one eleventh of its face value. To attempt to raise such a currency to par was hopeless. Hutchinson proposed that parliament should be asked to send over the money in Spanish dollars, which should be used to buy up and cancel the paper at eleven for one. Whatever paper remained after this summary process should be called in and redeemed by direct taxation, and any issue of paper currency in future was to be forbidden. "This rather caused a smile," says the diary, "few apprehending that he was in earnest; but upon his appearing very serious, out of deference to him as speaker, they appointed a committee." After a year of hard work, Hutchinson's bill was passed, amid the howls and curses of the people of Boston. "Such was the infatuation that it was common to hear men wish the ship with the silver on board might sink in her passage." They wanted no money but cheap paper money. At the election in 1749 Hutchinson was defeated by a great majority, but was immediately chosen a member of the council. People soon found, to their amazement, that a good hard dollar had much greater purchasing-power than a scrap of dirty paper worth scarcely more than nine cents; and it was further observed that, when paper was once out of the way, coin would remain in circulation. The revival of trade was so steady and so marked that the tide of popular feeling turned, and Hutchinson was as much praised as he had before been abused. His services at this time cannot be rated too highly. To his clear insight and determined courage it was largely due that Massachusetts was financially able to enter upon the Revolutionary war. In 1774 Massachusetts was entirely out of debt, and her prosperity contrasted strikingly with the poverty-stricken condition of Rhode Island, which persisted in its issues of paper currency. In 1749 Mr. Hutchinson was at the head of the commission that made peace with the Indians at Casco bay. He had formed an intention to retire from public business and live in scholarly seclusion at Milton, where he had built a fine house, which is still (1887) standing. But his plans were entirely changed in 1753 by the sudden death of his idolized wife, and he sought distraction in public affairs. He had some time before been appointed justice of common pleas for Suffolk county. In 1754 he was one of the commissioners at the famous Albany congress, where he was associated with Franklin on the committee for drawing up a plan of union for the thirteen colonies. Two years afterward, when Shirley was succeeded in the governorship of Massachusetts by Thomas Pownall, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed lieutenant-governor. In 1760 Pownall was succeeded by Francis Bernard, and soon afterward, on the death of Stephen Sewall, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed chief justice

of Massachusetts, while still retaining the office of lieutenant-governor. During the following year he presided in the famous case of the writs of assistance, when James Otis made the speech that heralded the Revolution. The enforcement of the navigation acts was now making much trouble in Boston, and Gov. Bernard became very unpopular through his zeal in promoting seizures for illicit trade, he having a share in the forfeitures.

There is no good evidence that Hutchinson was concerned in these affairs, but sundry depositions attested by him as chief justice were placed on file at the Plantation office in London, and there were seen by Briggs Hallowell, a Boston merchant. In these depositions, John Rowe and other merchants of Boston were named as smugglers. Reports of this came to Boston in the summer of 1765, just as the people were riotous over the stamp-act. On the night of 26 Aug., Hutchinson's house at the North End was sacked by a drunken mob. The money, plate, and wearing-apparel were carried off, the handsome furniture was shattered, and, worst of all, the valuable library, with its manuscripts and priceless documents, which Hutchinson had been thirty years in collecting, was almost completely destroyed. To the student of American history the damage was irreparable, as many of the lost manuscripts can never be replaced. In town-meeting next day at Faneuil Hall the riot was emphatically condemned by the people. Several of the perpetrators of the outrage were arrested and sent to jail, but were rescued by a mob before the day of trial. Mr. Hutchinson ultimately received indemnification in the sum of £3,194 17*s.* 6*d.* As in most instances of mob violence the villainy of the assault upon the chief justice's house was fully equalled by its stupidity, for Hutchinson had done his best to dissuade the Grenville ministry from passing the obnoxious stamp-act. Here, as before, much trouble might have been avoided if his advice had been heeded.

In August, 1769, Gov. Bernard returned to England, leaving Hutchinson, as lieutenant-governor, at the head of affairs. On the occasion of the so-called "Boston massacre," 5 March, 1770, he showed vigor and discretion, and but for his prompt arrest of Capt. Preston and his men there would probably have been much bloodshed. In October, 1770, he was appointed governor of Massachusetts, and for the next two years his administration was comparatively quiet. In the summer of 1772 the excitement in Massachusetts again rose to fever heat over the royal order that the salaries of the judges should henceforth be paid by the crown. This measure, which struck directly at the independence of the judiciary, led Samuel Adams to the revolutionary step of organizing the famous committees of correspondence. In the following January, Hutchinson sent a message to the legislature, containing a very learned and masterly statement of the Tory position, which is well worth the study of historians. It was carefully and successfully answered by Samuel Adams.

In the spring Hutchinson met the governor of New York at Hartford, and adjusted the long-disputed boundary-line between New York and Massachusetts to the entire satisfaction of the latter colony. On his return he was greeted with the furious excitement occasioned by the publication of the letters sent over from England by Franklin. (See FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.) These letters created the impression that Hutchinson had advised, and was chiefly responsible for, the most odious measures of the ministry. The impression was incorrect and unjust to Hutchinson, but was natural enough at the time. It led to a petition from the general court that Hutchinson and the lieutenant-governor, Oliver, should be removed, and it was on the hearing of this petition before the privy council that Franklin was insulted by the rascally Wedderburn. The petition was refused. In June, 1774, Hutchinson was superseded by Gen. Gage, and sailed for England, followed by the execrations of the people. His house at Milton, with all the rest of his property, was confiscated, and his best coach was next year carried over to Cambridge for the use of Gen. Washington. The town of Hutchinson, in Worcester co., on its incorporation in 1774, dropped the name of the Tory governor and took instead that of Col. Barré, who defended the American cause in parliament. Mr. Hutchinson was received with distinguished favor by the king, who offered him a baronetcy, which he refused. He cared little for such honors or emoluments as England could give him. Although a Tory on principle, because he could see no alternative between anarchy and the universal supremacy of parliament, he was not the less animated by an intense love for New England. Until after Burgoyne's surrender, he cherished the hope of returning thither, and regarded his stay in the mother country as little better than exile. His diary of events then occurring has been recently published by his great-grandson, Peter Orlando Hutchinson, "Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson" (2 vols., Boston, 1884–'6), and has done much to confirm historical students in the more favorable view that has recently been taken of his character and motives. For intellectual gifts and accomplishments, Hutchinson stood far above all the other colonial governors. His "History of Massachusetts Bay" (vols. i.–ii., Boston, 1764–'7; vol. iii., London, 1828, posthumous) is a work of rare merit, alike for careful research, for philosophic acuteness, and for literary charm. For thorough grasp of the subject of finance, he stands nearly on a level with Hamilton and Gallatin. In 1809 John Adams said of him: "He understood the subject of coin and commerce better than any man I ever knew in this country." In his private life Mr. Hutchinson was genial and refined; in religion he was a strict Puritan, like his great antagonist, Samuel Adams, whom he resembled in purity, integrity, and unswerving devotion to principle. His life has never been properly written. The best accounts of its incidents are to be found in his own diary, and the most intelligent general view is presented in James K. Hosmer's "Samuel Adams" (Boston, 1885). The portrait on page 332 is from the painting by Copley, an excellent photograph of which is prefixed to the second volume of the "Diary."

HUTCHINSON, Israel, soldier, b. in Danvers, Mass., in 1728; d. there, 16 March, 1811. He participated in the battles of Ticonderoga and Lake George in the French war of 1757–'9, and led a detachment at the Plains of Abraham. During the Revolution he commanded a company at Lexington, was lieutenant-colonel in 1775, commanded the 27th regiment at the siege of Boston and in the campaign of 1776, and was with Washington in the retreat through New Jersey.

HUTCHINSON, James, physician, b. in Wakefield, Pa., 29 Jan., 1752; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Sept., 1793. He received his medical education in London, and, at the prospect of the Revolution, warmly espoused the patriot cause. Returning home by way of France, he bore important despatches from Benjamin Franklin to congress. He joined the American army, and served throughout

the Revolution as a physician and surgeon. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1779 until his death, several years secretary of the philosophical society, and professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania from 1789 till his election in 1791 to the chair of chemistry. The Philadelphia college presented him with a silver medal for his proficiency in this branch. For many years he was physician of the port of Philadelphia, and one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania hospital. See biography and portrait in Henry Simpson's "Eminent Philadelphians" (Philadelphia, 1859).

HUTCHINSON, Jesse, farmer, b. in Middleton, Mass., 3 Feb., 1778; d. in Milford, N. H., 16 Feb., 1851. His ancestor, Richard, came to this country from England in 1634, acquired much land in Salem, Mass., and was paid a premium by the state for "setting up" the first plough in Massachusetts. He married Mary Leavitt, of Mount Vernon, N. H., in 1800, and resided on a farm in Milford for several years. They occasionally sang in chorus, taking parts in the quartets of ballads and sacred music, and were the parents of the "Hutchinson family," who achieved a reputation as popular singers, and were identified with the anti-slavery and temperance movements. The religious sentiment of New England was noticeable in their productions and repertory. The family became abolitionists when it required courage to face political prejudice, and some of them were excommunicated from the Baptist church on this account. The children numbered sixteen, three of whom died in infancy. All inherited musical talent, and people came from far and near to hear them sing in chorus in prayer-meetings, or at home. They were often urged to appear in public, and in the summer of 1841 the four youngest children, Judson, John, Asa, and Abby, made a successful concert-tour in New England. In 1843 the family appeared in New York city, and achieved an immediate success. N. P. Willis spoke of them as a "nest of brothers with a sister in it." They accompanied themselves with a violin and violoncello, and excelled in sacred and descriptive songs, and in ballads, both humorous and pathetic. Their own productions were received with most enthusiasm by the popular taste, although their melodies were simple and crudely harmonized. They were coworkers with Garrison, Greeley, Rogers, and other leaders of anti-slavery reform, often aiding in mass conventions, singing popular and original songs with their quartet chorus. In 1845 they travelled in Great Britain and Ireland, and met with popular success. They travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the political canvasses of 1856 and 1860, forming several bands from a third generation in their family. During the civil war some of these bands visited recruiting-stations to encourage volunteer enlistments, and after the battle of Bull Run they went to Virginia, where they were expelled from the National lines by Gen. McClellan because they sang Whittier's "Ein Feste Burg" as an anti-slavery song. Appeal was made to President Lincoln, who said, after Sec. Chase read the obnoxious song in a cabinet-meeting: "It is just the character of song that I desire the soldiers to hear." By the unanimous consent of the cabinet and the order of President Lincoln, they were re-admitted to the National camps.—The eldest son, **Jesse,** wrote many songs for popular airs, which he sang with effect. The principal of these were the "Emancipation Song," "Family Song," "Old Granite State," "Good Old Days of Yore," "The Slave Mother," "The Slave's Appeal," "Good Time Coming," and "Uncle Sam's Farm." It was he that organized the company.—**Judson** was the humorist, excelling in burlesque and political songs, some of which were an Italian burlesque, "The Bachelor's Lament," "Away Down East," "The Modern Belle," "Anti-Calomel," "Jordan," and "The Humbugged Husband."—**Asa** was the basso, and the executive member of the troupe.—**John,** b. in Milford, N. H., 4 Jan., 1821, possessed the most vocal talent. Among his songs and those of his son Henry were "Will the New Year come To-Night, Mother?" "Bingen on the Rhine," "The Newfoundland Dog," "The Bridge of Sighs," "The People's Advent," and Russell's "Ship on Fire."—**Abby,** the contralto, b. in Milford, N. H., 29 Aug., 1829, began at an early age to sing with her brothers. She was admired for her simplicity and archness, and sang "Over the Mountain and over the Moor," "The Slave's Appeal," "The Spider and the Fly," "Jamie's on the Stormy Sea," and "The May Queen." She married Ludlow Patton, of New York city, in 1849, and has since lived in retirement. Her brothers continued to appear in concerts, and from time to time have brought before the public their own families of young singers. They were followed by many bands of imitators.

A. Hutchinson

HUTCHINSON, John Russell, educator, b. in Columbia county, Pa., 12 Feb., 1807; d. 24 Feb., 1878. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1826, and, after studying two years in Princeton esminary, preached in Rodney, Miss., and in Baton Rouge, La., and in 1834 became connected with the College of Louisiana in Jackson. He was pastor of a church in Vicksburg from 1837 till 1842, and was then professor of ancient languages in Oakland college, Miss., till 1854. On the death of Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain in 1851, he served as president of the college. In 1854 he removed to New Orleans, where he established a classical school and supplied various churches. In 1860 he removed to Houston, Texas, and after the civil war was occupied in missionary work. He was the author of "Reminiscences, Sketches, and Addresses" (Houston, 1874).

HUTCHISON, Joseph Chrisman, physician, b. in Old Franklin, Howard co., Mo., 22 Feb., 1822; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 July, 1887. He studied at the University of Missouri, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He then practised four years in Missouri, and in 1852 settled in Brooklyn, where he remained until his death. He was surgeon to the Brooklyn city hospital from 1857 till his death, for several years was surgeon-in-chief to the Brooklyn orthopædic infirmary. In 1854–'6 he was lecturer on diseases of women in the New York university. During the cholera epidemic of 1854 he was surgeon to the Brooklyn cholera hospital. From 1860 till 1867 he was professor of operative and clinical surgery in Long Island college hospital, and from 1873 till 1875 he was health commissioner of Brooklyn. He was a delegate from the American medical association to the In-

ternational medical congress at Paris in 1867, was vice-president of the New York academy of medicine from 1869 till he became president in 1871, a delegate to the British medical association in Edinburgh in 1875, to that held in London in 1881, and was a member of various medical associations. The University of Missouri gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1880. Among his most important publications are "History and Observations on Asiatic Cholera in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854" (New York, 1854); "Dislocation of the Femur into the Ischiatic Notch"; "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene" for schools (1870); "Contributions to Orthopædic Surgery" (1880); and "Acupressure," a prize essay of the New York state medical society.

HUTSON, Richard, jurist, b. in Prince William's parish, S. C., 12 June, 1747; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1793. He was graduated at Princeton in 1765, and practised law in Charleston, S. C., till the beginning of the Revolution. He was a member of the Continental congress from South Carolina in 1774, 1776, and 1778, and in the latter year, with other patriots, was imprisoned and sent to St. Augustine by the British under Sir Henry Clinton. At the close of the war, during which his considerable estate had been seriously impaired, he completed his financial ruin by taking payment in continental currency for money that was due him, hoping, by his example, to improve the government credit. He was intendant of Charleston under its first charter in 1783–'8, became chancellor in 1784, senior judge of the chancery court in 1791, and was a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1788.

HUTTEN, Philip von, adventurer, b. in Franconia, Germany, near the close of the 15th century; d. in Venezuela in 1546. He joined the first expedition that was sent out by the Welsers of Augsburg to form a colony in South America. Charles V. made a grant of the province of Venezuela to these bankers as a hereditary fief in return for the enormous sums that he owed them. The conduct of the German adventurers was even more ferocious than that of the Spaniards, but Oviedo says that, while Hutten was fully as brave and ambitious as his companions, he was much less cruel. He landed at Coro in 1531, and his life afterward was full of privations, dangers, and misfortunes. In one of his expeditions to Lake Maracaibo he heard of a country called Eldorado. An Indian of high rank gave him the most positive details regarding this imaginary region, and, after acquainting him with the route to it, offered to act as his guide. After a painful march of eight days, in severe weather, the Indian escaped. Several of the party soon died of hunger and fatigue. They were frequently attacked by the Indians, and, always deceived by false intelligence, wandered for four years from one point to another. At last, when their number had been reduced from 130 to 39, they arrived near a large and fine city, where they were attacked by several thousand Indians. Hutten, although he had been severely wounded, charged at the head of his band and completely routed the enemy. He then set out on his return to Coro, but never reached his destination. The province of Venezuela had been taken possession of by Carvajal during the absence of Hutten. The latter, to whom the government of the province belonged by right, was assassinated on the road to Coro, by order of Carvajal. Hutten wrote a narrative of his campaigns. The manuscript was brought to Germany, and lay so long lost in a library that it became almost illegible. It was finally published in the first volume of the collection entitled "Literary and Historical Magazine," by Meusel (Bayreuth and Leipsic, 1785). It bears the title "News from the Indies," and contains valuable information on the events in which the author took part from 1535 to 1546, while giving graphic descriptions of the countries through which he passed.

HUTTER, Edwin Wilson, clergyman, b. in Allentown, Pa., 12 Sept., 1813; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Sept., 1873. At the age of seventeen his father died, leaving him the editor and sole proprietor of two newspapers in Allentown, one published in English and the other in German. Subsequently he removed to Harrisburg, where he had charge of another newspaper. For some time he resided in Lancaster, after which he was private secretary to James Buchanan, when the latter was secretary of state. He then studied for the ministry in Baltimore, and was called to St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, Philadelphia, where he remained till his death. He was a firm adherent of the government during the civil war, and was actively interested in the Northern home for friendless children, of which he was a trustee.

HUTTON, Abraham Bloodgood, educator, b. in Albany, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1798; d. in Stuyvesant Landing, N. Y., 18 July, 1870. He was graduated at Union college in 1817, studied law in Albany for one year, and theology in Princeton seminary in 1819–'21. He then became interested in the education of deaf-mutes, and devoted his life to this cause. He was an assistant instructor in the Philadelphia deaf-mute institution in 1820–'8, and in 1830 became principal. Mr. Hutton advocated the use of signs and of writing rather than the system of lip-reading and artificial articulation. The year previous to his death he resigned his work in consequence of failure of health.

HUTTON, Laurence, author, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1843. He was educated in New York, travelled extensively in Europe, and spent every summer in London for twenty years. He early began writing for the press, and has contributed extensively to periodicals. He is the author of "Plays and Players" (New York, 1875) and "Literary Landmarks of London" (London and New York, 1885). He has edited "Artists of the Nineteenth Century," with Clara Erskine Clement (Boston, 1879); "The American Actor Series" (1881–'2); "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," with Brander Matthews (New York and London, 1886); and "John Bernard's Retrospection of America," with Brander Matthews (New York, 1886). He has also compiled "Opening Addresses of the American Stage" (1886).

HYATT, Alpheus, naturalist, b. in Washington, D. C., 5 April, 1838. He was educated at the Maryland military academy, at Yale college, and at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, where he was graduated in 1862. Subsequently he served during the civil war in the 47th Massachusetts volunteers, and attained the rank of captain. He then renewed his studies under Louis Agassiz, and in 1867 became a curator in the Essex institute. While holding this office in connection with Edward S. Morse, Alpheus S. Packard, Frederick W. Putnam, and the officers of the Essex institute, he founded the Peabody academy of science. Its museum was planned by these four naturalists, together they formed its first scientific staff, and in 1869 Mr. Hyatt was made one of its curators. He was also associated with these gentlemen in establishing the "American Naturalist," and was one of its original editors. In 1870 he was elected custodian and in 1881 curator of the Boston society of natural history. He has also charge of the fossil

invertebrates in the Museum of comparative zoölogy at Cambridge, and since 1881 has held the professorship of zoölogy and paleontology in the Massachusetts institute of technology. Prof. Hyatt also has a class in the Boston university, and in connection with the Society of natural history is manager of the Teachers' school of science, which was founded in 1870. A general laboratory of natural history was founded at Annisquam, Mass., by the Woman's educational society of Boston, and Prof. Hyatt is also in charge of this enterprise, the origin of which is due to him. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1869, and in 1875 was made a member of the National academy of science. The American society of naturalists was organized in consequence of suggestions that were made by him, and at the first meeting in Springfield, Mass., in 1883, he was elected its president. Prof. Hyatt has devoted special attention to the lower forms of animal life. Among his important researches are "Observations on Polyzoa" (1866); "Fossil Cephalopods of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy" (1872); "Revision of North American Peroferæ" (1875–'7), which is the only work on North American commercial sponges, and is recognized throughout the world as an authority; "Genesis of Tertiary Species of Planorbis at Steinheim" (1880), giving the details of his study at Steinheim of the fossils, which were at that time regarded in Europe as the only positive demonstration of the theory of evolution; and "Genera of Fossil Cephalopoda" (1883), containing important contributions to the theory of evolution. "Larval Theory of the Origin of Cellular Tissue" (1884) contains his theory of the origin of sex. Besides the foregoing, Prof. Hyatt has edited a series of "Guides for Science Teaching," and is himself the author of several of the series, including "About Pebbles," "Commercial and other Sponges," "Common Hydroids, Corals, and Echinoderms," "The Oyster, Clam, and other Common Mollusks," and "Worms and Crustaceans."

Alpheus Hyatt

HYATT, John Wesley, inventor, b. in Starkey, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1837. He received a common-school education in Yates county, and then spent one year in the Eddytown seminary. At the age of sixteen he removed to Illinois, where he became a printer. Subsequently he devoted his attention almost exclusively to inventing, and his first patent, received in February, 1861, was for a knife-grinder or sharpener. His next important invention was a composition billiard-ball, the patent being issued in October, 1865. The Albany company controlling this invention with subsequent improvements has from that date led the market in the manufacture and sale of artificial billiard and pool balls. Large quantities of them are used all over the world, supplying the deficiency caused by the scarcity of ivory. In 1869 Mr. Hyatt obtained patents on a new style of domino, which, with subsequent improvements, formed the basis of the Embossing company, of Albany, which is still in profitable existence. During the same year he first discovered the method of dissolving pyroxyline under pressure, and formed the nucleus to the celluloid business, which, owing to his genius and skill in producing ways and means for manufacturing and manipulating the so-called celluloid, has become a large and profitable industry. Mr. Hyatt's experiments with pyroxyline were begun in Albany; but, unable to interest capital to develop the invention in that city, he went to New York, where he obtained the requisite support, and established works in Newark, N. J., which rapidly grew into a very large business. In 1875 he turned his attention to the production of a school-slate, and succeeded in producing the finest slate ever put upon the market, together with special machinery for making it. This he disposed of to the Embossing company, and afterward to another concern, which now manufactures the goods. Mr. Hyatt discovered in 1878 a new compound, consisting chiefly of bone and silica, which he called "bonsilate." Subsequently, by means of patents, he perfected the manufacture of that substance, which is made in Albany, and is used in the manufacture of billiard-balls, knife-handles, buttons, and similar articles. This material is useful for the production of many articles that are now made of celluloid, and, as it is also both fire-proof and water-proof, it is capable of being employed in cases where celluloid would not answer. In 1881 Mr. Hyatt's attention was called to the necessity of an efficient method of purifying water. This he found a very large field, there being no reliable system in vogue capable of accomplishing good results. His investigations in this direction led to the completion of a pure-water system, in which the methods arrived at are said to be in advance of all other scientific and practical researches on the subject. By it the foulest river, canal, and lake waters are rendered perfectly bright, pure, and sparkling. This system is in operation in more than a thousand places in the United States, and in 1887 he went to Europe for the purpose of introducing it there. He has received nearly 200 patents.

HYDE, Alvan, clergyman, b. in Franklin, Conn., 2 Feb., 1768; d. in Lee, Mass., 4 Dec., 1833. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1788, studied theology, and on 6 June, 1792, was ordained pastor of the church in Lee, where he remained till his death. For thirty-one years he was a member of the corporation of Williams college, and its vice-president from 1812 till his death. The degree of D. D. was given to him by Dartmouth in 1812. Dr. Hyde published "Sketches of the Life of Rev. Stephen West" (1818); an "Essay on the State of Infants" (1830); and occasional sermons. — His half-brother, **Lavius,** clergyman, b. in Franklin, Conn., in 1789; d. in Vernon, Conn., 3 April, 1865, was educated by his brother, and graduated at Williams in 1813. He studied theology in Andover, and in 1818 was ordained pastor in Salisbury, Conn. In 1823 he was settled in Bolton, Conn., and subsequently at Ellington, Conn., and Wayland, and Becket, Mass., but afterward returned to Bolton. In 1859 he retired from the ministry and spent the last years of his life in Vernon. He possessed a large and valuable library. He published the "Remains" of the poet Carlos Wilcox, with a memoir (Hartford, 1828); a memoir of his brother Alvan (Boston, 1835); and a new edition of Dr. Nettleton's "Village Hymns" (Hartford, 1858).

HYDE, Edward, governor of North Carolina, b. in England about 1650; d. in North Carolina, 8 Aug., 1712. From 1706 till 1712 the colony of North Carolina was in a state of confusion from the conflicting claims of Anglicans and Quakers, each party having its governor and its house of

representatives. To restore order, Hyde was despatched in 1711 to govern the province, but he was to receive his commission from the governor of the southern division, who had died when he arrived, and he had no evidence of his right except private letters from the proprietaries. The legislature that he convened made severe enactments, which were condemned even by its friends, and which it had no power to enforce. Thomas Cary, the claimant of the Quaker party, and his friends, now took up arms. Fortifying his house against a possible attack, Cary armed two vessels, filled them with soldiers, and attempted to land in Chowan sound, where Hyde and his council were assembled. Hyde called in the aid of Gov. Alexander Spottswood, of Virginia, who sent a party of marines from the guard-ships, restored quiet, and expelled Cary. In September, 1711, the Tuscarora Indians, taking advantage of the dissensions among the colonists, massacred 120 white settlers along Roanoke, Neuse, and Pamlico rivers. Gov. Hyde called out the militia, and with a force of South Carolinians and several hundred friendly Yemassee Indians, attacked the Tuscaroras near New Berne, 3 Jan., 1712, and defeated them with great slaughter. Hostilities continued during the remainder of the winter and spring. Hyde died in a yellow-fever epidemic.

HYDE, Edward Wyllys, engineer, b. in Saginaw, Mich., 17 Oct., 1843. He was graduated as a civil engineer at Cornell in 1872, and was instructor there in 1871–'3, after which he became a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania military academy. In September, 1875, he was elected professor of mathematics and instructor in civil engineering in the University of Cincinnati, which chair he has since held. He is a member of scientific societies and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. Besides articles contributed to mathematical journals, he has published "Skew Arches" (New York, 1875).

HYDE, Frederick, physician, b. in Whitney's Point, N.Y., 27 Jan., 1809. His grandfather and father were patriots of the Revolution. Frederick was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y., in 1836, and since that date has practised medicine in Cortland, N. Y., treating successfully dislocation of the humerus of many days' standing and other difficult surgical cases. He conducted in Cortland a private school of anatomy. In 1854 he was appointed professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children in Geneva medical college, and from 1855 till 1872 he occupied the chair of surgery there. In the latter year he was elected to the same chair in Syracuse university, and in 1877 was elected also dean of that institution. He was president of the New York State medical association in 1865, since 1876 has been president of the board of trustees of the State normal school at Cortland, and in that year was a delegate to the International medical congress at Philadelphia. In 1876 he became president of the Cortland savings bank. He has published reports on the "Surgery of Cortland County" (1851–'80); various papers in the "Transactions" of the New York medical society, including "Hernia and its Complications" (1867); "Malignant Tumors of the Abdomen" (1870); and "The Taxis in Strangulated Hernia" (1875); also contributions to the Buffalo "Medical Journal" on "Psoas Abscesses" and "Traumatic Arterial Hæmorrhage," besides several addresses.

HYDE, James Nevins, surgeon, b. in Norwich, Conn., 21 June, 1840. He was graduated at Yale in 1861, began the study of medicine in the New York college of physicians and surgeons, entered the U. S. navy in 1863 as assistant surgeon, and served during the civil war and afterward on the "Ticonderoga," of the Mediterranean squadron, under Admiral Farragut. In 1869 he resigned, was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and settled in Chicago, Ill. He is professor of dermatology and orthopædic surgery in the Chicago college of physicians and surgeons, and clinical instructor in the Southside dispensary, associate editor of the "Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner," a contributor to the New York "Archives of Dermatology," and a member of various medical societies.

HYDE, Nancy Maria, educator, b. in Norwich, Conn., 21 March, 1792; d. there, 28 March, 1816. She was for many years a teacher in Norwich, and excelled in painting and embroidery. Her writings, with a memoir by her friend and neighbor, Miss Huntley, afterward Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, whose first book had appeared the year before, were published after Miss Hyde's death (Norwich, 1816).

HYDE, William De Witt, educator, b. in Winchendon, Mass., 23 Sept., 1858. He was graduated at Harvard in 1879, and at Andover theological seminary in 1882. In 1883 he became pastor of the Congregational church in Paterson, N. J., and in 1885 was elected president of Bowdoin, and professor of mental and moral philosophy there. He has been a contributor to reviews.

HYER, George, printer, b. in Covington, Franklin co., N. Y., 16 July, 1819; d. in Oshkosh, Wis., 20 April, 1872. He was apprenticed in the printing-office of the "St. Lawrence Gazette" in Ogdensburg, N. Y., removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1836, to engage in the survey of government lands, and contributed largely to "The Advertiser," the first newspaper that was issued in that town. In 1837 he was a mail-agent, and carried the first mail that was ever sent west of Milwaukee, consisting of a few letters and papers, enclosed in an old way-bill envelope, which he kept in his pocket. From 1838 till 1843 he published and printed two newspapers in Milwaukee and two in Madison, Wis. He was a member of the legislature in 1846, 1850, and 1863, and in the first-mentioned year was a representative in the State constitutional convention. In 1848 he published the "Waukesha Democrat," and in 1854 conducted "The Milwaukee Advertiser." He was register of the land-office at Superior, Wis., in 1855, and in 1859 edited the "Madison Patriot." He established the "Madison Democrat" in 1865, and from 1867 till the time of his death was connected with "The Oshkosh Times."

HYLAND, Thomas Raymond, archbishop, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 3 Nov., 1837; d. in Trinidad, W. I., 9 Oct., 1884. He entered the Dominican order in Tallaght, Ireland, in February, 1856, and was ordained priest in Rome, 22 Dec., 1864. He was consecrated bishop of Enrea, in partibus, in Rome, 30 April, 1882, and appointed coadjutor archbishop of Trinidad. While attending on the sick there he contracted a malignant fever, of which he died.

HYNEMAN, Leon, editor, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1806; d. in New York city in 1880. He was a Hebrew and a Freemason, and founded the order of Female Druids. He wrote and published "Ancient York and London Grand Lodges," afterward entitled "Hyneman's Review"; edited the "Masonic Library," a collection of Masonic pamphlets; the "World's Masonic Register" (Philadelphia, 1860); and the weekly "Masonic Mirror and Keystone" (Philadelphia, 1852–'60).—His sister Rebecca (Mrs. Rhyn) is a contributor to periodical literature.

I

IBAÑEZ, Adolfo (e-ban'-yeth), Chilian statesman, b. in Santiago, 15 June, 1829. He was graduated in law at the university of his native city, was appointed in 1850 district attorney for the superior court of Serena, and in 1856 judge of the superior court of Ancud. In 1870 he was sent by President Perez as minister to Peru, and to him was due the satisfactory arrangement of some differences that had arisen out of the treaty of alliance which the two republics had formed against Spain. He returned to Chili in 1872 to take charge of the portfolio of foreign relations and colonization, and in this office he brought the question of the boundary between his country and Bolivia to a conclusion, and began the claims against the Argentine Republic regarding the territory of Patagonia. He also fostered colonization, and succeeded in attracting a steady current of emigration. He was elected deputy to congress in 1874 for the city of Santiago, and in 1876 to the senate for the province of that name. In 1877 he was sent as minister to London, and in the next year to Washington, where he successfully concluded a special mission. In 1879 he returned to Chili, resuming his seat in the senate, where he contributed greatly to the favorable termination of the war between Chili and Peru. In 1882 he was called by President Santa Maria to take charge again of the portfolio of foreign relations, but in the same year was elected senator for the province of Santiago for the full term of six years.

IBARRA, Andres (e-bar'-rah), Venezuelan soldier, b. in Caracas, 17 Aug., 1807; d. there, 23 Aug., 1875. By the advice of his relative, Simon Bolivar, he was sent to the United States, and afterward made a tour through Europe, to finish his education. He returned to Venezuela in 1826, entered the military service in 1827, as adjutant on Bolivar's staff, and saved the life of that general on 25 Sept., 1828 (see BOLIVAR, SIMON), by defending, with a few others, the doors of the government palace against his would-be assassins. Ibarra was wounded on this occasion. He accompanied Bolivar in his campaign against Peru, and also participated in the pacification of the provinces of Pasto and Popayan, which had revolted in 1830. He accompanied Bolivar in his exile, and was at his bedside during his last moments. Afterward Ibarra was promoted major by the government of Bogotá, served under Gen. Montilla at Cartagena, and, when that city capitulated, emigrated to the United States. Early in 1835 he returned to Venezuela, and on 8 July of that year took part in a revolution that had but a short-lived success. After a brief exile, Ibarra returned, and retired to private life till 1848, when he was called into service by Gen. Monagas, promoted colonel, and served in several civil and military offices. In 1862 he was promoted general, and served the different governments in the suppression of repeated revolutionary movements. In 1868 he was elected to the Federal senate for the state of Aragua. At his decease he was honored by a public funeral, and on 24 Aug., 1876, his body was transferred to the National pantheon.

IBARRA, Francisco de, Spanish explorer, b. in Spain in the beginning of the 16th century; d. in Chametla, Mexico, in 1572. About 1554 he came to Mexico, and was appointed governor of the Zacatecas Indians. Learning from the natives of the promising countries to the north, he formed a party and set out to explore them, visiting places that he called San Lucas, San Martin, and Sombrerete. The rich silver-mines of the latter place attracted his attention, and after a long struggle with the natives, who were at last subdued and pacified, Ibarra founded the villages of San Martin and Nombre de Dios. He was then promoted to a captaincy, and in the autumn of the same year he led his company to what is now New Mexico, discovering the rich mines of Inde and San Juan, and founding the cities of Durango and Santa Barbara in the territory that he called Nueva Viscaya. From this place he travelled northwest. He founded the cities of Cinaloa, Chametla, and San Sebastian, and then passed through Chihuahua, Sonora, part of California, and New Mexico, to San Lucas. On his return to the colony of Sombrerete he rendered great service to the Spaniards by subduing Indian revolts. He wrote several letters to the court, most of which are preserved, and have been published by the government of Spain.

IBARRA, José, Mexican artist, b. in the city of Mexico in 1688; d. there, 22 Nov., 1756. He was a pupil of Correa, and was specially famous for the richness of his color, for which he has been called the Murillo of Mexico. His paintings still preserve their brilliancy of color, his specialty being the execution of religious subjects, which are noted for correctness of design and perspective, and are found in many parts of Mexico; the most famous are two allegorical pictures, in the great hall of San Ildefonso, a "Circumcision," hanging in the academy of San Carlos, and a "Calvary," in private possession in Texcoco, which is considered his best work. The academy possesses a collection of his small pictures, representing incidents in the life of the Virgin and Christ.

IBERCOURT, Henry Louis d' (e-bair-koor'), Flemish traveller, b. in Mons in 1771; d. in Charleroi in 1818. He entered the Spanish service at the age of sixteen, and was in garrison for several years in Jamaica, where he took part in the repression of the troubles of 1791, but resigned soon afterward on inheriting a large estate, and indulged his taste for travel. He visited Cuba, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo, where he was elected colonel by the negro insurgents in 1797, but declined, and then sailed for South America. He explored Brazil for six years, and afterward visited Paraguay, the Argentine provinces, Chili, and Patagonia, where he was detained two years a prisoner by the natives, and, as he says, refused their offer to make him their king. He went to the United States in 1807, afterward to Japan, and returned to Europe by way of India in 1811. He published "L'Amérique dévoilée," in which he predicted that the United States would very soon exceed Europe in civilization and science (Charleroi, 1811); "Du nord à l'est et du sud à l'ouest du Brésil" (1812); "Voyage en Chili" (1812); "Un voyageur captif en Patagonie," a novel (1814); "Nouveau traité sur les légumineuses de l'Amérique du Sud" (1815); "La constitution des États-Unis, est-elle applicable à l'Europe?" a pamphlet which brought the author before the Dutch courts, and caused him a condemnation to two months' imprisonment (1818); and several other works.

IBERVILLE, Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d', founder of Louisiana, b. in Montreal, Canada, 16 July, 1661; d. in Havana, Cuba, 9 July, 1706. He was one of the older sons of Charles le Moyne (*q. v.*), and with his brothers, Serigny, Bienville (*q. v.*), and Châteaugay, was prominent in the early

history of Louisiana. At the age of fourteen he entered the French navy as a midshipman, and soon saw active service in the New World. He accompanied De Troye on his overland expedition from Canada against the English forts on Hudson bay, was at the taking of Fort Monsipi, and, having captured two vessels, reduced Fort Quitchitchonen, and again in 1688–'9, capturing two English vessels in that locality. In 1690 he was one of the leaders in the retaliatory expedition against Schenectady, where he saved the life of John Sanders Glen, and in October, 1694, took Fort Nelson, on Hudson bay, losing his brother Louis in the assault. Meanwhile, in 1692, he had been given command of a frigate. While cruising in the Bay of Fundy with three vessels, he defeated three English ships, capturing the "Newport" near the mouth of the St. John's, then besieged, captured, and demolished Fort Pemaquid, and ravaged Newfoundland, taking almost all the English posts. In 1697 he went to Hudson bay with the "Pelican," and after defeating three English vessels reduced Fort Bourbon. His reputation was now at its height, and he was regarded as the most skilful naval officer in the French service, and "the idol of his countrymen." He obtained a commission for establishing direct intercourse between France and the Mississippi, and on 17 Oct., 1698, left Brest with two frigates, two smaller vessels, and about two hundred settlers. After stopping at Santo Domingo and Pensacola, he reached Mobile bay, 31 Jan., 1699, and anchored near Massacre island. He erected huts on Ship island, and discovered the river Pascagoula and the tribes of the Biloxi. He then went with his brother Bienville, in two barges, to seek the mouth of the Mississippi, and on 2 March entered that river, which they ascended to the village of the Bayagoulas, and probably reached the mouth of Red river. A letter from Tonti to La Salle, written in 1686, was given to the party by the Indians, and satisfied them that they were really on the Mississippi. Returning to his ships, Iberville built old Fort Biloxi, the first post on the Mississippi, at the head of Biloxi bay, placed Sauvolle in command, and made his brother Bienville king's lieutenant. In May, 1699, he sailed for France; but in January of the following year he again reached Fort Biloxi in command of the "Renominée," and soon afterward built a new fort on the Mississippi, over which he placed Bienville. In April he sent Lesueur with a party to establish a post at the copper-mines on Mankato, and in a fort among the Iowas they passed a fruitless winter. Iberville was again in Louisiana in December, 1701, and, finding the colony reduced by disease, transferred the settlement to Mobile, beginning the colonization of Alabama, and also occupying Dauphin, or Massacre island. His health had become seriously undermined by fevers, and he was called away from his Louisiana projects by the government, having been made, in 1702, captain of a line-of-battle ship. In 1706, with his fleet, he captured the island of Nevis, and was about to cruise off the coast of North Carolina, when he was stricken with a fatal malady and taken to Havana.

ICART, Pierre Nicolas (e'-car'), French adventurer, b. in Dieppe in 1594; d. in Saint Christopher, W. I., in 1633. He armed a privateer in 1619, and cruised for some years with great success in West Indian waters. In 1625, after a severe engagement with a Spanish man-of-war, his ship foundered at sea near the Caïman islands, and he was picked up almost alone in a small boat by D'Enambuc (*q. v.*), who proposed to him to assist in the foundation of a French settlement in Saint Christopher. He accepted, and proved a most useful lieutenant. In 1626 Enambuc went to France for re-enforcements, and left Icart in charge of the new colony. Waernard, the English commander of the island, thought the opportunity a favorable one to expel the French, and attacked the fortress of Saint Pierre with all his forces. Icart resisted for six months, when Enambuc appeared with 400 men and raised the siege. In 1628 the English attacked Icart again, during Enambuc's renewed absence, but without success. Icart meanwhile had become popular among the French settlers, and Enambuc thought it best for his government to part with him. Icart armed a ship, and, accompanied by 150 men, took possession of the island of Saint Eustache in 1629, on which he established a French colony. Two years later, Federico de Toledo, who had been repulsed from Saint Christopher, attacked Saint Eustache with a fleet of forty ships. Icart defeated him, capturing three vessels, and afterward remained in undisturbed possession of the island. The hostilities between the French and English were renewed in Saint Christopher in 1633, and Enambuc, through the treason of one of his lieutenants, was on the verge of ruin, when Icart went to his assistance and defeated the English, but received during the battle a mortal wound.

ICAZBALCETA, Joaquin Garcia (e-cath-bal-thay-'tah), Mexican author, b. in the city of Mexico, 25 Aug., 1825. He gave his time from youth to the collection and study of antiquities and books concerning the history of Mexico. His collection of manuscripts is one of the best known in Mexico, and by continuous study he has become an authority in the ancient history of his country. About 1855 he was a collaborator on the "Diccionario Universal de Historia y Geografía," published by José M. Andrade (1852–'6). Later, three supplementary volumes of this dictionary have been published, containing original articles on Mexico, among which those of Icazbalceta are distinguished, and specially his treatise on the history of the first attempts at printing in Mexico. His name was known earlier by foreign authors than by those of Mexico, and he soon became a correspondent of William H. Prescott; Gonzalez de Vera, of Madrid; Trübner, of London; and Brunet, of Paris. In the first years of his literary activity he published in Spanish a translation of Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," with a historical supplement up to the conclusion of the conquest. He afterward issued from his own printing-house the gothic edition of an unpublished letter of Hernan Cortés to the Spanish emperor, imitating the original in style and letters. The text of the letter was reprinted afterward in the first volume of his "Colección de documentos para la historia de México," the preparation of which occupied seven years (2 vols., Mexico, 1858–'66). Both volumes refer to the history of the first century of the Spanish rule in New Spain, and contain much valuable material that had been hitherto inaccessible. His "Apuntes para un Catálogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de América" (Mexi-

co, 1866) contains the description of 175 rare books and is accompanied by important notes. He has recently published "Historia eclesiástica indiana, obra escrita á fines del Siglo xvi. por Fr. Gerónimo Mendieta de la órden de San Francisco" (Mexico, 1870). This manuscript, supposed to be lost, Icazbalceta brought from Spain.

IDDINGS, Joseph Paxton, geologist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 21 Jan., 1857. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1877, and subsequently studied analytical chemistry there, while serving as assistant in mechanical drawing and surveying. Subsequently he studied geology under Prof. John S. Newberry, at Columbia, and spent the winter of 1879–'80 in Heidelberg, working in microscopic petrography. In July, 1880, he was appointed assistant geologist on the U. S. geological survey, under Arnold Hague. His scientific papers, published in the "American Journal of Science" and the "Bulletin" of the United States geological survey, include "Notes on the Volcanoes of Northern California, Oregon, and Washington Territory" with Arnold Hague (1883); "The Columnar Structure in the Igneous Rock on Orange Mountain, New Jersey" (1886); and "The Nature and Origin of Lithophysæ and the Lamination of Acid Lavas" (1887).

IDE, George Barton, clergyman, b. in Coventry, Vt., in 1804; d. in Springfield, Mass., 16 April, 1872. He was the son of a Baptist minister, but held skeptical opinions in his youth, until during a revival in Coventry he received religious impressions. He thereupon abandoned the study of law, which he had pursued at Brandon, and entered Middlebury college to prepare himself for the ministry. He was ordained soon after his graduation in 1830, and was pastor in several places, becoming known throughout northern Vermont as an eloquent revivalist. In 1834 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and in 1835 to Boston, Mass., and after a three years' pastorate took charge of the 1st Baptist church in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained fourteen years. The last twenty years of his life were spent as pastor in Springfield. He published "Green Hollow" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Battle Echoes, or Lessons from the War," a series of sermons preached during the civil war (Boston, 1866); "Bible Pictures," describing the lives and deeds of Christ and his apostles (1867); and various polemical works and Sunday-school books.

IDIAQUEZ, Lope de (e-de'-ah-keth), Spanish soldier, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in Chili about 1550. He participated in the conquest of Cuba under Diego Velasquez, and in 1519 went to Mexico, where he served under Pedro de Alvarado till the subjugation of the Mexicans. Afterward he accompanied Alvarado to Guatemala, subsequently was with Pizarro in his enterprise, and made an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile him with Almagro. He prepared the conferences of Mara and was present at the battle of Las Salinas, 6 April, 1538, where Almagro was defeated. It is believed that in 1541 he went to Spain. In 1542 he was commissioned by Diego de Almagro, the son, to make an agreement with the governor, Vaca de Castro, on the eve of the battle of Chupas, and, though he was not well received by De Castro, on his return to Almagro he was regarded as a traitor. Offended by this treatment, he joined the forces of De Castro, but after Almagro's defeat exerted his influence in the latter's favor. Then Idiaquez retired to Lima, but in 1549 went with Valdivia in his second expedition to Chili and in the campaigning of the south. He is supposed to have perished in the campaign against the Araucanians about 1550.

IETERSDORF-KLASTEN, Gustav von (e-ters-dorf), German explorer, b. in Neu Breisach in 1609; d. in Cologne in 1669. He was descended from an ancient family of the Palatinate and served in the Bavarian army till 1634, when he became a Dominican monk, and was attached in the following year to the South American missions. He resided for twenty years in Hispaniola, Cuba, and other West Indian islands, was elected provincial of his order for the West Indian missions in 1649, and founded several colleges in Hispaniola. He went also to Guatemala as provincial in 1653, but was compelled three years later to return to Europe in broken health. After a few months he prepared to sail for America again, but his family opposed his departure, and he settled in Cologne, where he became a canon in the cathedral and devoted the remainder of his life to arranging his notes on America. He published "Lexicon Linguæ Caraïbæ" (Cologne, 1659); "Grammatica Linguæ Caraïbæ" (1661); "Gebräuche, Sitten und Producte von Cuba, Hispaniola und einiger anderer Westindischer Inseln," the original edition of which is very rare, one copy having brought at Didot's sale in Paris in 1853, $6,720 (1665); and "Relatio Gestorum a primis ordinis Prædicatorum missionariis in insulis Americanis, præsertim apud Indigenos quos Caraïbes vulgo dicunt, ab anno 1635, ad annum 1653" (3 vols., 1768). The dictionary and the grammar of the idiom of the Caribs are yet considered as the most complete documents on the language of those people.

IFF, Simon van, Dutch physician, b. in Ypres in 1605; d. in Amsterdam in 1651. He practised medicine in Tobago and Surinam, and was appointed in 1637 physician to Count Maurice of Nassau, governor-general of the Dutch possessions in South America. Owing to the protection of that prince, he explored, in company with George Marggraff, the countries that are now known as Guiana and Brazil, advancing as far south as Pernambuco, and thence returned to Surinam. He discovered the properties of the ipecacuanha-bark, and imported some seeds of the tree into Europe. The name of Iff has been given to a plant of the family of Rhinantoceæ that grows in Brazil. He published "De Medicina Brasiliensis," which was a standard book on the continent for about a century (Leyden, 1648); "Les longs tracas et tournoiements d'un voyageur en Guyane et au Brésil, avec les mœurs des habitants, leurs usages, les productions du pays, suivi d'un traité sur les plantes médicinales propres à ces regions" (Amsterdam, 1650); "Verhandelinge over de Taback" (1649); "De plantibus Brasiliensis"; and other books.

IGLESIAS, Angel (e-glay'-syas), Mexican physician, b. in the city of Mexico, 2 Oct., 1829; d. there, 10 May, 1870. He studied at the College of San Gregorio, afterward, while a student at the College of medicine during the American invasion in 1847, enlisted in a battalion of volunteers, but was soon ordered to duty as assistant of Dr. Pedro Van der Linden in the hospital of San Sebastian. He also studied French, English, and natural history in the mining college, and in 1853 was graduated as doctor in medicine and surgery, afterward occupying for some time in the college the chair of physics and operative medicine. He went to Europe in 1854 to perfect his studies, and on his return to Mexico introduced the ophthalmoscope and published several articles about it in "La union médica." After a second visit to Europe he introduced "cow-pox" virus taken from the German government farm, and established near Mexico a farm for its propagation, thus superseding the use of old and

sometimes injurious lymph. For many years he was chief physician of the Jesus hospital, and by his assistance of the poor soon became popular. During the French intervention and the empire he was forced against his inclination to accept some public offices, but soon resigned, retaining only the honorary title of physician to the emperor. Notwithstanding, on the return of the republican government in 1867 he was persecuted, and emigrated to Paris, where he received, on 23 Dec., 1867, from the minister of public instruction, his title as doctor of medicine for France and its colonies. In 1869 he went to Spain to pass an examination, with a view of establishing himself in that country, but, hearing that the political animosities in Mexico were gradually abating, he returned to his country, where he died. He wrote, in both French and Spanish, "Tratado sobre el laringoscópio" (Paris, 1868).

IGLESIAS, José Maria, Mexican statesman, b. in the city of Mexico in 1823. He studied law in the university of his native city, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and appointed professor of jurisprudence. He began his political career in 1847 as member of the municipal council of Mexico, and during the American invasion of that year was appointed member of the supreme military tribunal, following the Army of the East as auditor. After the peace of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848, the government made him chief of a section of the treasury, and in 1850 promoted him to membership in the court of appropriations of the same department. In 1852 he was elected to congress, where he soon became known for eloquence and thorough knowledge of constitutional law. He opposed the nomination of Gen. Lombardini and the recall of Santa-Anna. In 1856, under President Comonfort, Lerdo de Tejada made Iglesias chief clerk of the treasury, and as such he prepared the law forbidding the church to hold landed estate. From January till May, 1857, he was secretary of justice, from May till September secretary of the treasury, being elected on 16 Sept., by popular vote, judge of the supreme court. He also served several times in the general administration of taxes and in the custom-house of Mexico. During the French invasion he was a firm supporter of the constitutional government, and when after the fall of Puebla, 17 May, 1863, Juarez with his government abandoned the capital on 31 May, retiring to San Luis Potosi, Iglesias accompanied him, and was appointed by him in September secretary of justice, which post he held until the return of the Republican government to Mexico in July, 1867. He accompanied Juarez in all his movements before the advancing French forces, and while in Saltillo held provisionally from January till May, 1864, the portfolio of the treasury. After the return of the Republican authorities, Iglesias was elected to congress, from September, 1868, till October, 1869, was secretary of the interior, and in that month was called again to take charge of the portfolio of justice. He retired to private life in 1871 to restore his health, but in 1872 accepted the collectorship of customs of the city of Mexico. In July, 1873, he was elected president of the supreme court, and as such, when the president of congress declared Lerdo de Tejada re-elected, on 26 Sept., he issued the next day a manifesto declaring the election illegal and the constitutional order interrupted, claiming in consequence, according to the constitution, the provisional presidency. As some of the judges who had declared in his favor were imprisoned by order of Lerdo, Iglesias left Mexico secretly for Guanajuato, where he was recognized as president of the republic by Gov. Antillon, Gen. Garcia de la Cadena, and the military commander of Jalisco, Gen. Ceballos, and he issued a manifesto from Salamanca announcing his assumption of the executive and organized a cabinet. When, after the battle of Tecoac, 16 Nov., Lerdo with his cabinet abandoned the capital, Gen. Diaz began negotiations with Iglesias for a peaceful agreement, but, the latter having refused to recognize the "Plan de Tuxtepec," Diaz marched against him. After a fruitless interview of the two chiefs in the estate of Capilla, Iglesias fled to Guadalajara, where he installed his government on 2 Jan., 1877. His forces under Antillon being defeated at Los Adobes, he fled with his cabinet and Gen. Ceballos to Manzanillo, and on 17 January sailed for the United States. He returned to Mexico in 1878, but has since lived in retirement, devoting himself to literary work. He has been editor-in-chief of various journals, and has published "Apuntes para la Historia de la guerra entre Méjico y los Estados Unidos" (Mexico, 1852), and "Revistas Históricas sobre la Intervención Francesa" (1870).

J. Ms. Iglesias

IGLESIAS, Miguel, Peruvian soldier, b. in Cajamarca, 18 Aug., 1822. He studied law and was graduated in the University of San Carlos at Lima, but did not practise at the bar, having to assist his father in the management of his landed property in Cajamarca. Although he was several times president of the department council of Cajamarca, he did not enter into general politics until he was elected deputy to the Federal congress in 1861. From that date till 1876 he was several times elected to the Federal senate, and in 1879, when Chili declared war against Peru and Bolivia, he formed and equipped a battalion at his own expense, and at its head, accompanied by his three sons, he appeared at Lima and offered his services to the government. The president, Gen. Prado, appointed him colonel in the National guard and chief of the battalion which he had raised. When Pierola assumed the direction of the nation on 22 Dec., 1879, after President Prado's flight, he called Iglesias to be secretary of war, and in that capacity the latter did excellent service in putting the nation in a state of defence and forwarding new levies to the seat of war. Col. Iglesias took part with his force in the battle of Los Angeles, 22 March, 1880, and in that of Tacna on 26 May. After the defeat of Tacna he again assumed the portfolio of war, and displayed much activity in preparing the fortifications of the lines of Chorrillos, San Juan, and Miraflores, against the expected Chilian invasion. Shortly afterward, as commander of the lines of Morro-Solar, he offered a heroic resistance to the Chilian forces, but surrendered on 13 Jan., 1881, when his army had been totally surrounded. After the battle of Miraflores, 15 Jan., the independent congress of notables, who had not submitted to the Chilians, gave him the rank of general, and he continued to resist the invaders in the mountains of his native department, defeating a strong Chilian force at San Pablo in 1882. After the gov-

ernment of the provisional president, Garcia-Calderon, had been terminated by his imprisonment on 28 Sept., 1881, and the constitutional vice-president, Montero, refused to treat with the invaders, Gen. Iglesias was elected to the presidency early in 1883. A few months afterward he concluded a treaty of peace with Chili, and at the same time took energetic measures to suppress the revolutionary movements of those who considered the treaty derogatory to the national honor. Afterward his administration was fairly prosperous. He twice put down the revolutionary movements of Gen. Cáceres and dismissed a great part of the standing army, introducing great economy in the government expenditures. On 6 Sept., 1885, a new expedition of Gen. Cáceres was directed against Gen. Iglesias in Lima, and, after a valiant personal defence of the government palace, he surrendered to the leader of the revolutionary forces and retired to Spain, where he has since lived in retirement.

IGNACIO, José de Jesu Maria (ig-nath′-yo), German missionary, b. in Paderborn in 1721; d. in Bartenstein in 1780. His real name was Herman Loessing. He became a Jesuit and went to New Spain in 1746, and for several years taught rhetoric and philosophy in the College of Mexico, but, having found in a journey some old stones covered with hieroglyphs, took such an interest in them that he obtained from his superiors permission to devote his time to the study of hierology. He left Mexico in 1753, and for nine years explored the country in its remotest parts, buying Aztec antiquities at any price. On his return to Germany he was appointed librarian of the Archbishop of Cologne in 1768, and began to work on the materials that he had collected. He published "De Arte Hieroglyphum Mexicanorum," a key to the Mexican hieroglyphs, which, although incomplete and incorrect in many ways, has nevertheless enabled the scientists to decipher some old inscriptions (Cologne, 1774); "Historia Novæ Hispaniæ" (1777); "Reisen in Neu Spanien" (1778); "Historia regni Aztecorum" (1780); "Cosmographia" (3 vols., with charts, 1780). Father Ignacio had not made use of all his notes when he became blind. He then went to live in Bartenstein with a brother who was chamberlain of the Prince of Hohenlohe. His notes were afterward utilized by Chastelard, who published "De la civilisation Aztèque démontrée par les monuments" (2 vols., Rouen, 1809); "Supériorité des Aztèques sur leurs conquerants" (1811); and several other works.

IGNÉ-CHIVRÉ, Barthelemy d' (een-yay-shee-vray′), Spanish explorer, b. in Bruges in 1677; d. in Saint Acheul in 1746. He became a Jesuit in 1699, and was attached to the South American missions in 1703. After studying the Guarani idiom in Buenos Ayres, he was in 1714 sent by the provincial to make a thorough survey of the countries that border on Paraguay river, and find a shorter way from Buenos Ayres to the missions of the Chiquitos. Accompanied by two other Jesuits, he left that city, 20 Jan., 1715, and ascended the Paraguay in a canoe for 500 miles, when he met a party of Layaguas Indians, who killed his companions and took him prisoner. He remained with them twelve years, but managed to win their affection, and civilized them. The hostile Indians, that were formerly the terror of the Spaniards, submitted to the missionary, and he organized the missions of San Blas, which soon became the most prosperous of that region. He returned to Buenos Ayres in 1727, and was elected provincial of his order. In that capacity he greatly extended the influence of the Jesuits, and devoted his time to the benefit of the Indians; but his exertions in their behalf made him obnoxious to the authorities, who ordered him to leave the country in 1731. Returning to his native land, he became rector of the College of Saint Acheul in 1734, but resigned to devote his time to the arrangement of his notes, and published "De arte Lingua Layagua," which is the only monument left of the language of that extinct nation (Mechelen, 1737); "Douze ans de captivité chez les Indiens du Paraguay, avec une description de leur pays, les mœurs et coutumes de ces peuples" (2 vols., with charts, Mechelen, 1742); and "Historia General de las misiones de la Compañía de Jesus en America," the best authority on the Jesuit missions in South America (6 vols., Brussels, 1745).

IGOLINO, Giuseppe (e-go-le′-no), Italian botanist, b. in Florence in 1759; d. there in 1833. He came to the United States in 1803 on a scientific mission, and remained till 1807 as Italian vice-consul in North Carolina. He sent to Europe several cases of seeds, and discovered some new gramineals, which he described afterward in his "Agrostographia" (Florence, 1824). He was relieved from his consular duties in 1807, but two years later was appointed consul at Buenos Ayres. During his stay in the United States his attention was called to the Mexican hieroglyphs, which had already occupied the attention of many distinguished men of science, and it is asserted that he found a key to them, but lost the manuscript among others when he was shipwrecked in the Straits of Bonifacio on his return to Genoa in 1808. He was the first European to study the anthropology of America, and thus led the way to the work of Darwin, Boyer, De Quatrefages, and Brasseur de Bourbourg. During his stay in South America in 1809–'19, Igolino formed a rich collection of plants and engravings of animals and insects peculiar to those latitudes, studying also the cryptogamic plants of Brazil. He published "Plantæ cryptogamæ Brasiliæ" (Florence, 1829), and read several papers before the Academy of Florence on the "Effects of the Colored Upas," and on the several species of strychnia peculiar to South America. See "Vita illustrissimi Giuseppe Igolino" (Florence, 1841).

IGUAIN, José Felix (e-guah-een′), Peruvian soldier, b. in Huanta, 20 March, 1800; d. in Chili in September, 1851. He lost his parents in youth, but by his own efforts acquired a good education. During the latter part of the struggle for independence in his country he began to appear in public. He was one of the bitterest opponents of the proposed life dictatorship of Simon Bolivar in 1826, afterward continued to oppose the conservative authorities, and suffered persecution, but the Liberal party elected him in 1828 to congress, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence, and contributed to prevent war between his country and Bolivia. In 1833 he took an active part in the revolution of Nieto against Gen. Gamarra, and the unfortunate result of this enterprise obliged him to emigrate to Chili. After Orbegozo's election he returned, and when the latter sought the aid of the president of Bolivia, Gen. Santa Cruz, Iguain attacked foreign intervention in the press, and soon afterward joined the army of Gen. Salaverry as lieutenant-colonel. The campaign for some time was fortunate, but at last Salaverry was defeated at Socabaya in 1835, and Iguain fled to Chili. While in that country he busied himself in writing his "Biograffas Peruanas Contemporaneas" (Santiago, 1838). When at last Chili interfered in the Peruvian troubles, Iguain returned to his country as colonel of the invading army of Gen.

Bulnes and fought under him in the battle of Yungay, 20 Jan., 1839, which put an end to the Peru-Bolivian confederation. In 1841 the Bolivian general, Ballivian, invaded Peru again, and Iguain marched against him in command of a brigade under Gen. Gamarra, who was defeated at Ingavi on 18 Nov. Iguain was then promoted general and retired to private life, but took part in the revolution against the dictator Vivanco in 1843, and after his defeat was banished to Chili.

IHERING, Mauritius van (e-air'-ing), Dutch mariner, b. in Minden in 1580; d. in Amsterdam in 1635. He served under Le Maire when that navigator discovered in 1616 the strait that bears his name, and afterward commanded several expeditions to the South American coast. The Spanish government was meanwhile greatly disturbed by the discovery of Le Maire, which enabled the Dutch to reach the Pacific ocean in a few days. Philip III. suggested the possibility of erecting fortifications on the banks of the strait, and so closing the passage, and he sent in 1618 an expedition commanded by Alfonso and Estevan Nodal, with orders to make a thorough exploration of the strait. When the navigators returned to Europe in 1620, the supreme council of the Netherlands determined to protect Dutch interests. Ihering was given four ships and ordered to take possession of the shores of the strait and build a fortress, if he thought it necessary. He sailed from Amsterdam in September, 1626, and on 27 Dec. discovered the Los Reyes islands, where he encountered dangerous rocks, and ascertained their exact position, although he had only defective instruments. He then entered the Strait of Le Maire, discovered the Bay of Mauritius, and again, in lat. 56° 9′ S., found some rocks and seven small islands, which he named the Stattsonder islands. He landed afterward on the western coast of Tierra del Fuego, and then sailed around that island. On returning he made soundings, ascertaining that the depth of the Strait of Le Maire was on an average fifty-two fathoms, and, continuing till he was 125 miles from the South American coast, he discovered that the ocean increased in depth. He reached Amsterdam in December, 1627, and published his journal, "Relation de l'expédition envoyée au détroit de Le Maire par Messeigneurs des États sous la conduite du Capitaine Maurice d'Ihering, de Septembre, 1626, à Decembre, 1627" (2 vols., Amsterdam).

ILES, Malvern Wells, metallurgist, b. in Midway, Ky., 7 Aug., 1852. He was graduated at Columbia school of mines in 1875, and became a fellow at the Johns Hopkins university, where he spent two years in researches on the sulphuric acids of xylol. Subsequently he was chemist and assayer to the Utica mining and milling company, and later metallurgist to the Omaha and Grant smelting company, and superintendent and metallurgist to the Holden smelting company in Denver, Col. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia in 1876, and his researches, originally in pure chemistry, have gradually extended to improvements in the smelting of lead and silver, in which branch he is an accepted authority. His scientific papers, nearly fifty in number, have been contributed to the "American Journal of Science," "The American Chemical Journal," and other like periodicals. Dr. Iles is a member of scientific societies both in the United States and Europe.

ILLATOPA, or **ILLA TUPAC** (eel-yah-to'-pa), Peruvian soldier, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in 1542. He was a relative of the Inca Huaina Capac, and a councillor at his court. In early life he entered the army and accompanied the Inca in his conquests. In his travels through the country he became acquainted with the principal chiefs of the army, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the position of places and ways of communication between the provinces of the empire. After the death of Huaina Capac, Illatopa followed the party of Atahualpa, and served as an officer in the battles of Quito and Tumbez, and, when the Inca was made a prisoner and at last put to death by the Spaniards, he joined Manco Inca Iupanqui, brother of Atahualpa, and persuaded him to claim the crown and proclaim himself king. Illatopa was active in promoting the desire of the Peruvians for independence, and raised a respectable army. Toward the east he occupied the provinces of Ruparupa and Huanuco, whence he carried on the war against the conquerors. Alonzo de Alvarado was sent by the government of Lima to repress the rebellion of the Indians, but was defeated, and the government, in the greatest alarm, sent Gomez de Alvarado, but he was also defeated in Chachapoyas. The Indians then believed that Illatopa could lead them to victory against the Spaniards, and accordingly rose in a general revolution. The Spaniards were in great danger, but the governor, Vaca de Castro, offered a price for the head of Illatopa, and the Spanish captain Juan de Vargas proposed to procure it. Accordingly he went to the Peruvians pretending to be a persecuted man, and, being received with hospitality, in a short time found an opportunity for murdering the chief.

ILLIERS, Henry Louis, Comte d' (eel-yay'), French soldier, b. in the principality of Ligne, Luxembourg, in 1750; d. in Paris in 1794. He entered the French army, served in the war of American independence, and saved, at Brandywine, his friend Pulaski, who had been dangerously wounded during the battle. He acted for a while in 1778 as ordnance officer of Lafayette, and, when peace was signed, became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He went to Jamaica in 1786, and was appointed by Charles III. chief of police of that island, but had some difficulty with the governor-general, and, being ordered to leave, took refuge in Guadeloupe, where in 1787, through the recommendation of the Count of Bouillé, he was made lieutenant of the king in Pointe à Pitre. At the beginning of the French revolution he asked to serve in France, and, receiving the brevet of colonel, was attached in that capacity to the army of Custine, who surrendered on 23 July, 1793, in Mayence to the Prussian forces. Custine, together with Illiers and other officers of his army, was tried by a court-martial and condemned to death. Count d'Illiers is the author of "Histoire de la guerre d'Amérique" (2 vols., Pointe à Pitre, 1790), and "Histoire de la domination Espagnole dans les iles de l'Amérique appelées Antilles" (2 vols., 1789).

ILLIGEN, André (eel-le-zahn'), French buccaneer, b. in Ixelles, near Brussels, in 1638; d. in Panama in 1670. He served as a petty officer on a Dutch merchant-vessel, which was captured in Jamaica waters by a Spanish man-of-war in 1664, and was sentenced to death as a rebel, but was delivered by the buccaneer Montbars. Illigen then enlisted under Montbars, and soon became famous among the buccaneers for his courage. He was elected a chief in 1665, pillaged and sacked the cities of Puerto Cabello, San Antonio de Gibraltar, and others in 1665–'7, and otherwise caused the Spaniards such losses that the government offered a reward of 3,000 piastres for his head. Illigen now swore to be revenged, and, having joined Sir Henry Morgan the same year, took Aux Cayes and devastated

the southern coasts of Cuba. Sailing thence for Puerto del Principe in 1667 with twelve ships carrying only 1,700 men, they defeated an army of 4,000 Spanish, and for six days pillaged and burned the city. The booty amounted to over 400,000 piastres. In the following year Illigen, with Michel Le Basque, besieged Maracaibo, and imposed a ransom of 700,000 piastres. Morgan united his forces in 1669 with those of Illigen, and together they attacked Maracaibo again with 900 men. The city, defended by a garrison of 3,000 men and protected by three forts, resisted for one month and then surrendered. The victors imposed an enormous contribution, and Illigen remained to collect it, while Morgan ransacked San Antonio de Gibraltar. They left Maracaibo two months later, and, on sailing, destroyed the fleet of Admiral Espinosa, which blockaded the bay. In December of the same year, Illigen joined Morgan again at Cape Tiburon, Santo Domingo, and, heading the first division of the fleet, landed on the isthmus and established himself in Fort San Lorenzo on the river Chagres, after defeating a Spanish army of 2,000 men; but he died there of a fever a few days later.

ILLOWY, Bernhardt, clergyman, b. in Kolin, Bohemia, in 1814; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 22 June, 1871. After studying at Pressburg and Pesth he was called to Hesse-Cassel as a rabbinical candidate, but, the reactionary ministry of the interior not favoring his appointment, he came to the United States and officiated as rabbi in New York, St. Louis, Syracuse, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Cincinnati. He was a Talmudist of distinction, and well known for his conservative views, an accomplished linguist, and an orator of power. His command of Hebrew was notable.

IMECOURT, Antoine d' (e-may-koor), Spanish soldier, b. in Moirans, Franche-Comté, in 1503; d. in Patagonia in 1550. He commanded the "Espiritu Santo" in Admiral Camargo's expedition to the Straits of Magellan in 1539, and acted as chief-of-staff of the expedition. They sailed from San Lucar de Barrameda in August, 1539, and anchored on 20 Jan., 1540, near the Cape of the Virgins. A few days later they crossed the bar, signalled the Indians that had been left in those countries by Magellan, and had already arrived in sight of Port Famine when two vessels foundered in a storm, among them the "Espiritu Santo." Imecourt managed to reach the coast in a small boat with a few men, and they waited anxiously for the return of the admiral; but the latter, driven by gales, was only too glad to enter Islay, the port of Arequipa, Peru, after one of the most perilous voyages on record. Imecourt understood, after a few days of vain expectation, that all hopes of relief were gone for the present, and he resolved to establish a Spanish colony. He left the coast, and, advancing as far as ninety miles inland, built Fort San Tomas on the banks of a stream; but his resources were few, and he could rely only on hunting and fishing for subsistence. Little by little discouragement spread in the colony and no relief came, as the navigators who heard from Indians of the existence of a European settlement near by disbelieved the information. In 1550 Imecourt died of exhaustion, and after his death the colony dissolved. The survivors mingled with the Indians and forgot civilized life. A few of them, after a tedious journey, reached the Spanish possessions in Chili, and in Santiago told of their sufferings and of the destruction of the colony. They were at first considered impostors, but the truth was ascertained afterward. Considering that Imecourt and his companions had neither tools, arms, nor provisions, their energy in founding a colony that lasted ten years is unparalleled in history.

IMFREVILLE-BAUDRY, Louis, Comte d' (am-fray-veel'), French administrator, b. in Fort Royal, Martinique, in 1731; d. there in 1780. He entered the colonial administration in 1750, held several offices in Santo Domingo, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, and in 1762 was appointed lieutenant of the king at Fort Royal. After the treaty of Paris in 1763, the French government resolved to compensate the loss of Canada by improving the colonies of Guiana and the West Indies. Count d'Imfreville was asked to report on the best means to promote emigration from France to those countries, and was appointed commissioner and charged with the establishment in Guiana of 7,000 colonists, principally from Alsace. But the scheme of the colonial administration was not a practicable one, and the commissioner demanded permission to deal with the emigrants as he thought fit. This was denied, and he resigned, returning to Fort de France to resume his old office in 1764. The new "France équinoxiale" in Cayenne proved a failure, the greater part of the emigrants returned home, but a few went to Martinique under the direction of Count d'Imfreville, where they settled and contributed to the prosperity of the colony. Imfreville built a magnificent court-house in Fort de France, and devoted his great wealth to the benefit of the people, establishing, at his own expense, a botanical garden and founding a hospital for disabled sailors. He published many works on agriculture and history, including "Mémoire à sa majesté très Chrétienne sur la colonisation de la Guyane" (1763); "Du régime intérieur des esclaves aux Antilles françaises" (Fort de France, 1767); "Statistique historique de la Martinique" (3 vols., 1769); and "De la fabrication du sucre aux colonies" (1776), which is yet a guide of the agriculturist in French West Indies.

IMHOFFER, Gustav Melchior, Brazilian explorer, b. near Graetz, Styria, in 1593; d. in Bahia de Todos os Santos in 1651. He became a Jesuit, and was attached in 1624 to the missions of South America. He resided many years in Peru, crossed the Andes to the headwaters of the Amazon in 1636, and descended that river from the Napo to its mouth in 1637, two years before the expedition of Texeira. He arranged his notes in Pará, prior to his leaving for Spain when the expedition of Texeira arrived in that city, 1639, and, hearing that Acunha, who had accompanied Texeira, proposed to go to Madrid and present the council of the Indies with a relation of the expedition, he asked leave from his superiors to sail in advance of Acunha, arriving in Madrid in November, 1639, and published immediately the relation of his own journey, "Descubrimiento del Rio de las Amazonas" (2 vols., with charts, Madrid, royal printing-office, 1640). In an introduction the author urged the king of Spain to conquer and civilize the vast country that he had explored. Acunha, who had arrived in Madrid in the mean while, published his own narrative, trying to cast discredit upon that of Imhoffer, and succeeded so well that, although the latter's narrative is better and more complete than that of Acunha, his name is scarcely known, and many historians have forgotten that he was the first European to describe the Amazon. Gomberville, who gave a French version of Acunha's voyage (4 vols., Paris, 1682), published also a version of Imhoffer's narrative (3 vols., Paris, 1687), and the latter was also translated into English under the title "A Relation of a Journey along the River Amazon" (London, 1689).

Imhoffer returned afterward to Bahia, and was rector of the College of the Jesuits. He is also the author of a "Dictionarius linguæ Amazoniæ," "Peruviæ Societatis historia," and "Vitæ illustrium missionarium qui in Peruviâ vixerunt," published in the "Bibliotheca Nova Societatis Jesu," edited by Father Bernard, of Bologna (1771).

IMLAY, Gilbert, author, b. in New Jersey about 1750. He was a captain in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and after its termination emigrated to Kentucky, where he was appointed a deputy surveyor under George May, at Louisville. Subsequently he went to Europe, and while in Paris lived unmarried, in mutual pledges of constancy, with Mary Wollstonecraft, the English author. Shortly before the birth of a child, Imlay deserted her, under pretext of being called to a distant country. Her plaintive letters to him were answered evasively, and, after an attempt at suicide, she turned again to literature for support, writing her "Letters from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark" (1796). She afterward married William Godwin, and a daughter, the fruit of this union, became the wife of Shelley, the poet. During his stay in Kentucky, Imlay wrote glowing descriptions of the country in a series of letters to a friend in England. These were revised and embodied in a volume styled "A Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America" (London, 1792; enlarged ed., 1795; with supplement by John Filson, 2 vols., New York, 1793; 2d enlarged ed., London, 1797). Imlay was also the author of "The Emigrants, or the History of an Exiled Family," a novel (3 vols., London, 1793).

INAMA, Francis, clergyman, b. in Vienna, Austria, 4 May, 1719; d. there toward the end of the 18th century. He entered the Society of Jesus at the age of seventeen, and after completing his theological course was sent as a missionary to Mexico. He was afterward principally employed in converting the Indians of California. After the suppression of his order in Spanish America, he returned to Germany. He wrote an account of the California mission, which was published in the "Weltbote," edited by Father Stöcklein.

INDARTE, José Rivera (in-dar-tay), Argentine journalist, b. in Cordova, Argentine Confederation, in 1810; d. in Desterro, Brazil, in 1845. He was brought to the notice of Rosas, governor and captain-general of Buenos Ayres, and was at first his supporter, but afterward became one of the most formidable of his opponents. The object of his first work, "Voto de America" (Buenos Ayres, 1835), was to advocate the formation of diplomatic and commercial relations with Spain. The author was bitterly attacked by extremists of the popular party, and replied to his antagonists in "Defensa del voto de America" (1835). He was imprisoned on account of the violence of his language, and on his release embarked for the United States, where he studied English and Italian, and devoted himself ardently to history and political economy. He discussed several important questions in the American journals, among others the annexation of Texas, and some of his essays were collected and published in Madrid by order of the Spanish government. He returned to La Plata in 1839, and assumed the direction of "El Nacional," which he conducted unaided with much ability, at the same time acting as the correspondent of the "Commercio," a Brazilian journal. He also issued weekly from the presses of "El Nacional" a series of poems under the title "Tirteo," attacking the dictator, Rosas. His next work, "Rosas y sus opositores" (Montevideo, 1843), ends with a list of the tyrant's victims entitled "Tablas de sangre." The details given in this chapter greatly excited the anger of Rosas, and it is said that he was often heard to say, "Will no one free me from this man?" Indarte added an appendix to this work, written with his customary violence, "Es accion santa matar á Rosas." He afterward retired to Brazil, where he died of a disease of the lungs, or, as some say, of poison administered by the agents of Rosas. His other works include "Demostración de la legitimidad de la independencia de la república del Uruguay" (Montevideo, 1842), and "La Intervención Anglo-francesa en el Rio de la Plata" (1844). See "Estudios sobre el Rio de la Plata," by Magariños Cervantes (Paris, 1856).

INFANTE, Hermenegildo (in-fan'-tay), Spanish missionary, b. according to some authorities in Merida, according to others in Havana, and according to others in Spain; d. before 1692. In 1646 he was a friar in the Franciscan convent of Campeche, when an expedition for the conquest of the Itzas and Lacandones was fitting out. Father Infante, desiring that the cross should precede the sword, proceeded in February, 1646, from Campeche to Usumacinta, the most advanced Christian settlement of Yucatan, accompanied by Father Villasis. It was evident that they were not welcome among the Indians, and, not receiving any tidings from Campeche and Merida, Villasis returned to Merida. Friar Bartolome de Gabaldá was sent to assist Infante in his dangerous position, but well-nigh perished on the road before he reached his destination. The Spanish forces arrived at Usumacinta about the beginning of 1647, but there was no order among them. Instead of proceeding to Nohua, as Infante, who had joined them, urged them to do, they tarried day after day at Usumacinta till their followers, seeing no hope of success, gradually abandoned them. At last, with the remnant of their former force, they moved on to Nohua, where they arrived in July. The Indians, having previously ill treated the friar, had fled to the mountains, but their cacique had already made his peace with the chief of the Spaniards, and Father Infante was now despatched to Guatemala to obtain pecuniary assistance, as the adelantado was destitute of funds. At Palenque, however, he received a letter from the former advising him of his illness. Infante hastened to return, but found that in his absence the Indians had set fire to the town, and the adelantado with his followers had escaped to Petenecte, where Ordoñez died in April, 1648. The remaining Spaniards and Father Infante returned to Merida, and this expedition was not followed by any other for several years, but Infante, who had studied thoroughly the country, exerted every influence for calling the attention of the authorities to the project. When in 1692 the government of Yucatan and Guatemala undertook the conquest of the Itzas, Lacandones, and Choes, they had in mind and studied the notes of Father Infante.

INFANTE, José Miguel (in-fan'-tay), Chilian statesman, b. in Santiago, Chili, in March, 1778; d. there, 9 April, 1844. He studied law in the College of San Carlos, and was admitted to practice in 1801. When the first symptoms of the revolutionary movement showed themselves, he was one of the earliest to accept the idea with enthusiasm, and as corporation counsellor of the municipality of Santiago contributed to the formation of the first independent junta, which met on 18 Sept., 1810. In the first meeting he asked for the convocation of a popular congress to declare the independence of the nation, and, notwithstanding strong opposition, carried his point. The congress

that met 4 July, 1811, may be said to be principally the work of Infante. When the first president of the independent government, Carrera, was elected commander-in-chief of the forces that marched to repel the invasion of Gen. Pareja, Infante was elected regent of the governing junta. During his term the junta adopted the national flag, and founded the National institute of science and numerous primary schools throughout the country. In 1814 Infante was sent as diplomatic agent to the revolutionary government of Buenos Ayres, where he remained for some time, but after the battle of Chacabuco, 12 Feb., 1817, he returned to his country, and was appointed secretary of the treasury by the director O'Higgins in 1818. He introduced many improvements during his short term of office, and, not being in accord with the director, he soon resigned. On 28 Jan., 1823, with other citizens, he convened a public meeting, and defended the liberty of the nation. O'Higgins in consequence resigned the executive. In the same year Gen. Freire was elected president of the republic, and offered Infante a seat in the superior court, which he at first declined, but afterward accepted. His first measure was the abolition of slavery in the territory of Chili, which in later years he counted his principal glory. He desired that the only inscription on his tomb should be "The author of the law of abolition." When Gen. Freire marched for the second time against the Spanish forces in the archipelago of Chiloe in 1824, he instituted a council of regency, of which Infante was president, and one of his principal measures was the banishment of the bishop Zorrilla, whose intrigues were threatening the public security. Infante was an admirer of the United States, and in 1826 as senator laid before congress a proposition to form a federal republic. As his ideas were not generally accepted, he supported them by founding in 1827 "El Valdiviano Federal," of which he was the editor, and till his death he continued to write all the leading articles for this paper. In 1830 Infante was elected to congress, but soon resigned. In 1843 his eminent services were acknowledged by the appointment of first judge of the supreme court and member of the faculty of law of the University of Chili, but he refused both places. Recently congress erected a statue in his honor in the Alameda of Santiago.

INGALLS, John James, statesman, b. in Middleton, Mass., 29 Dec., 1833. He was graduated at Williams in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He removed to Atchison, Kan., in 1858, and practised his profession, was a member of the Wyandotte convention of 1859, secretary of the territorial council in 1860, and of the state senate in 1861, and a member of the latter body in 1862. In the same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor. After his defeat he accepted the editorship of the Atchison "Champion," which he retained for three years. He was again defeated for the lieutenant-governorship in 1864, but was elected to the United States senate for the term beginning in 1873, and was re-elected in 1879 and 1885. He is among the ablest debaters in the senate.

INGALLS, Rufus, soldier, b. in Denmark, Me., 23 Aug., 1820. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, and joined the rifle-corps, but was transferred to the 1st dragoons in 1845. He was in the battles of Embudo and Taos, Mew Mexico, in 1847, became 1st lieutenant, 16 Feb., 1847, and was made assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, 12 Jan., 1848. He then served in California and in Oregon, was in Col. Edward J. Steptoe's expedition across the continent, and from 1856 till 1860 was stationed at Fort Vancouver, being on the staff of Gen. Harney at the time of the San Juan affair. In April, 1861, he was sent to re-enforce Fort Pickens, and in July was ordered to duty with the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on 28 Sept., major in the quartermaster's department, 12 Jan., 1862, and was chief quartermaster in the Army of the Potomac from 1862 till 1865. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 May, 1863, and colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, 29 July, 1866. He was present at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the subsequent battles, till the surrender of Lee. He received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army in 1864, and that of major-general, for meritorious services during the war, on 13 March, 1865, was mustered out of volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866, and was stationed as chief quartermaster at New York city from April, 1867, to 31 July, 1876. He was reassigned to New York city, 1 March, 1881, and relieved 14 March, 1882, to become quartermaster-general of the army. Gen. Ingalls was retired from the service at his own request on 1 July, 1883.

INGALLS, William, physician, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 3 May, 1769; d. in Wrentham, Mass., 8 Sept., 1851. His ancestor, Edmund, of Lynn, came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1629. William was graduated in 1790 at Harvard, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1801. From 1811 till 1823 he was professor of anatomy and surgery at Brown. He published "Malignant Fevers" (1847).

INGE, Samuel W., lawyer, b. in North Carolina; d. in San Francisco, Cal., in 1867. He removed to Greene county, Ala., when young, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Livingston county. In 1844–'5 he was a member of the state house of representatives, and from 1847 till 1851 a representative to congress, having been chosen as a Democrat. During this time he fought a duel in Bladensburg with Edward Stanley, of North Carolina. He then resumed his practice, and was afterward appointed by President Pierce U. S. attorney for California.

INGENHOUS, Jean Simon (ing-en-hows), Dutch explorer, b. in Maestrich in 1701; d. in Rotterdam in 1769. His father was a famous surgeon, and the son was also graduated in surgery, obtaining an appointment in 1723 on a ship that belonged to the Indian company. On returning to Amsterdam the vessel foundered at sea, and the crew, after several days of suffering in an open boat, was rescued by a passing Spanish man-of-war that was bound for Buenos Ayres. In that city Ingenhous was taken sick with fever and brought to the hospital of the Jesuits, who saw at once the opportunity of attaching to their order a physician of repute. They nursed him with the best care, and when he was convalescent took him to a villa in the country. Ingenhous at last succumbed to their suggestions, and having abjured the Reformed church in 1725, became a Jesuit in 1728. In the following years he was attached to the missions of the Pará, and resided several years on the borders of the river Tocantin. In 1742 he was elected provincial of the Uruguay missions, and greatly benefited the condition of the Indians in those countries, altogether increasing the influence of the order. But he had retained doubts regarding his change of religion, and, on the expulsion of the Jesuits from South America in 1767, returned to Amsterdam, where he abjured the Roman Catholic

faith and was appointed librarian of the museum of Rotterdam. He held that office till his death, and published "De la naturaleza y virtudes de los arboles, plantas y animales de la America, de que se aprovecha la medicina" (Rotterdam, 1761); "Rerum medicinalium Novi Orbis thesaurus" (3 vols., 1763); "Lehrbuch der amerikanischen Geographie" (1764); and "Déscription géographique et statistique des missions des Jesuites du Pará et de l'Uruguay" (1765).

INGERSOLL, Ernest, naturalist, b. in Monroe, Mich., 13 March, 1852. His grandfather was one of the earliest emigrants to the Western Reserve of Ohio. He spent his youth in ranging the fields and marshes in search of natural-history objects, pursued an irregular course in Oberlin college, chiefly devoting himself to science, and was made curator of the college museum. He afterward became a special student in the Harvard museum of comparative zoölogy, devoting himself to the study of birds. He spent the summer of 1873 with Louis Agassiz in his seaside school on Penikese, and after the death of Agassiz served as naturalist and collector with the Hayden survey in the west, and during 1874 contributed scientific articles and sketches of travel to the New York "Tribune." He made a second trip to the west in 1877, corresponding with the "New York Herald." He became a member of the U. S. fish commission, and a special agent of the tenth census in 1880, for the investigation of the American oyster industries, and in 1883 he was sent to California to prepare articles for "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Ingersoll is now (1887) editor of the publications of the Canadian Pacific railway, residing in Montreal. He has made investigations in conchology and other branches of natural history, and is the author of "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of American Birds" (seven parts, Salem, 1879); "Birds' Nesting" (1881); a report on the "History and Present Condition of the Oyster Industries of the United States" (Washington, 1881); "Friends Worth Knowing: Glimpses of American Natural History" (New York, 1881); "Knocking 'Round the Rockies" (1882); "The Crest of the Continent" (1883); "Old Ocean" (Boston, 1883); "Country Cousins" (New York, 1884); "The Ice Queen" (1885); "To the Shenandoah and Beyond" (1885); "The Strange Ventures of a Stowaway" (Philadelphia, 1886); "Down East Latch-Strings" (Boston, 1887); several pamphlets; and a series of books on natural history for the young.

INGERSOLL, Jared, stamp-agent, b. in Milford, Conn., in 1722; d. in New Haven, Conn., in August, 1781. He was graduated at Yale in 1742, and in 1765 arrived in Boston from England charged with the commission of stamp-agent for Connecticut, which Benjamin Franklin had advised him to accept. After the demonstrations against the obnoxious act in various parts of the colonies, Ingersoll, assured of the governor's protection, tried to reason the people of New Haven into forbearance. Surrounding his house, they demanded him to resign. "I know not if I have the power to resign," he replied. He promised, however, that he would re-ship any stamps that he received or leave the matter to their decision. He was finally compelled to offer his resignation, which was not satisfactory to the people of other sections, and, in order to save his house from an attack, he rode from New Haven, resolving to place himself under the protection of the legislature in Hartford. Several miles below Wethersfield he met a body of 500 men on horseback, preceded by three trumpeters and two militia officers. They received him and rode with him to Wethersfield, where they compelled him to resign his office. Entering a house for safety, he sent word of his situation to the governor and the assembly. After waiting for three hours the people entered the house. Ingersoll said: "The cause is not worth dying for," and made a written declaration that his resignation was his own free act, without any equivocation. "Swear to it," said the crowd; but this he refused. They then commanded him to shout "Liberty and property" three times, and, throwing his hat into the air, he obeyed. He was then escorted by a large crowd to Hartford, where he read to the assembly the paper that he had just signed. About 1770 he was made admiralty judge of the middle district, and resided for several years in Philadelphia, after which he returned to New Haven. He was the author of a pamphlet on the "Stamp-Act," which is now very rare (New Haven, 1766).—His son, **Jared,** jurist, b. in Connecticut in 1749; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Oct., 1822, was graduated at Yale in 1766. He then went to London, studied law at the Middle Temple for five years, and was then more than eighteen months in Paris, where he formed the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin. On his return he became a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and, although the son of a loyalist, espoused the cause of the colonies in the Revolution. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental congress in 1780–'1, a representative in the convention that framed the Federal constitution in 1787, twice attorney-general of Pennsylvania, U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and received and declined the appointment of chief judge of the Federal court. In 1812 he was the Federal candidate for vice-president of the United States, but was defeated. At the time of his death he was presiding judge of the district court of Philadelphia county.—The younger Jared's son, **Charles Jared,** statesman, b. in Philadelphia, 3 Oct., 1782; d. there, 14 May, 1862, received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. He then travelled in Europe, and was attached to the U. S. embassy to France. He was afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1813 till 1815, when he became U. S. district attorney, and held that office until he was removed by Gen. Jackson in 1829. Soon afterward he served in the legislature. He was a member of the Canal and internal improvement convention at Harrisburg in 1825, and also of the Reform convention there in 1837, and in Philadelphia in 1838. In 1837 he was appointed secretary of legation to Prussia. He served again in congress from 1841 till 1847, as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and distinguished himself as a Democratic leader. In 1847 he was nominated, by President Polk, U. S. minister to France, but was rejected by the senate. He was the author of "Chiomara," a poem published in the "Port-folio" (1800); "Edwy and Elgira," a tragedy (Philadelphia, 1801); "Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters on American Literature and Politics" (New York, 1810); "Julian," a dramatic poem (1831); and a "Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1845–'52). He also published numerous anonymous contributions to the "Democratic Press" of Philadelphia, and to the "National Intelligencer" of Washington, on the controversies with England before the war of 1812 (1811–'15); several "Speeches" concerning that war (1813–'15); a discourse before the American philosophical society on the "Influence of America on the Mind," which

was republished in England and France (1823); a translation of a French work on the freedom of navigation, in the "American Law Journal" of 1829, and many other literary and political discourses. At the time of his death he was preparing a "History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States."—Another son, **Joseph Reed,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 June, 1786; d. there, 20 Feb., 1868, was graduated at Princeton in 1804, studied law with his father, and practised extensively in Philadelphia. In 1835 he was elected to congress as a Whig, and served till 1837, and again from 1843 till 1849. For a time he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was an advocate for protection and a firm supporter of Henry Clay. One of his best efforts in the house was a defence of Mr. Clay's tariff of 1842. In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore minister to England, as successor to Abbott Lawrence, and held this office about one year, when he was succeeded by James Buchanan. He then retired to private life, devoting himself to literary pursuits. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Lafayette and Bowdoin in 1836, and that of D. C. L. by Oxford in 1845. He was a warm adherent of the Union, and at the time of the civil war prepared an able essay entitled "Secession, a Folly and a Crime." He published a translation from the Latin of Roccus's tracts "De Navibus et Naulo" and "De Assecuratione" (Philadelphia, 1809), and was the author of a "Memoir of Samuel Breck" (1863).—Another son, **Edward,** wrote poems under the pen-name of Horace for the "Port-folio," and contributed articles to "Walsh's Gazette." He was the author of "Digest of the Laws of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1821).—Charles Jared's son, **Edward,** author, b. in Philadelphia, 2 April, 1817, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835. He has published a work on the "History and Law of Habeas Corpus and Grand Juries" (Philadelphia, 1849); and "Personal Liberty and Martial Law" (1862); and has edited Hale's "Pleas of the Crown," "Addison on Contracts," and "Saunders on Uses and Trusts."

J. R. Ingersoll

INGERSOLL, Ralph Isaacs, statesman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 8 Feb., 1788; d. there, 26 Aug., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1808, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and began to practise in his native city, where he attained high rank in his profession. In 1819 he was chosen a representative in the legislature on which devolved the duty of conforming the existing laws to the new constitution which had taken the place of the old charter. Mr. Ingersoll was perhaps the most conspicuous debater on the Democratic side. The Federal speakers and the press called him "Young Hotspur," and Theodore Dwight, in his political lyrics, alluded to him under that name. For seven years Mr. Ingersoll continued to represent New Haven in the lower branch of the legislature, and in 1825 he was elected at the same time to the legislature of the state and to congress. He was re-elected to congress for four consecutive terms, and served on important committees, but in 1833 he declined a re-election in order to devote himself to his profession. He was state's attorney for Connecticut for several years, and in 1846 was appointed by President Polk U. S. minister to Russia. After holding this post two years, he resigned and returned to New Haven, where he spent the rest of his life in retirement.—His brother, **Charles Anthony,** jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 19 Oct., 1798; d. there, 12 Jan., 1860, studied law with his brother and attained eminence. From 1849 till 1853 he was state's attorney, and in the latter year was appointed by President Pierce judge of the U. S. district court of Connecticut, which post he held till his death. Yale gave him the degree of M. A. in 1827.—Ralph's son, **Colin Macrae,** b. in New Haven, Conn., 11 March, 1819, was educated at Trinity and at the Yale law-school, where he was graduated in 1839. In 1843 he served as clerk in the Connecticut senate. He was secretary of legation at St. Petersburg in 1847–'8, and was a representative in congress from 1851 till 1855, having been chosen as a Democrat. He was also adjutant-general of Connecticut in 1867 and 1871.—Another son, **Charles Roberts,** governor of Connecticut, b in New Haven, Conn., 16 Sept., 1821, was graduated at Yale in 1840, and at the law-school in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and has been frequently elected to the legislature. He was elected governor of Connecticut in 1873, and re-elected till 1877, when he declined a renomination. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1876. Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1874.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer, b. in Dresden, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1833. His father was a Congregational clergyman of such broad views as frequently to cause dissension between himself and his parish. The son's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois, where the family removed in 1843. After studying law he opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill., with his brother Eben, who was subsequently a member of congress. Both engaged in politics, but the surroundings were uncongenial, and in 1857 they removed to Peoria. In 1860 Robert was a Democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated. In 1862 he became colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry, and a year and a half later united with the Republican party. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general for Illinois. At the National Republican convention of 1876 he proposed the name of James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination in a speech that attracted much attention. From that time his services as a campaign orator have been in demand throughout the country. In 1877 he refused the post of minister to Germany. He has taken part in numerous noted lawsuits in all parts of the country, and was counsel for the so-called star-route conspirators, whose trial ended in acquittal in 1883. He is well known by his books, pamphlets, and speeches directed against the Christian religion. He has published "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Some Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Lectures Complete" (1883); "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884); a large number of minor works, and introductory chapters for two books, entitled "Modern Thinkers," compiled by Van Buren Denslow (Chicago, 1881); and "The Brain and the Bible," by Edgar C. Beall (Cincinnati, 1882).

INGHAM, Charles Cromwell, artist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1797; d. in New York city, 10 Dec., 1863. He studied in the academy of Dublin, and obtained a prize for his "Death of Cleopatra." He settled in New York in 1817, was one of the

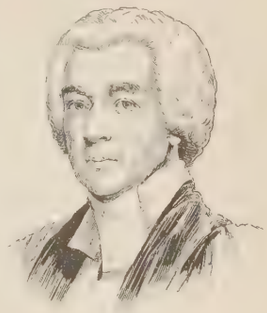
founders of the National academy of design, and its vice-president from 1845 till 1850. Mr. Ingham was also one of the originators of the old "Sketch Club." His works include "The Laughing Girl," "The White Plume," "The Flower Girl," and "Day Dreams." He also executed portraits of the beauties of New York, and of Lafayette (1825), Gulian C. Verplanck, owned by the New York historical society (1830), and De Witt Clinton.

INGHAM, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Hebron, Conn., 5 Sept., 1793; d. in Essex, Conn., 10 Nov., 1881. He received a good education in Vermont, studied law, was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1815, and settled in Saybrook in 1817. From 1827 till 1835, and again in 1843–'4, he was state's attorney for Middlesex county. He was a judge of probate from 1829 till 1833, judge of the Middlesex county court from 1849 till 1853, and a representative in congress from 1835 till 1839, having been elected as a Democrat. He also served in the Connecticut legislature, was its speaker for three years, and for one year clerk of the house of representatives. He was appointed by the state in 1837 an agent to prosecute claims against the United States, and was successful. In 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator. He was appointed commissioner of customs in 1857.

INGHAM, Samuel Delucenna, secretary of the treasury, b. in Pennsylvania, 16 Sept., 1779; d. in Trenton, N. J., 5 June, 1860. He received a good education, and for several years was manager of a paper-mill in New Jersey. For three years he served in the Pennsylvania legislature, and was prothonotary of one of the state courts. He was elected to congress as a Jackson Democrat, serving from 1813 till 1818, and again from 1822 till 1829, and was chairman of several committees. He was appointed by President Jackson secretary of the treasury, but resigned when the cabinet was broken up on account of Mrs. Eaton.

INGLE, Richard, mariner, b. probably in London, England, early in the 17th century. In 1642 he commanded a ship from London that was seized by the royalist governor of Maryland, but escaped, and, securing a commission from parliament to cruise in the waters of the Chesapeake against "malignants," reappeared in February, 1645, in the ship "Reformation." Taking advantage of a local insurrection, he expelled Leonard Calvert, and held possession of the government till August, 1646, when Calvert regained control. Ingle was specially excepted in a proclamation of amnesty. His exploit is known as the "Claiborne and Ingle's rebellion," though it is not proved that the former acted with Ingle. See "Richard Ingle, the Maryland Pirate and Rebel," by Edward Ingle (Baltimore, 1884).

INGLIS, Charles, Anglican bishop, b. in Ireland in 1734; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 24 Feb., 1816. He emigrated to this country, and previous to 1759 took charge of the free school at Lancaster, Pa. He was licensed by the Bishop of London in December, 1758, and appointed missionary at Dover, Del., by the Society for the propagation of the gospel. He labored there from 1759 till 1765, when he became assistant minister of Trinity church, New York city. In 1775 he replied to Paine's "Common Sense" by a pamphlet, which proved so offensive to the "Sons of Liberty" that they committed it to the flames. Two editions were printed subsequently at Philadelphia. Though requested to do so by Washington, he refused to omit the prayer for the king and royal family, and after the Declaration of Independence he caused his church to be closed, and retired in August, 1776, to Flushing, L. I., which was then in possession of the British. After Washington's defeat he followed the royal army to New York, and was chosen rector of Trinity church in 1777. In 1781–'2 he was chaplain to the 1st battalion of New Jersey volunteers, and at the evacuation in 1783 went to Halifax. In 1787 he went to England, and on 12 Aug. was consecrated at Lambeth the first bishop of Nova Scotia, with jurisdiction over the other North American provinces. He had the distinction of being the first colonial bishop of the Church of England. In 1767 King's college (now Columbia) conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and in 1770 he became one of the governors of the college, an office which he retained until his removal from the city. He published "Essay on Infant Baptism" (New York); "A Vindication of the Bishop of Llandaff's Sermon" (New York); two sermons, and a letter in "Hawkins's Historical Notices."



Chas. Inglis.

—His son, **John,** also bishop of Nova Scotia, and appointed a member of the council in 1825, died in London in 1850.—John's son, Sir **John Eardley Wilmot,** British soldier, b. in Halifax, N. S., in 1814; d. in Hamburg, Germany, 27 Sept., 1862, took part in the campaign of the Punjaub in 1848–'9, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His regiment was at Lucknow when that place was besieged by the Sepoys in the summer of 1857, and after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence he succeeded to the command. He was knighted and brevetted major-general.

INGLIS, David, clergyman, b. in Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland, 8 June, 1825; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1877. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1841, and, after studying theology there, was licensed to preach in 1845, and came to the United States in 1846. He held charges at Washington Heights, N. Y., in Bedford, N. Y., and Montreal and Hamilton, Canada, and in 1871 removed to Toronto, having been called by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada to the chair of systematic theology in Knox college, which he held one year. In 1872 he accepted a call to a Dutch Reformed church in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the summer of 1877 he was a delegate of the Reformed church to the Presbyterian council at Edinburgh. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Olivet in 1872, and that of D. D. by Rutgers in 1874. He published Sunday-school lessons in the "Sower and Gospel Field" (1874–'7); a sermon on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Church on the Heights, Brooklyn (1875); "Systematic Theology in its Relation to Modern Thought" (1876); and prepared a course of "Vedder Lectures," which were to have been delivered in 1879.

INGLIS, James, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1777; d. in Baltimore, Md., 15 Aug., 1820. His father of the same name came to this country from Scotland about 1760. The family removed to New York about 1780, and James was graduated at Columbia in 1795, studied law with Alexander Hamilton, and practised at the New York bar. He then studied theology in New York, and was

licensed by the presbytery in 1801. In 1802 he became pastor of a church in Baltimore, Md., which charge he held till his death. In 1814 he was moderator of the general assembly of his denomination. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Princeton in 1811. Dr. Inglis was an eloquent preacher, and published various occasional sermons, and a volume of his discourses, accompanied by forms of prayer, appeared after his death (1820).—His son, **John Auchincloss,** jurist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 26 Aug., 1813; d. there, 26 Aug., 1878, was graduated at Dickinson in 1831, studied law, and began to practise in Cheraw, S. C. He became judge of the court of common pleas and general sessions, and of the supreme court of appeals, and was also appointed one of the four chancellors of the state. He was president of the State convention that adopted the ordinance of secession, and drafted that document. His house and library were destroyed by Sherman's army in the burning of Columbia in 1864. In 1868 he removed to Baltimore, where he entered into practice, and in 1870 he accepted a professorship in the law department of the University of Maryland. In 1874 he was appointed judge of the orphan's court, and he was re-elected in 1875. Shortly before his death he was appointed by the board of trade a judge of the new court of arbitration. Judge Inglis was active in religious matters, and for several years before his death served as a ruling elder in a Presbyterian church in Baltimore.

INGLIS, Mary, the first white woman in Kentucky, b. in 1729; d. in 1813. In 1756 one of the extreme frontier settlements of Virginia, on Alleghany ridge (now Montgomery county, W. Va.), was attacked by a party of Shawnee Indians, who massacred some of the inhabitants and made others captives. Among the latter were Mrs. Inglis, with her two sons and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Draper. They were carried down the Kanawha to the Indian towns at the mouth of Scioto river, where her children were separated from her. Mrs. Inglis won great favor among the savages by her skill in making shirts out of the checked fabrics that they had purchased of French traders. The separation from her sons and the cruelty of the savages finally decided her to attempt her escape, and she persuaded another prisoner, an old Dutch woman, to join her. Obtaining leave to gather grapes, they disappeared in the woods and underbrush and set out on their journey, following the Ohio valley 140 miles back to a point opposite the Scioto towns. They were fortunate enough to find an old horse grazing on the Kentucky side, and to secure some corn and meat for their further journey. Pressing on to the Virginia line, they found Big Sandy river impassable. Turning their course up the stream, they came to a raft of trees and logs which stretched across the river. Over this they passed, but, unfortunately, lost their horse. After they had wandered on toward the Kanawha, their store of provisions was exhausted and they were forced to live upon grapes, walnuts, papaws, and roots. In this extreme of suffering the Dutch woman became frantic with hunger and exposure, and finally, after repeated threats, made a deadly assault upon Mrs. Inglis. Escaping her fury, the latter wandered by moonlight along the banks of the Kanawha, and found an old Indian canoe, in which she crossed to the opposite shore. At daylight her companion discovered her situation and begged piteously to be carried over also; but this Mrs. Inglis dared not risk. She started alone up the Kanawha, and soon found a clearing and a settler's cabin, whence a party was sent back and returned in safety with the Dutch woman. The captives had been over forty days in their flight through the wilderness, during which they traversed a distance of more than 400 miles. One of the little boys died in captivity, and the other was ransomed after remaining thirteen years among the savages. Mrs. Inglis's daughters married men who became distinguished in the history of Virginia and Kentucky.

INGRAHAM, Duncan Nathaniel, naval officer, b. in Charleston, S. C., 6 Dec., 1802. His father, Nathaniel, was a friend of John Paul Jones, and was in the action with the British brig "Serapis," and his uncle, Capt. Joseph Ingraham, was lost at sea in the U. S. ship "Pickering." Duncan Nathaniel entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in June, 1812, and became lieutenant, 1 April, 1818; commander, 24 May, 1838; and captain, 14 Sept., 1855. While commanding the sloop-of-war "St. Louis," in the Mediterranean, he interfered at Smyrna, in July, 1853, with the Austrian consul's detention of Martin Koszta, who had resided nearly two years in the United States and declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. He had come to Smyrna from New York on business intending soon to return, but on 21 June, 1853, he was seized by a party of armed Greeks that were employed by the Austrian consul-general and confined on board the "Hussar." After learning the facts from the prisoner Capt. Ingraham addressed a letter on this subject to John P. Brown, the chargé d'affaires of the United States in Constantinople, who gave the official opinion that the surrender of Koszta should be demanded. On 2 July, at 8 A. M., Capt. Ingraham claimed of the Austrian commander the release of Koszta by 4 P. M., declaring that he would otherwise take him by force. At the same time the decks of the "St. Louis" were cleared for action, and all was made ready for an attack on the "Hussar," which was much her superior in size and armament. At 11 A. M. the Austrian consul-general proposed to deliver Koszta to the French consul, to be held by him subject to the disposition of the U. S. and Austrian consuls. This was accepted by Capt. Ingraham as giving sufficient assurance of the personal safety of the Hungarian, and Koszta was soon released and returned to the United States. This affair gave rise to an elaborate discussion in Washington between Sec. William L. Marcy and M. Hülsemann, the chargé d'affaires of Austria. The conduct of Capt. Ingraham was fully approved by the U. S. government, and on 4 Aug., 1854, congress, by joint resolution, requested the president to present him with a medal. In March, 1856, he was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography of the navy department. When the civil war began, in 1861, he was in command of the flag-ship "Richmond" in the Mediterranean. He resigned his commission, and entered the Confederate naval service, being chief of ordnance, construction and repair, and in which he rose to the rank of commodore. He has served in every war since the Revolution, and is said to be the only survivor of those that entered the navy in 1812. He married Harriet, granddaughter of Henry Laurens.

INGRAHAM, Edward Duncan, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1793; d. there, 4 Nov., 1854. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law under Alexander J. Dallas, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He was a member of the Free-trade convention that was held in Philadelphia in 1831. In 1834 he became secretary of a committee that was appointed by the house of representatives to investigate the affairs of the U. S. bank, and held this office until

the committee adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C. On 27 June, 1834, he was appointed one of the general directors of the bank, serving until the expiration of its charter. He was widely known as a bibliophile and wit. His last office was that of commissioner under the fugitive-slave law. He published "English Ecclesiastical Reports" (7 vols., Philadelphia, 1809–'35); "A View on the Insolvent Laws of Pennsylvania" (2d ed., 1827); "Gow on Partnership," with notes (1837–'45); and Vattel's "Law of Nations" (7th American ed. from a new ed. by Joseph Chitty, 1852). He also edited a new edition of Coleman's "Broad Grins," which is now very rare, and he published for private circulation an account of the burning of the capitol in Washington by the English in 1814.

INGRAHAM, Joseph Holt, clergyman, b. in Portland, Me., in 1809; d. at Holly Springs, Miss., in December, 1860. He went to sea before the mast, and saw service in one of the South American revolutions. After his return he received a collegiate education, began to write for publication before he was twenty years of age, and became professor of languages in Jefferson college, near Natchez, Miss. In 1836 he published "The Southwest, by a Yankee." Subsequently he produced in rapid succession a series of romances of wild adventure, such as "Lafitte, or the Pirate of the Gulf" (New York), some of which had a large circulation. He published also a volume called "The American Lounger." In 1855 he took orders in the P. E. church, and was rector of a parish and of St. Thomas's hall, a school for boys, in Holly Springs, Miss. After he became a clergyman he published religious romances bearing the titles "The Prince of the House of David, or Three Years in the Holy City" (New York, 1855); "The Pillar of Fire, or Israel in Bondage" (1859); and "The Throne of David, from the Consecration of the Shepherd of Bethlehem to the Rebellion of Prince Absalom" (Philadelphia, 1860).—His son, **Prentiss,** soldier, b. near Natchez, Miss., 28 Dec., 1843, was educated at Jefferson college, Miss. He served as a colonel in the Confederate army, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Port Hudson. After the close of the civil war he went to Mexico and joined the army of Juarez. He afterward saw service in Austria, Crete, and Africa, and began a literary career in London, but on his return to the United States took part in 1869 in the attempted revolution in Cuba, went out on the "Hornet," and ran the blockade several times. He published sketches, poems, and serial stories, producing a great number of novels and novelettes.

INGRANDE, José Domingo (in-gran'-day), Argentine historian, b. in Montevideo in 1759; d. there in 1817. He entered the Spanish army in 1778, served several years in Europe, and was a major when he resigned in 1786 and returned to his country. His tastes were for historical research, and while in Spain he had formed a valuable collection of documents on the discovery of America. He went in 1803 to the United States, where he remained five years, visiting all the large cities, and lecturing in Boston and Philadelphia on South American history and the political condition of that country. He also contributed papers to the reviews, and, when he returned to Montevideo, founded the journal "El Nacional" in 1810, which afterward took an active part in the struggles that preceded the independence of the country. He died suddenly, just at a time when his country needed his vigorous journalistic talent in the agitations for independence. He published "Viajero Universal" (Montevideo, 1797); "Historia de America" (4 vols., 1801); and "Monografía de Montevideo," which is yet considered a standard work on the early history of that city (1816).

INGULF, Rudolf, surnamed **Ingulf von Köln,** German explorer and sculptor, b. in Cologne in 1727; d. in Vienna in 1785. He began life as a merchant, from 1751 till 1763 lived in Mexico, where he managed a German factory, and, after gaining an independent fortune, followed his taste for travel. He set out in 1764, and for five years visited the most remote parts of Mexico; thence he crossed the isthmus of Panama, and advanced as far as New Granada. Returning to New Spain, he entered California, and was the first to ascertain that it was a rich gold-field, announcing that fact to the world in his "Lehrbuch der Geographie von Californien" (Leipsic, 1771). But the hint was neglected, and his theories, which relied on a critical examination of the nature of the soil and the geodesic formation of it, were ignored. Among his other publications are "Reisen in Neu Spanien" (2 vols., Leipsic, 1772, in 4to); "Die geologischen Formationen von Californien" (Vienna, 1775). These works were eagerly consulted at the time of the subsequent discoveries of gold in California, but never enjoyed the popularity they deserved. His "Kosmographie von Amerika" (Vienna, 1779, with charts), although defective in many points, is considered as one of the best works of the kind published in the last century, and a copy of the original edition has been sold for 700 thalers. As a sculptor Ingulf won during his life a higher reputation than as an author. His bust of Endymion, the group of "Mars and Venus wounded by Diomède," the busts of Columbus, Pizarro, and Velasquez, and his group of "Indians imploring Spaniards," in Berlin, place him among the best German sculptors of the last century.

INHAMBUPE, Antonio Luiz Pereira da Cunha (een-yam-boo'-pay), marquis of, Brazilian statesman, b. in Bahia, 6 April, 1760; d. in Rio Janeiro, 18 Sept., 1837. He studied law, was graduated at Coimbra, and in 1802 was appointed by the government district judge of the supreme court of Rio Janeiro. When the royal court of Portugal retired to Brazil in 1807, the regent, Don Juan, consulted him in the most difficult questions. He was appointed chancellor for the province of Bahia in 1808, and in 1809–'15 was governor of the province of Rio Janeiro, afterward serving on the council of the treasury, the commission to codify the naval laws, and the council for commerce, navigation, and agriculture. At the outset of the revolution of February, 1821, in Portugal, John VI., not desiring to leave Brazil, decided to send the crown-prince, Pedro, to Europe, and called an assembly of the deputies of the Brazilian cities to Rio Janeiro, appointing da Cunha one of the members of the commission to execute this decree. When the king was obliged to sail for Portugal, da Cunha was appointed a member of the advisory commission to the prince regent; but in the subsequent movement for independence he took part in favor of his country, and in 1823 was appointed by the emperor counsellor of state, and president of the commission to organize the constitution of the empire. In the same year he was elected to the senate, and appointed its president, but left the chair twice on being called to organize a ministry. On the abdication of Pedro I., 7 April, 1831, the Marquis of Inhambupe was appointed president of the council of regency during the minority of his son. He accepted against his wishes, and as soon as public order and tranquillity were assured he resigned and retired to private life.

INHAÚMA, Joaquin José Ignacio de Barros (een-yah-oo′-mah), Viscount of, Brazilian naval officer, b. in Lisbon, Portugal, 30 July, 1808; d. in Rio Janeiro, 8 March, 1868. In 1810 his parents settled in Brazil, where he studied at the naval academy, was graduated in 1822, entered the navy as a volunteer, and in 1823 was promoted midshipman. In 1824–'5 he served against the revolutions of Pernambuco, Ceará, and Maranhão, and in 1826 in the campaign in Uruguay, where he ran the gantlet of nineteen blockading ships in an open boat to reach the Brazilian squadron, and returned with re-enforcements and ammunition. In 1827 he was shipwrecked in the corvette "Duqueza de Goyaz" in the expedition against Patagonia, taken prisoner on the coast, and sent with eighty other Brazilians to Buenos Ayres; but on the voyage they revolted under Barros's leadership, overpowered the guard, and, eluding the men-of-war of the convoy, arrived in safety at Montevideo on 29 Aug. He served during the revolutions of 1831 in Rio Janeiro, of 1836 in Maranhão, and of 1837 in Bahia, and was promoted commander. In 1841 he was appointed inspector of the arsenal of Rio Grande do Sul, and defeated the rebels in that city. He was promoted captain of a frigate in 1844, and in 1846 sent to England to construct the man-of-war "Constituição." In 1849 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and in 1850 was appointed inspector-general of the dockyards of Rio Janeiro, where he superintended the construction of several men-of-war. He was promoted commodore in 1852, contre-admiral in 1856, in 1858 a member of the supreme naval council, and in 1861 minister of the navy. During the ravages of the cholera in Rio Janeiro in 1854 he personally carried help from door to door. During the war with Paraguay he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Brazilian naval squadron, and left for the seat of war in December, 1866, receiving his promotion to vice-admiral in January, 1867. On 15 Aug. he bombarded Curupaity, broke through the enemy's obstructions on board the iron-clad "Brazil," sinking several torpedo-boats and iron-clads, and on 17 Sept. was rewarded by the title of Baron of Inhauma. He was promoted admiral in January, 1868, and in February bombarded Humaita, Timbó, and Tebicuary, and forced the passage of Angustura, which had been reputed impossible, directing the operations personally from the bridge of the "Belmonte." But he was attacked by a malignant fever, and was taken to Rio Janeiro, where he died, a few days after receiving the title of Viscount of Inhauma.

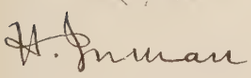
IÑIGO, Abad y Lasierra, known as **Friar Iñigo** (in-yee′-go), Spanish missionary, b. in Spain about 1730; d. in Madrid in 1789. In 1772 he went to Porto Rico, W. I., with Bishop Manuel Jiménez Pérez, of the same order, whose confessor and adviser he was, and, besides the duties peculiar to his missionary work, gave himself to the study of history, geography, political economy, and the habits of the country. About 1778 he was exiled by the governor of the island, Don José Dufresne, through personal enmity. King Charles III. disapproved this act, and later the Count of Florida Blanca, first minister of the king, commended to Friar Iñigo the task of writing the history of Porto Rico, which, on 25 Aug., 1782, he delivered into the minister's hands under the title "Historia Geográfica, Civil y Natural, de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico" (Madrid, 1788, edited by Don Antonio Valladares de Sotomayor; St. John of Porto Rico, 1830; corrected and enlarged ed., by Don José Julian de Acosta y Calvo, 1866).

INMAN, George, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Dec., 1755; d. in St. Christopher, W. I., in 1789. He was graduated at Harvard in 1772, and entered the British army as a volunteer in December, 1775. On the night before the battle of Long Island he captured a patrol of five American officers, an event which Johnson says largely influenced the result of the battle. For this service Sir William Howe presented him with an ensigncy in the 17th foot. He was wounded at Princeton, was present at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 26th foot, 29 June, 1778. Soon afterward his regiment was sent to England, and there he obtained the captaincy of a troop of horse that had been raised in the West Indies, and went to St. Christopher, where he died. His "Narrative of the Revolutionary War, 1776–1779," was published in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography."

INMAN, John Hamilton, financier, b. in Jefferson county, Tenn., 23 Oct., 1844. His father was a banker and farmer. John left school at fifteen years of age, and became a clerk in a Georgia bank, of which his uncle was president. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army. His relatives were impoverished by the war, and in September, 1865, he went to New York city to seek his fortune. He obtained employment in a cotton house, was admitted to a full partnership in the firm in 1868, and in 1870 founded the house of Inman, Swann and Co., in which he associated himself with his former partners. The business increased rapidly, and in a few years he amassed a fortune of several million dollars in the cotton trade, which was attracted to New York city largely through his activity. He turned his attention to the development of southern resources, and, in association with other capitalists who relied on his judgment, invested over $5,000,000 in the enterprises of the Tennessee coal, iron, and railroad company, including the bituminous coal-mines at Birmingham, Ala., the blast-furnaces in that city, and Bessemer steel works at Ensley City, near there. He induced the investment of over $100,000,000 in southern enterprises, and became a director in companies that possessed more than 10,000 miles of railroad.

INMAN, William, naval officer, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1797; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Oct., 1874. His parents were English. He entered the navy as a midshipman on 1 Jan., 1812, served on the lakes during the war of 1812–'15, was promoted lieutenant on 1 April, 1818, and was in charge of one of the two boats that captured a pirate vessel on the coast of Cuba in 1823. He became a commander on 24 May, 1838, and was assigned to the steamer "Michigan" on the lakes in 1844–'6. After being promoted captain on 2 June, 1850, he commanded the steam frigate "Susquehanna," of the East India squadron, in 1851. From 1859 till 1861 he was in command of the squadron on the coast of Africa, which recaptured and landed in Liberia 3,600 slaves. He was promoted commodore and placed on the retired list on 4 April, 1867, and at the time of his death was the senior officer of his rank.—His brother, **Henry,** painter, b. in Utica, N. Y., 20 Oct., 1801; d. in New York city, 17 Jan., 1846, intended to follow the life of a soldier, and had obtained an appointment to the U. S. military academy, but a visit to the studio of John Wesley Jarvis decided his career: and, with the permission of his father, he became a pupil of that artist. Jarvis, who exclaimed at the first sight of the youth that he had "the very head for a painter," willingly took him into his studio,

where he served a seven years' apprenticeship, devoting himself at first to miniature painting, in which he became very proficient. At the age of twenty-one he opened a studio of his own, and soon acquired a high reputation as a portrait-painter. His fame was first established by a portrait of Chief-Justice Marshall. He also painted a full-length cabinet portrait of Bishop William White. Mr. Inman was one of the founders and the first vice-president of the National academy of design in New York city in 1824–'5. In 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, and a few years later, for the sake of a rural life, to Mount Holly, N. J. Thence he returned to New York, yet soon afterward, on account of failing health, visited England, having been commissioned by American friends to execute for them portraits of Macaulay, Wordsworth, Chalmers, and Lord Cottenham. He remained a year in that country, where his artistic ability, combined with wit, conversational powers, taste, and learning, found many admirers. Notwithstanding many inducements to remain there, he returned to the United States in 1845, but his sickness returned, and he died soon afterward. He had received the commission to paint one of the panels of the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, and had already outlined his subject on the canvas, representing Daniel Boone in the wilds of Kentucky. His reputation mainly rests on his portraits, which are characteristic, vigorously painted, and rich in color. Among the many persons who sat to him were William Wirt, Nicholas Biddle, De Witt Clinton, Horace Binney, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John James Audubon, Martin Van Buren, and William H. Seward. A full-length portrait of William Penn by him hangs in Independence hall, Philadelphia, and other works in the Boston athenæum and the New York city hall, but his best portraits are in private houses. He was an exceedingly versatile artist, and executed numerous genre paintings and landscapes. Among the genre and historical subjects that were treated by him were "The Boyhood of Washington," "Ruins of Brambletye House," "Trout-Fishing," "Waking of Rip Van Winkle," "Newsboy," "Scene from the 'Bride of Lammermoor,'" "Sterne's Maria," and "Mumble-the-Peg." Some of his landscapes are "Dismal Swamp," "Birnam Wood," "Rydal Falls, England," and "An October Afternoon," which was one of his last works. He produced many portraits in crayon, and was one of the first to learn the art of lithography and introduce that process into the United States about 1828. He was also an elegant and entertaining writer, and contributed articles to the "Knickerbocker Magazine." — Another brother, **John,** journalist, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1805; d. in New York, 30 March, 1850, taught in North Carolina in 1823–'5, then spent a year in Europe, and after his return studied law, but did not practise, becoming editor of the New York "Standard," afterward of the "Mirror," and then of the "Spirit of the Times." In 1834 he became assistant editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," and, after the death of William L. Stone in 1844, was chief editor of that journal. He was also for some years the editor of the "Columbian Magazine," and a frequent contributor to other periodicals.—Henry's son, **John O'Brien,** artist, b. in New York city, 10 June, 1828, studied art under his father, and painted portraits in the western states. Subsequently he settled in New York city, and devoted himself to genre pictures. He also produced graceful flower pieces. He went to Europe in 1866, and spent twelve years in Paris and Rome, where his talents found recognition, and then returned to New York. Some of his best works represent Roman peasants. Among his paintings are "Sunny Thoughts," "View of Assisi," and "Écoute," exhibited at the Academy, New York, in 1886.



INNESS, George, landscape-painter, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 1 May, 1825. His parents removed to Newark, N. J., where he early learned drawing and the rudiments of oil-painting. He has from his youth been subject to epilepsy, which has interfered materially with the consecutive pursuit of his art. When sixteen years old he went to New York to study engraving, but ill health obliged him to return home, where he continued to sketch and paint. When twenty years of age he passed a month in the studio of Regis Gignoux in New York city, which is all the regular instruction he ever had. He then began landscape-painting in New York city, made two visits to Europe, and lived in Florence and Rome for some time. For several years after his return he made his home near Boston, where some of his best pictures were painted. In 1862 he went to reside at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., and a few years later removed to New York city. He was chosen a National academician in 1868. From 1871 to 1875 he again resided in Italy. The art life of Inness is marked by two distinct styles, the first indicating careful finish and conscientious regard for details. The second style, formed with the expanding grasp of the principles of art, shows a richer appreciation of the truths of nature, is broad and vigorous, paying higher regard to masses than to details. The quality of his paintings is very uneven, as he is sometimes careless, and often mars a good work by eccentric and experimental devices. Yet no painter has represented the aspects of nature in the American climate with deeper feeling, a finer sentiment of light and color, or a better command of technical resources. He has been more influenced by the French school of landscape-painting than any other American artist, yet his style is distinct and original. He is a follower of Swedenborg, and many of his paintings have a spiritual or allegorical significance. Among his best pictures are "The Sign of Promise," "Peace and Plenty," "Going out of the Woods," "A Vision of Faith," "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," "The Apocalyptic Vision of the New Jerusalem and River of Life," "A Passing Storm," "Summer Sunshine and Shadow," "Summer Afternoon," "Twilight," "Light Triumphant," "Pine Grove," "Barbarini Villa," "Joy after the Storm," "View near Rome," "Washing Day near Perugia," "The Mountain Stream," "Autumn," "Italian Landscape," "Passing Clouds," "The Afterglow," "The Morning Sun," and "Delaware Water-Gap." His "American Sunset" was selected as a representative work of American art for the Paris exposition of 1867. In 1878 he exhibited at the Paris exposition "St.

Peter's, Rome, from the Tiber" and "View near Medfield, Mass.," and in the National academy "An Old Roadway, Long Island." In 1882 he exhibited at the academy exhibition in New York city "Under the Green Wood"; in 1883, "A Summer Morning"; in 1885, "A Sunset" and "A Day in June"; in 1886, "In the Woods," "Sunset on the Sea-Shore," and "Durham Meadows."—His son, **George**, artist, b. in Paris, France, 5 Jan., 1854, was in 1870–'4 a pupil of his father in Rome, and of Bonnat in Paris in 1875. He resided in Boston, Mass., till 1878, then occupied a studio with his father in New York city, devoted himself to animal painting, beginning to exhibit at the National academy in 1877. For many years his residence and studio have been in Montclair, N. J. His style is dashing and forcible. Among his works are "The Ford" and "Patience," exhibited in 1877; "At the Brook," and "The Pride of the Dairy," sent to the academy in 1878; "Pasture at Chemung"; "Monarch of the Herd"; "Returning to Work" (1886); and "After the Combat," and "A Mild Day" (1887).

INNES, George Mignon, Canadian clergyman, b. in Weymouth, England, 21 Jan., 1826. He passed the examination for the army at the Sandhurst military college in 1849, and served until 1861 in the royal Canadian rifles, rising to the grade of captain. He then studied theology, and was ordained deacon in London, Ontario, in 1862, and priest in 1863. He was assistant minister of the cathedral of Quebec in 1863–'8, and then of St. Paul's cathedral in London till 1871, when he became canon and rector of the cathedral.

INNES, Harry, jurist, b. in Caroline county, Va., in 1752; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 20 Sept., 1816. He was the son of a Scottish Episcopal minister and was educated as a lawyer. In 1776–'7 he was employed by the committee of public safety in Virginia to superintend the working of Chipil's mines, which were an object of solicitude as a source of lead for the Revolutionary army. In 1779 he was appointed by the legislature of Virginia a commissioner to hear and determine claims to unpatented lands in the Abingdon district. He was chosen in 1783 a judge of the supreme court of Virginia for the district of Kentucky, and in 1785 attorney-general for the same district, in which post he continued until 1787, when he was appointed U. S. district judge for Kentucky. When Kentucky was erected into a state in 1792 he declined the office of chief justice. With George Nicholas and John Brown he favored independent action and a separate arrangement with Spain respecting the navigation of the Mississippi river. The intrigues of Spanish agents to induce the Kentuckians to accept the protection of Spain were repelled by those patriots, who refused tempting bribes. Throughout the crisis Judge Innes retained the confidence of President Washington, and, when his enemies brought accusations against him in 1808, congress refused to institute measures for his impeachment. His daughter became the wife of John J. Crittenden.

INSKIP, John Swanell, clergyman, b. in Huntingdon, England, 10 Aug., 1816; d. in Ocean Grove, N. J., 7 March, 1884. He was brought by his parents to the United States when five years old. At the age of sixteen he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and three years later began to preach. He attained distinction as an orator and conductor of camp-meetings, and was for some time the editor of the "Christian Standard." He published "Remarkable Display of the Mercy of God in the Conversion of a Family from Infidelity"; "Life of Rev. William Summers, a Blind Man" (Baltimore); and "Methodism Explained and Defended" (Philadelphia, 1856).

IRALA, or **IRAOLA, Domingo Martinez de** (e-rah'-lah, or e-rah-o'-lah), Spanish soldier, b. in Vergara, Guipuzcoa, in 1486; d. in Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1557. He sailed in 1534 in the expedition of Pedro de Mendoza to South America, and assisted in the foundation of Buenos Ayres on 2 Feb., 1535. He was soon appointed second in command of the expedition of Ayolas to explore the Parana and Paraguay, which started in 1536, and after founding Asuncion on 15 Aug., ascended the river to 20° south latitude, where Irala was left in charge of the ships while Ayolas started on his unfortunate expedition to the interior. After the news of Ayolas's death was received, the officers and colonists elected Irala governor, about the middle of 1538. Irala took some wise measures to protect Asuncion, and quelled a general rising of the Indians. On 15 March, 1542, the newly appointed adelantado, Cabeza de Vaca (*q. v.*), appeared, and appointed Irala his deputy, but, desiring to keep him absent, sent him on a voyage of exploration to the upper Paraguay, in which he reached 17° north latitude, at the port of Los Reyes, returning to Asuncion in February, 1543. Cabeza de Vaca had excited the hate of the officers and clergy, and by a revolution on 25 April, 1544, was deposed, imprisoned, and sent to Spain, and Irala for the second time was chosen governor. In 1546 he undertook his third expedition, to discover an overland route to Peru, and, leaving his vessels again at Los Reyes, set out with about 300 Spaniards and 3,500 Indian allies to the northwest, and at the foot of the Andes he met Spanish-speaking Indians, who belonged to the army of Pedro Anzures. From them he heard of Gonzalo Pizarro's revolution and the triumph of President La Gasca, to whom he sent an expedition under Nuflo de Chaves to ask for a confirmation of his commission. Forced by his soldiers, he at last retraced his steps, and after extreme hardships, not having found the vessels which he had left at Los Reyes, arrived at Asuncion, having been absent two years, and found the colony in revolution. Diego de Abreu was in command, and refused to surrender the government, but Irala defeated him, conducting the colony with vigor and wisdom, and obtaining at last from Spain recognition of his government. In 1550 he undertook his last personal expedition, which, on account of the privations that were suffered by the army, is known as the "Mala Entrada," or unfortunate invasion. He continued to send out expeditions for the consolidation of the Spanish rule, including one in 1554 under Nuflo de Chaves for the conquest of the province of Guayra, and one in 1557 under Melgarejo to consolidate this conquest and found the town of Ontiveros.

IREDELL, James, justice of the supreme court, b. in Lewes, England, 5 Oct., 1750; d. in Edenton, N. C., 20 Oct., 1799. He was the son of a merchant of Bristol, and went to North Carolina when he was seventeen years old. He was appointed deputy collector of the port of Edenton, married the sister of Samuel Johnston in 1773, studied law with his brother-in-law, was licensed to practise in 1775, and soon attained a high reputation as a lawyer. From 17 Feb., 1774, till the Revolution he held the office of collector of customs at Edenton. At the beginning of the war of independence he resigned this post, and relinquished the prospect of a large inheritance from an uncle in the West Indies in order to embrace the popular cause. He was elected a judge of

the superior court in December, 1777, which office he resigned in August, 1778. In 1779 Gov. Richard Caswell appointed him attorney-general, but he resigned soon afterward. During the Revolution he was the trusted adviser of William Hooper, Samuel Johnston, and other Whig leaders. In 1787 the assembly appointed him a commissioner to compile and revise the laws of the state. A part of his collection was printed in 1789, and the whole work, known as "Iredell's Revisal," was published in 1791 (Edenton). He was the leader of the Federalists of North Carolina, and in the convention held at Hillsborough in 1788 he argued without success in favor of the adoption of the Federal constitution. On 10 Feb., 1790, President Washington appointed him an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. In the case of Chisholm's executor against Georgia he delivered a dissenting opinion to the effect that the Federal court could not exercise jurisdiction over a state at the suit of a private citizen. In that of Wilson against Daniels he also dissented, and his view relative to jurisdiction on a writ of error was adopted in subsequent rulings of the court. His addresses to grand juries, explaining and extolling the constitution, were often published at the request of the jurors in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond. Iredell county was named after him in 1788. He left nearly ready for the press at his death a treatise on pleading, which has never been published. See his "Life and Correspondence," by Griffith J. McRee (New York, 1857).—His son, **James**, senator, b. in Edenton, N. C., 2 Nov., 1788; d. there, 13 April, 1853, was graduated at Princeton in 1806, and studied law. In the war of 1812–'15 he raised a company of volunteers, and, marching with them to Norfolk, took part in the defence of Craney island. After the peace he returned to his profession, and was sent to the state house of representatives in 1816. He was speaker in 1817 and 1818, and was returned to the legislature for many years. In March, 1819, he was nominated a judge of the superior court, but resigned two months later. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1827, and on the resignation of Nathaniel Macon was sent to the U. S. senate, serving from 23 Dec., 1828, till 3 March, 1831. He subsequently practised law in Raleigh, and for many years was reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. He was one of three commissioners who were appointed to collect and revise the laws in force in the state. The result of their labors was the revised statutes passed at the session of 1836–'7, and afterward published (Raleigh, 1837). His reports of law-cases in the supreme court fill thirteen volumes, and the reports of cases in equity eight volumes (Raleigh, 1841–'52). He published also a "Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators," and a "Digest of all the Reported Cases in the Courts of North Carolina, 1778 to 1845" (Raleigh, 1839–'46).

IRELAND, John, governor of Texas, b. in Hart county, Ky., 1 Jan., 1827. He studied law, removed to Texas in 1852, and practised at Seguin, of which town he was elected mayor in 1856. He was a member of the convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, and served through the war in the Confederate army, becoming lieutenant-colonel of a Texas infantry regiment in 1862. In 1866 he was elected a delegate to the State constitutional convention, and the same year a district judge. He was sent to the legislature in 1872, chosen a member of the state senate in 1873, and in 1875 appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of Texas. In 1882 he was elected governor, and in 1884 was re-elected.

IRELAND, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Burnchurch, County Kilkenny, Ireland, 11 Sept., 1838. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was a boy, and settled in St. Paul, Minn., where he received his early education at the cathedral schools. He went to France in September, 1853, entered the Petit séminaire of Meximeux, and finished the course in four years, half the usual time. After studying theology in the Grand séminaire at Hyères, he returned to St. Paul in 1861, and on 21 Dec. was ordained by Bishop Grace. He served as chaplain of the 5th Minnesota regiment during part of the civil war, and was afterward appointed rector of the cathedral at St. Paul, which post, with that of secretary of the diocese, he held until his consecration as coadjutor bishop. During this period Father Ireland labored earnestly in behalf of every charity and every religious and educational institution of the diocese. In 1869 he organized the first total abstinence society in the state, and he has been successful in organizing other temperance societies. In 1870 he went to Rome as the accredited representative of Bishop Grace at the Vatican council. In February, 1875, he was chosen to succeed Bishop O'Gorman in the vicariate of Nebraska, but through the efforts of Bishop Grace the appointment was cancelled, and he was then nominated coadjutor bishop of St. Paul, and consecrated, 21 Dec., 1875. After this Bishop Ireland undertook the work of colonization in the northwest, and as the founder of successful colonies, and one of the directors and workers in the National colonization association, his influence has been widely felt. In 1876 he made large purchases of land in Minnesota, which were taken up by 900 Roman Catholic colonists. The prosperity of this colony led him to buy 12,000 acres from the St. Paul and Pacific railroad in the following year with equally satisfactory results. He has been an active worker in the establishment of a Roman Catholic university, and on his visit to Rome in 1887 was engaged, in conjunction with Bishop Kean, of Richmond, in drawing up a report on this subject for the pope. He then went to England and Ireland, where his lectures contributed to a revival of temperance agitation. Bishop Ireland is an able orator and controversialist. He has been for several years president of the State historical society of Minnesota.

J. Ireland

IRELAND, Josias Alexander, physician, b. in Jefferson county, Ky., 15 Sept., 1824. He studied medicine in the University of Louisville and in the Kentucky school of medicine, where he was graduated in 1851. He practised in Louisville, and since 1864 has confined himself to the specialties of obstetrics and gynecology. He became professor of obstetrics in the Kentucky school of medicine in 1864, professor of clinical medicine in the University of Louisville in 1866, and in 1867 returned to his former chair in the Kentucky school of medicine. In 1872 he was elected professor of the

diseases of women and children in the Louisville medical college, and was afterward chosen dean of that institution.

IRELAND, Joseph Norton, author, b. in New York city, 24 April, 1817. He was educated in private schools in his native city and at the public academy in Bedford, N. Y. His career has been that of a merchant in New York. Since 1853 Mr. Ireland has resided in Bridgeport, Conn. His publications include "Records of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860" (New York, 1866), and "Memorials of Mrs. Duff" (Boston, 1882). Besides these volumes, Mr. Ireland has contributed various monographs on "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States" (New York, 1886).

IRIBARREN, Juan Guillermo (e-re-bar'-ren), Venezuelan soldier, b. in Barquisimeto, 25 March, 1797; d. in Caracas, 28 April, 1827. In 1810 he was sent to the Seminary of the Trinity in Caracas, but in 1814, desiring to take part in the struggle for independence, ran away from school, and after many privations presented himself to Gen. Paez, who enrolled him in his force. He made his first campaign under Gen. Urdaneta, and formed part of the troop that, under José Maria Rodriguez, executed the march from San Carlos in relief of Valencia. After the victory of Arichuana, Paez promoted him lieutenant, and after that of Yagual, in 1816, captain. After the battle of Mucuritas in January, 1817, he was promoted major. In 1817, at the head of 500 lancers, he surprised and totally routed 1,500 Spaniards who were intrenched in a strong position at Banco Largo, and Paez ordered a special gold medal to be struck for Iribarren, with the inscription "For marvellous intrepidity." This was the only medal of that class that was granted during the war of independence. With the Venezuelan prisoners that he had taken from the Spaniards, Iribarren formed a regiment of hussars, which he called Bravos de Paez, and, after promotion to lieutenant-colonel and colonel, compelled Morillo to evacuate Calabozo in February, 1818. He took part in the campaign of that year, and after the battle of Cojedes, in October, was appointed by Bolivar a member of the order of Libertadores, receiving the grand cross of that order in 1819 after the battle of Queseras del Medio. After the battle of Carabobo he was detached for the pursuit of small bodies of the enemy, and soon pacified the country. In 1824, as military commander of Calabozo, he pursued with only two men a body of eighty-two mutinous soldiers, killing the captain and a private, when the rest of the rebels surrendered to him. In March, 1827, he was promoted brigadier-general.

IRIGOYEN, Bernardo de (e-re-goy'-en), Argentine statesman, b. in Buenos Ayres, 28 June, 1823. He studied law in the university of his native city, was graduated in 1843, and began to practise at the bar. In 1845 the dictator sent him to the city of Mendoza to assist the authorities in quelling a revolution, and afterward employed him in various public offices. On the downfall of the dictator in 1852, Irigoyen gave himself to his law practice, and attained eminence at the bar. When Avellaneda was elected president in 1874, he called Irigoyen to form part of his ministry, and appointed him secretary of foreign relations, in which capacity he contributed greatly to maintain friendly relations with foreign nations, especially with Chili. He also concluded several treaties of commerce with European nations, which greatly benefited his country, and fostered emigration, which has given a powerful impulse to the prosperity of the Argentine Republic. He held the same office during the administration of Gen. Roca, and settled the Patagonia boundary question with Chili, which at one time had threatened to result in war, by the treaty of 1881. He also prepared the basis of an arrangement of the disputed boundary with Brazil. At the end of 1884 Irigoyen resigned his portfolio, as he had been proclaimed a candidate for the presidency by the Federal party and by part of the National autonomist party. He was defeated by the opposition candidate, Juarez Celman, and returned to his practice as a lawyer, but was soon elected senator to the Federal congress.

IRISARRI, Antonio Jose de (e-re-sar'-re), South American statesman, b. in the city of Guatemala, 7 Feb., 1786; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 June, 1868. He studied in his native city and in Europe, whence he was recalled at the death of his father in 1805. In 1809 he visited Chili, and, having married an heiress, took up his residence in that country, and joined with enthusiasm the movement for independence in 1810. He had charge of important public offices during the struggle for liberty, including the command of the National guard and the civil and military government of the province of Santiago, and from 7 to 14 March, 1814, he was temporarily in charge of the supreme direction of the nation. In 1818 he was appointed minister of the interior and foreign relations, and in October of the same year he went to Buenos Ayres as minister. At the end of 1819 he was sent to London, where he negotiated a loan of $5,000,000. He was sent to Central America in 1827 as minister for Chili, and in 1837 to Peru. He was minister to Ecuador from 1839 till 1845, and in 1846–'8 to Colombia, but resigned, and went to Curaçoa in 1849, and in 1850 to the United States, where he resided till his death. The governments of Guatemala and Salvador appointed him, in 1855, their minister to Washington, and for a long time he was dean of the diplomatic corps. Irisarri continued his literary work in the United States, and was generally esteemed for his knowledge, genial character, and polished manners. Irisarri was chief editor of the "Seminario Republicano de Chili" in Santiago in 1813; of "El Duende" in the same city in 1818; of "El Censor Americano" in London in 1820; of "El Guatemalteco" in Guatemala in 1828; of "La Verdad des nuda," "La Balanza," and "El Correo" in Guayaquil in 1839–'43; of "La Concordia" in Quito in 1844–'5; of "Nosotros," "Orden y Libertad," and "El Cristiano Errante" in Bogota in 1846–'7; and of "El Revisor" in Curaçoa in 1849, the publication of which he continued in New York. He also published "La defensa de la historia crítica del asesinato cometido en la persona del Gran Mariseal de Ayacucho" (Quito, 1845); "Memoria biográfica del Arzobispo Mosquera" (Bogota, 1848); a collection of his satirical poems, a novel, "Cuestiones Filológicas," and several pamphlets.—His son, **Hermojenes,** Chilian poet, b. in Santiago, 19 April, 1819, began his career as a public writer in "El Seminario," of Santiago, in 1840, and has since been a contributor in prose and verse to a number of the literary papers and magazines of Chili. He was the director of the biographical work "Galeria de hombres célebres de Chili." In 1857 he was elected deputy to the National congress. In 1860 he was honored by the five Central American republics with the appointment as their representative in Chili, and in 1863 went in that capacity to Peru, where for some time he was editor of the political paper "El Heraldo de Lima." In 1866 he returned to Chili, and in the same year was elected deputy and vice-president of congress. President Perez

invited him several times to take a seat in his cabinet, but he declined. He was elected to the senate in 1873, but took no active part in politics. Under President Errazuriz he was councillor of state, but at present (1887) lives in retirement on his estate at Quilpue. His poems include "Al Sol de Setiembre," "Á San Martin," and "La Mujer Adúltera."

IRONS, Martin, labor-agitator, b. in Dundee, Scotland, 7 Oct., 1832. He emigrated to the United States with his parents when he was fourteen years of age, and was placed as an apprentice in a machine-shop in New York city. Here he volunteered his small means to enable sewing-girls to recover wages that were illegally withheld. He subsequently worked at his trade in Carrollton, La., then opened a grocery-store, but, failing in this business, again became a mechanic, and headed a strike for ten hours' labor a day in a machine-shop in Lexington, Ky. He joined the grangers, became master of the largest grange in the state, and established a wagon-factory. He embarked again in business, without success, returned to Kansas City and found work again as a machinist. Removing to Sedalia, Mo., he became a member of the Knights of labor. As chairman of the executive board of District assembly 101 he sought to adjust grievances against a railroad company, and, failing in that, ordered a strike, which spread to all the railroad employés of the southwest, causing misery in thousands of families and disturbance of business throughout the country.

IRVIN, James, manufacturer, b. in Centre county, Pa., 18 Feb., 1800; d. there, 28 Nov., 1862. He was trained from the age of fourteen in his father's mercantile business. He became the chief manufacturer of Centre county, supervising the operation of twelve charcoal blast-furnaces, besides rolling-mills, forges, and grist-mills. He represented his district in congress from 31 May, 1841, to 3 March, 1845, and in 1847 was the Whig candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by the temperance vote, though he was an advocate of temperance principles. He joined the Republican party when it was first organized, and, having lost his fortune in the crisis of 1857, accepted about 1861 the appointment of naval storekeeper in Philadelphia, which he held at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania agricultural college, for which he gave 200 acres of land.—His brother, **William,** physician, b. in Centre county, Pa., 15 Nov., 1805; d. in Amoy, China, 9 Sept., 1865, studied at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated M. D. at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1828. He did not practise his profession long, but became a partner of his brother in the iron business at Milesburg, Pa., about 1833. In later life he studied homœopathy, and in 1851 was graduated at the Homœopathic medical college of Philadelphia. After practising two or three years in Bellefonte, Pa., he resumed iron manufacturing in Clinton county. He held a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington from 1862 till 1864, when he was appointed U. S. consul at Amoy. He employed his professional skill for the benefit of the natives and treated many cases of Asiatic cholera, but finally fell a victim to the disease.

IRVIN, William W., jurist, b. in Albemarle county, Va., in 1778; d. in Lancaster, Ohio, 19 April, 1842. He studied law, practised in Lancaster, Ohio, held various local offices, was sent several times to the legislature, and was judge of the Ohio supreme court in 1809–'15. He was elected as a Jackson Democrat to congress in 1828, and re-elected in 1830, but defeated in 1832.

IRVINE, James, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, 4 Aug., 1735; d. there, 28 April, 1819. His father, George Irvine, was an emigrant from the north of Ireland. In 1760 he was ensign in Capt. Atlee's company of the provincial regiment. He was promoted to captain, 30 Dec., 1763, and the year following served under Col. Henry Bouquet on his expedition against the Indians northwest of the Ohio. He was a delegate to the Provincial conference at Philadelphia, 23 Jan., 1775, at the beginning of the Revolution was chosen a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania battalion, and on 25 Nov., 1775, was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel. He served in the Canada campaign of 1776, was commissioned colonel of the 9th regiment of the Pennsylvania line on 25 Oct., 1776, and was subsequently transferred to the command of the 2d regiment. He resigned, 1 June, 1777, owing to a question of rank, but on 26 Aug., 1777, was made a brigadier-general of the militia. On 5 Sept. his command, the 2d brigade of Pennsylvania troops, was at Wilmington, Del., where it remained until after the action of Brandywine on the 11th. At the battle of Germantown he was with Gen. Armstrong on the extreme right of the American army. On 5 Dec., in the skirmish at Chestnut Hill, he was wounded and made prisoner. He was taken to Philadelphia, thence to New York, and afterward to Flushing, L. I., where he remained until his exchange, 1 June, 1781. In the following September, when it was thought that the British intended to move against Philadelphia, he was active in organizing the troops to oppose them. Congress appointed him commander at Fort Pitt, 11 Oct., 1781, and on 27 May, 1782, he was commissioned major-general of the Pennsylvania militia, which office he held until 1793. He was a member of the supreme executive council from 1782, and held the office of vice-president of the state from 6 Nov., 1784, till 10 Oct., 1785. During the session of 1785–'6 he served in the general assembly, and was state senator from 1795 till 1799. He was one of the original trustees of Dickinson college, and a firm friend of popular education.

IRVINE, James, Canadian statesman, b. in England, 3 Jan., 1766; d. in Quebec, 27 Sept., 1829. He was the son of Adam Irvine, who emigrated from Scotland to Canada soon after the conquest. James was a member of the firm of Irvine, McNaught and Co., merchants of Quebec. While on his way to England in 1797 he was captured by the French, and was held as a prisoner of war until 13 Sept., 1798. He was appointed in 1805, by letters patent, a warden of the Trinity house, and was a member of the legislative council, and of the executive council of Lower Canada. In 1822 he was commissioned president of the court of appeal of the executive council, during the absence of the chief justices of Montreal and Quebec, and in 1824 he was appointed arbitrator for Lower Canada, to adjust the duties between that province and Upper Canada. He served in the militia of the province, was on duty with his regiment in the war of 1812, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1822.—James's son, **John George,** Canadian soldier, b. in Quebec, 31 Dec., 1802; d. there, 1 Nov., 1871, passed his early life in business in Quebec. In 1837 at the beginning of the rebellion in Canada he was appointed a captain in the Royal Quebec volunteers; in 1838 was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general; in November, 1851, provincial aide-de-camp to the governor-general, and principal aide-de-camp 2 Oct., 1868. He was acting adjutant-general to attend on the Prince of Wales during his visit to

Canada in 1860.—John George's son, **George,** statesman, b. in Quebec, 16 Nov., 1826, was educated in a private school in Quebec, and admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1848. He became a queen's counsel in 1867, and represented Megantic in the Canada assembly from 1863 till the union, when he was returned to the Dominion parliament, and continued to represent that county till the general election of 1872, when he declined re-election. He represented the same constituency in the legislative assembly of Quebec from the union till 1875, when he was defeated, but was re-elected in 1878. He was a member of the executive council of Quebec in 1867, was solicitor-general from that date until 1873, and attorney-general in 1873–'5. He has been professor of common law in Morrin college, Quebec, director of the Union bank of Lower Canada, government director of the North Shore railway, chancellor of Lennoxville university in 1875–'8, and was appointed judge of the vice-admiralty court of Quebec in 1884.—Another son, **Matthew Bell,** Canadian soldier, b. in Quebec, 7 Jan., 1832. He was educated in Quebec high-school, and joined the commissariat department of the British army in 1848. He served in western Australia, Turkey and the Crimea, the West Indies, Spain, and on the Red river expedition, and for his distinguished services in the Ashantee war was awarded a medal and clasp. He was appointed deputy adjutant commissary-general in 1854, assistant commissary-general in 1865, assistant comptroller in 1870, deputy comptroller in 1873, deputy commissary-general in 1875, and was retired with the honorary rank of commissary-general on 1 April, 1881. He became a companion of the orders of St. Michael and St. George in 1870, was made a companion of the bath for the Ashantee campaign in 1874, and elected a member of the Protestant board of school-commissioners of Quebec in 1885.—Another son, **Acheson Gosford,** Canadian soldier, b. in Quebec in 1837, became major in the Quebec rifles, served in the Red river expeditionary force in 1870, was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1872, and was subsequently in command of a provincial battalion of infantry on service in Manitoba. He became assistant commissioner of northwest mounted police in 1876, was commissioner in 1880–'6, a member of the executive council of the Northwest territory in 1882–'6, and served during the rebellion of 1885.

IRVINE, William, soldier, b. near Enniskillen, Ireland, 3 Nov., 1741; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 July, 1804. He was graduated at Dublin university, studied medicine, and was surgeon on board a ship-of-war during a part of the war of 1756–'63 between Great Britain and France. A short time before the declaration of peace he resigned his commission, emigrated to this country, and in 1764 settled in Carlisle, Pa., where he practised his profession. At the opening of the Revolution he took part with the colonies. He was a member of the Provincial convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on 15 July, 1774, and recommended a general congress, until he was appointed by congress, on 10 Jan., 1776, colonel of the 6th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and ordered to join the army in Canada. He raised the regiment, led it to the mouth of the Sorel, and co-operated with Gen. William Thompson in the attempt to surprise the vanguard of the British army at Three Rivers. He was taken prisoner in that disastrous battle on 16 June, 1776, and released on parole on 3 Aug., but was not exchanged until 6 May, 1778. In July, 1778, he was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Charles Lee. In 1778 he commanded the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and on 12 May, 1779, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the 2d brigade of the Pennsylvania line. His brigade was engaged in Lord Stirling's expedition against Staten Island and in the unsuccessful attack of Gen. Wayne at Bull's Ferry on 21 and 22 July, 1780. He engaged unsuccessfully in recruiting, and attempted to raise a corps of cavalry in Pennsylvania. On 8 March, 1782, he was ordered to Fort Pitt, to take command of the troops on the western frontier, where he remained till 1 Oct., 1783. In 1785 he was appointed agent for the state to examine the public lands, and had the administration of an act for directing the mode of distributing the donation lands that had been promised to the troops of the commonwealth. He suggested the purchase of the tract called the "triangle" in order to give Pennsylvania an outlet on Lake Erie. He became a member of the Continental congress in 1786, and was selected, with Nicholas Gilman and John Kean, one of the commissioners for settling the accounts of the United States with the several states. He was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1794 he was sent as a commissioner to the whiskey insurgents, and, when he failed in his efforts to quiet them, was assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania militia, and took part in the movements resulting in their pacification. He was elected a representative in the 3d congress, and served from 2 Dec., 1793, to 3 March, 1795. He afterward removed to Philadelphia, and in March, 1801, was appointed superintendent of military stores there. He was president of the State society of the Cincinnati at the time of his death.—His brother, **Andrew,** d. in Carlisle, Pa., 4 May, 1789, was also an officer of the Revolutionary army, holding the rank of captain. He entered the service as lieutenant, marched with his brother in the Canadian expedition, and afterward served under Wayne, and took part in the movements that preceded the massacre of Paoli, where he was wounded. He continued in active service throughout the war, and fought in the northern campaigns and at the south.—Another brother, **Matthew,** physician, was a surgeon in Gen. Lee's division.—William's son, **Callender,** soldier, b. in 1774; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Oct., 1841, was appointed a captain of artillery and engineers in the U. S. army on 1 June, 1798, and resigned on 20 May, 1801. On the death of his father he succeeded him as superintendent of military stores, and in 1812 became commissary of purchases for the U. S. army.—Another son, **William N.,** soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, entered the U. S. army as captain of light artillery on 3 May, 1808, and resigned on 15 Aug., 1811, but after the beginning of hostilities with Great Britain joined the army again as colonel of the 42d infantry, on 4 Aug., 1813, and served till his regiment was disbanded on 15 June, 1815.—Another son, **Armstrong,** b. in Pennsylvania; d. at Fort Warren, Mass., 15 Jan., 1817, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1811, and commissioned a lieutenant of light artillery. He served during the war with Great Britain on the Niagara frontier in 1812, and on the St. Lawrence the following year, took part in the capture of Fort George in Upper Canada, was commissioned a captain in his brother's regiment on 1 Oct., 1813, and was in the battle of Chrysler's Field on 11 Nov., 1813. On the reduction of the army after the treaty of peace in 1815, he was retained as captain of light artillery, and was aide to Gen. Ripley in 1816.

IRVINE, William, pioneer, b. in Virginia about 1750; d. in 1820. He was one of the earli-

est and most notable of Kentucky pioneers, built Irvine station, in Madison county, in 1778, and took part in most of the bloody frays with the savages at the time. He was at Little Mountain, where Capt. Estill and eighteen riflemen fought twenty-five Wyandot braves, and was badly wounded. He became clerk of the quarter sessions and county courts of Madison county, and afterward of the circuit court, was elected to the burgesses of Virginia from the district of Kentucky, was a delegate to the several conventions at Danville looking to the organization of a new state, and a member of the convention of 1799, which framed the second constitution of Kentucky. He was also several times a presidential elector.—His brother, **Christopher,** pioneer, d. in Ohio in 1786, was the comrade of William in all his pioneer adventures. The brothers jointly built and occupied the Irvine station. In 1786 Christopher led a company of men, under the command of Col. Ben Logan, against the Indians in northern Ohio, and was killed by a savage whom he was pursuing, and who, in turn, was killed by Irvine's men.

IRVING, Jacob Æmilius, Canadian statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 29 Jan., 1797; d. at Niagara Falls, 7 Oct., 1856. He was the son of Jacob Æmilius Irving, of Ironshore, Jamaica, and of Liverpool. The son entered the British army at an early age, served with the 13th light dragoons through the Waterloo campaign, and was wounded in the action of 18 June, 1815. On his return to England he was presented with the freedom of the city of Liverpool in recognition of his gallant conduct and services in the war. In 1834 he came to Canada, and in 1837 aided in suppressing the rebellion on the Niagara frontier. When the municipal system was introduced he was selected as first warden for the district of Simcoe. In 1843 he became a member of the legislative council, and, identifying himself with the Liberal party, took part in the struggle with Lord Metcalf.

IRVING, John Beaufain, artist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 26 Nov., 1825; d. in New York city, 20 April, 1877. He was educated at Charleston college, and undertook the management of the family estate. He went to New York city to study painting in 1847, but after a few months returned discouraged to his home. In 1851 he went to Düsseldorf, where he became the pupil of Leutze. He remained in that city four years, and while there executed a large picture representing "Sir Thomas More taking Leave of his Daughter on the Way to his Execution." On his return to Charleston he painted portraits, but did not follow art as a profession until after the close of the civil war, when, having lost his fortune, he removed to New York city. He painted genre pictures, which attracted attention by their spirited composition, richness of coloring, and elaborate finish. His refined style, careful manipulation of the brush, and brilliant scheme of color, suggested, without imitating, the Düsseldorf school, and caused him to be compared later to Meissonier. He carried his art to a degree of minute elaboration beyond any other American painter, but was less happy in the treatment of historical subjects than in genre. In 1867 he exhibited at the Academy of design "The Splinter" and "The Disclosure." "Wine-Tasters," exhibited in 1869, secured his election as an associate of the National academy. In 1871 he sent a full-length portrait of Mrs. August Belmont. "The End of the Game," exhibited in 1872, established his reputation, and in that year he was chosen a full member of the academy. In 1874 he exhibited "A Musketeer of the Seventeenth Century" and "The Bookworm," and in 1875 "Cardinal Wolsey and his Friends," which, with "The End of the Game," was sent to the Centennial exhibition in 1876. The same year he painted "King Henry VIII. Merry-making." He sent to the academy in 1876 "Off the Track." and in 1877 "A Banquet at Hampton Court in the Sixteenth Century." "The Last Rally" is one of his best pictures. His "Connoisseurs" was exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1878. His last work was "Cardinal Richelieu and Julie in the Garden of the Tuileries."

IRVING, Paulus Æmilius, British soldier, b. in Bonshaw, Dumfries, Scotland, 23 Sept., 1714; d. in England, 22 April, 1796. He entered the army at an early age, and, as major in command of the 15th regiment of foot, served under Wolfe, and was wounded on the Plains of Abraham. On 30 June, 1765, being then commander-in-chief of the forces, he administered the government of the province of Quebec during the absence of Gen. Murray. In 1771 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Guernsey, and he was afterward governor of Upnor Castle, Kent.—His son, Sir **Paulus Æmilius,** bart., British soldier, b. in Waterford, Ireland, 30 Aug., 1751; d. in Carlisle, England, 31 Jan., 1828, entered the army, and was lieutenant of the 47th regiment of foot in 1764, captain in 1768, and major in 1775. He was engaged in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, at the affair of Three Rivers in June, 1776, at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and was with Burgoyne till his surrender. He subsequently served in the West Indies, was made a general in 1812, and created a baronet, 19 Sept., 1809.

IRVING, Roland Duer, geologist, b. in New York city, 27 April, 1847. He was graduated at Columbia college school of mines in 1869 as a mining engineer, and in 1879 received the degree of Ph. D. from that institution. Soon after his graduation he became assistant on the Ohio geological survey, and in 1870 was elected professor of geology, mining, and metallurgy in the University of Wisconsin. In 1879 the title of his chair was changed to that of geology and mineralogy, which professorship he has since held. He became assistant state geologist of Wisconsin in 1873, and continued as such until 1879. During 1880–'2 he was one of the U. S. census experts, and in 1882 was made geologist in charge of the Lake Superior division of the U. S. geological survey. His specialty is the micro-petrography of the fragmental rocks and crystalline schists, and his best work has been accomplished in the direction of pre-Cambrian stratigraphy and the genesis of some of the so-called crystalline rocks, particularly of the quartzites and ferruginous iron rocks of the Lake Superior regions. Prof. Irving is a member of scientific societies to whose transactions he has contributed important papers. His publications under the auspices of the Wisconsin geological survey, include "Geology of Central Wisconsin" (Madison, 1877); "Geology of the Lake Superior Region" (1880); "Crystalline Rocks of the Wisconsin Valley" (1882); "Mineralogy and Lithology of Wisconsin" (1883); and he has contributed the reports of the U. S. geological survey to "The Copper-Bearing Rocks of Lake Superior" (Washington, 1883); "On Secondary Enlargements of Mineral Fragments in Certain Rocks" (1884); with Charles R. Vanhise, "The Archæn Formations of the Northwestern States" (1885); with Thomas C. Chamberlain, "The Junction between the Eastern Sandstone and the Keweenaw Series, Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior" (1885); and "The Classification of the Early Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian Formations" (1886).

IRVING, Washington, author, b. in New York city, 3 April, 1783; d. at Sunnyside, Irvington, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1859. His father was William Irving, of the Orkneys, a man of good lineage, who a little after the middle of the last century had taken to a sea-faring life; and it was while serving as petty officer upon a British armed packet, which plied between Falmouth and New York, that he encountered at the former port a beautiful girl—Sarah Sanders by name—who became his wife. He married in 1761, and in 1763 migrated with her to New York, where he established himself in trade in William street, at a point midway between Fulton and John. There are no traces now of that first Irving home into which were born eleven children, eight of them reaching maturity; of these, Washington, the subject of this notice, and the author of the "Sketch-Book," was the youngest. The father did fairly well in his business ventures, but had his tribulations, growing out of his fervid patriotism in the days of the Revolution, when his house lay within easy gun-shot of the British war-ships. Once, indeed, he had been compelled to decamp and take refuge in the Jerseys, but in 1784—a year after the birth of his son Washington—he was established in a new and commodious home. There are old New-Yorkers who remember its quaint gables, and our author's biographer tells us of a visit that Washington Irving made to this home of his boyhood ten years before his death, and of the merry twinkle of the eye with which he told of his escapades over this or that loft or through this or that window in the peaked gables, for a run to the theatre in John street, or for a foray upon adjoining roofs, whence he could safely discharge a little volley of pebbles down the chimney of some wondering neighbor. Such stories were not needed by any reader of the Knickerbocker chronicle to convince him of the love of mischief in the lad. Indeed, mischievous propensities declared themselves the more strongly in all likelihood because the father, Deacon Irving, was a strict disciplinarian. He was, indeed, a man of all probity, with a high sense of honor, and uniformly respected; but he held all play-houses in detestation, counted dancing a sin, and looked askance upon any Sunday reading in his household beyond the catechism or Bible story, or—delightful exception for the boy—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The mother of Washington had more of toleration in her judgments and of sunshine in her temperament; all accounts represent her as a dear, good, lively, cheery, sympathetic person, beloved in her household, and doubtless taking away the edge from many a paternal rebuke by her forgiving caresses.

At the age of four Irving went to a woman's school in Ann street, and shortly afterward to that of an old soldier in Fulton street. But these were not the busy thoroughfares that we know by those names. In going and coming, the lad must have caught sight many times, between the houses, of East river and of the heights of Long Island. There were gardens in his own street which reached down to the water, the old Dutch church had its green yard abutting upon Nassau street, and beyond Chambers cows were at pasture. The boy's schooling was not of a thorough sort, and when it ended, he being then sixteen, he had only, beyond the ordinary English branches, a smattering of Latin and of music, and such dancing skill as he had come by furtively. But he had read intelligently and voraciously such books as "Sindbad," "Gulliver," and "Robinson Crusoe." Why he was not presented for a course in Columbia college, which two of his elder brothers had taken, does not appear; instead, he entered a law-office, relieving his studies there (which, it would seem, were not very strenuous) by literary squibs, under the pen-name of "Jonathan Oldstyle," for the "Morning Chronicle," and later by a memorable sloop voyage up the Hudson, tacking and scudding under the Highlands, and floating for days together in sight of the blue Kaatskills, on his way to visit some kinsfolk who lived in the wilds of northern New York. The trip was undertaken partly for his health; continued invalidism, with threat of pulmonary trouble, determined his friends in the spring of 1804 to send him upon European voyagings. It was largely at the instance of his brother William, who was seventeen years his senior, and well established, that this scheme was effected. Washington was at that date twenty-one, a little below the average height, delicate, handsome of feature—Vanderlyn's somewhat too effeminate portrait of him gives doubtless a good notion of his appearance in that day—full of all courtesies, too, and with a most winning manner. He had even then given token of strong literary aptitude and of a keen humor. He carried abundant letters, and was warmly received at Bordeaux, at Genoa, at Naples; a glamour of romance hangs over his story of the trip in home letters. Off Messina he saw the great fleet of Nelson, which was presently a-wing for Trafalgar; at Rome he met Washington Allston, and by interfusion of minds became almost mated to Allston's life of art. Meantime admonitory letters were coming from the staid brother William to see Florence, to see Venice, to improve his opportunities. But he had determined to make a straight way for Paris. He heard that excellent lectures on chemistry and botany were within free reach there, besides the chances for the language. And he goes, and has a gay "outing" in that capital; there is, indeed, mention in his record of the costs of a botanical dictionary, and for two months' tuition in French; but there is more mention of Talma and of the theatres, which he takes by turn and follows up with alacrity and method.

He goes thence to London, *via* Holland, and is "put out there," as he says, by his "gray coat, embroidered white vest, and colored small-clothes," a gay young fellow! He is enraptured with Mrs. Siddons, who is playing in those days; is in the theatre, indeed, when news of Nelson's death comes to England like a thunderbolt. On his return to New York in 1806 with re-established health and with critical faculty whetted by foreign life, he undertook, in conjunction with his friend James K. Paulding (*q. v.*) and his brother William, the publication of "Salmagundi," a periodical of the "Spectator" stamp, but lacking its finish and vitality. He took up law again, but never showed a love for it. There entered also a disturbing element into his studies of whatever sort at this period, by reason of a strong attachment with tragic ending which he formed for the accomplished daughter of his friend and legal instructor, Judge Hoffman. In a confidential communication to an intimate friend many years later he says: "I was by her when she died; all the family were assembled round her, some praying, others weeping, for she was adored by them all. I was the last one she looked upon. The despondency I had suffered for a long time in the course of this attachment, and the anguish that attended its catastrophe, seemed to give a turn to my whole character and throw some clouds into my disposition, which have ever since hung about it. When I be-

Washington Irving.

came more calm and collected, I applied myself, by way of occupation, to the finishing of my work. I brought it to a close as well as I could, and published it; but the time and circumstances in which it was produced rendered me always unable to look upon it with satisfaction." The work alluded to was the "History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker" (1809), a work which in his latter years Irving was able to look upon with more complacency. It had great success; it established his early fame; even its pecuniary returns, $3,000, were notable in that day. There are traces in it of his love of Sterne and of Rabelais; there are broader sallies in it than he would have ventured upon in his maturity; but there is a breezy and boisterous fun that is all his own, and that has brought the echoes of its rollicking humor distinctly down to our times. There is some coquetting with the law after this; he even appeared at the trial of Aaron Burr (Richmond, 1807) in a quasi-legal capacity; but he was more apt in the social junketings he encountered and enlivened in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In 1810 he became a partner, with one-fifth interest, in a commercial house that was established by his brothers—Peter, in England, and Ebenezer, in New York. This promised, and for a time gave, a fair revenue, which allowed such easy dalliance with literature as his humors permitted; there followed, indeed, certain editorial relations with the old "Analectic Magazine" in Philadelphia in 1813–'14, in which appeared one or two papers that were afterward incorporated in the "Sketch-Book." Yet his literary methods were scarcely more business-like than his law. In 1815 he sailed for Europe, old recollections luring him; besides which, his brother Peter was in England; a married sister had a charming home, gay with young voices, near Birmingham; scores of old friends were ready to welcome him in London, and Napoleon was just started on a new career, after Elba. But, on Irving's arrival in Liverpool, Waterloo had befallen, his brother Peter was ill, and the affairs of the house of P. and E. Irving were shaky. As a consequence much commercial task-work fell to his hands; there was relief, however, in the trips to London, and to the charming home near Birmingham; in the meeting with Allston and Leslie, who contributed to an illustrated edition of the Knickerbocker history; in the theatre-going, where Kean and the O'Neil were shining; in quiet saunterings about Warwickshire; in encounters with Campbell and Disraeli, and with Scott at Abbotsford. The "Knickerbocker" fame opened doors to him everywhere, and his delightful humor, *bonhomie*, and courtesy kept them open. There were two or three years of such pleasures, dampened by commercial forebodings, till at last, in 1818, the house went into bankruptcy. William Irving meantime had used influences at Washington, through which a secretaryship in the navy department, with $2,500 per annum, was offered to the author; but it was peremptorily declined. He was feeling his power to do somewhat with his pen of better worth; yet for a long time the very exaltation of his purpose palsied his writing faculty. It was not until 1819 that he transmitted to this country, for publication in New York and Philadelphia, the first number of the "Sketch-Book." It appeared in June, ninety-two pages, octavo, "large type and copious margins," and sold for seventy-five cents. Among the papers in this first number was the story of Rip Van Winkle, the tatterdemalion of the Kaatskills, who is still living a lusty youthhood. Other numbers quickly succeeded, and were approved and hugely enjoyed in New York and Philadelphia, before yet British applause of them had sounded. But this came in its time, and with a fervor that had never before been kindled by work from an American hand. John Murray became eventually (1820) the publisher of the "Sketch-Book," as also of the succeeding works of "Bracebridge Hall" (2 vols., London, 1822), and "Tales of a Traveller" (1824). For the first he paid $2,400, for the second $5,250, and for the third $7,875—sums which most readers will regard as bearing inverse ratio to their merits, but which marked Irving's growing popularity. The "Sketch-Book" was approved by the best critical judgment of those days, for its graces of language, its delicate fancies, its touches of pathos, and its quiet humor; and, although there may be modern question of this judgment at some points, there is a leaven of charm in it for the average mind which has kept it in favor and made it the most popular of the Irving books.

Meantime the author was enjoying himself in travelling. In 1826 he found himself in Madrid, going thither at the instance of U. S. minister Alexander H. Everett, who made him attaché of the legation, and advised his translation of Navarrete's "Voyages of Columbus," which was then in course of publication. This work he entered upon with zeal; but soon, inspired by the picturesque aspects of the subject, gave over the project of translation and determined to make his own "Life of Columbus." Upon this he worked with a will, and as early as July, 1827, advised Murray of its completion. It was published (3 vols., 1828) by Murray in London and Carvill in New York, their joint payments reaching the sum of $18,000. The sale did not equal the expectations of Mr. Murray; an abridgment, however, without honorarium to the author, had large success. The research requisite to this work gave Irving a footing with serious readers, who had ignored him as a romancer: its accuracy, its clearness of style, and its safe judgments have given it place in all historic libraries. Two succeeding books, of a more popular cast, which grew out of Irving's study of Spanish chronicles, were the "Conquest of Granada" (1829) and the "Alhambra" tales (1832). This last was the result of the author's enjoyable occupancy, by favor of the governor, of a suite of rooms in the old Moorish palace in the summer of 1829. There is in it pleasant description of his surroundings there—the towers, the courts, the dusky-eyed attendants—with a fantastic dressing up of old Moorish legends. The "Granada" chronicle is a romantic narrative of the actual struggles which belonged to the Moorish subjugation in Spain. It was while a resident of the Alhambra, in 1829, that Irving received news of his appointment to the post of secretary of legation in London. With some hesitancy he accepted, bade adieu to his Spanish friends, and went to a pleasant renewal of his old alliances in England. He passed three years there, taking to diplomatic lines of life not ungraciously, and making new friendships; and with a medal of the Royal society of literature (1830), a doctorate from Oxford (1831), and other enviable honors, he sailed for New York in 1832, after seventeen years of absence. The greeting that met him was most marked and sincere; even the stammering hesitancy with which he met it, at a public dinner, provoked new cheers of hearty welcome. Neither diplomacy nor great literary successes had spoiled his modesty.

It was at this period that he purchased and put in shape the stone cottage that formed his

after-home, and that of his brother and nieces, at Sunnyside, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. But the travelling habit was strong upon him, and within a year he was away upon the prairies, the trip having delightful outcome thereafter in his "Tour on the Prairies" (1835). A friendly association, too, with John Jacob Astor, at whose home on Harlem river he spent much time, resulted in the compilation, in conjunction with his nephew Pierre, of the records of "Astoria" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1836). This was followed by the "Adventures of Captain Bonneville" (1837).

A project for writing a history of Mexico that he had long entertained was given up on learning, in 1839, that William H. Prescott was engaged upon the theme. A temporary association with the "Knickerbocker Magazine" became the occasion of putting to press a few papers of various quality, which served later to make up the bulk of a book of miscellany, called "Wolfert's Roost" (New York, 1854). In the year 1842, while Irving was living quietly at Sunnyside, he was appointed by President Tyler, at the instance of Daniel Webster, then secretary of state, minister to Spain. The United States senate promptly confirmed the appointment, and the whole country gave a quick and loud approval. The author, aged fifty-nine, and beginning to feel somewhat the weight of years, was reluctant to leave home; but the expenses of his household were large; all his earlier books were out of print and bringing no revenue; his vested property was tied up largely in non-paying stocks or lands; his purpose of engaging upon the "Life of Washington" might, he thought, find execution in Madrid. He accepted, therefore, and in a letter from Paris, on the way to his post, he says: "I am somewhat of a philosopher, so I shall endeavor to resign myself to the splendor of courts and the conversation of courtiers, comforting myself with the thought that the time will arrive when I shall once more return to sweet little Sunnyside, to be able to sit on a stone fence and talk about politics and rural affairs with neighbor Forkel and Uncle Brom [Ebenezer]." His residence of four years at the court of Spain was uneventful; but his letters of that period afford interesting glimpses of the young queen, of Christina, of Espartero, of Narvaez, of the insurrections of 1843. Even his diplomatic correspondence shows at times the old glow that belonged to his Andalusian life. He was never weaned from a yearning fondness for the atmosphere of Spain, for the dark-eyed women, and for the proud grandees that once gave dignity to its history. Little was accomplished, however, in these years upon his "Life of Washington." Over and over, in his private letters, he lamented his literary inactivity; but the round of diplomatic courtesies and the larger round of friendly sociality were in the way of methodic work. Uncertain health, too, compelled repeated absences, and seriously interfered with that old blitheness of mood under which only his best work could find accomplishment.

Resigning his post some months before the appointment of his successor, he returned to the United States, reaching his home of Sunnyside in September, 1846, where thirteen years of happy life still remained for him. One of his first tasks upon arrival was to enlarge the country home and make it ample for a household which, by his generous insistence, now included his brother Ebenezer and his family. The squat tower, with its pagoda-like roof, added at this time, is perhaps the most salient architectural feature of the homestead. There were periodic dashes from year to year at his long-delayed "Life of Washington"; and in 1848 an agreement with George P. Putnam—a liberal and energetic publisher of New York, who became a fast friend—demanded revision of all his published works for a new and uniform edition (15 vols., 1848–'50). This enterprise proved extraordinarily successful, and Irving was induced to add to his older books a "Life of Mahomet and his Successors" (1849–'50), which had been long floating in his mind, but not of the author's best; also a "Life of Goldsmith" (1849)—this last was an extension of a sketch that was originally printed in the Paris (Baudry) library of British authors, and offered a subject which was at one with all of Irving's tastes and sympathies. It is a delightful biography, and sparkles throughout with the author's best touches. In 1852 he writes, "My 'Life of Washington' lags and drags heavily"; indeed, age had begun to tell seriously upon him; nor did he find in his study of old home records the picturesque aspects which so kindled his enthusiasms in his former gropings among the Moorish and Spanish chronicles. Yet he put an honest hand to the work and a clear head; but it was not until 1855 that the first volume appeared. It was well received; but it was easy to see that esteem for the author and for his past triumphs lent no inconsiderable force to the encomiums bestowed upon the new work. At the close of 1855 the second volume appeared; the third in 1856; the fourth in 1857; the fifth dragged wearily. "I have taken things to pieces," he says, "and could not put them together again." "A streak of old age" had come upon him; he had "wearisome muddles" in his work; his asthma was very afflictive; his years counted seventy-five; nor was it until 1859, within less than a twelvemonth of his death, that the fifth and last volume appeared. The conditions had not been such as favor vigorous literary work. We must go back to the days of his full strength and vigor to measure his true forces. In this book of "Washington" there is a clear, pale outline of the distinguished American leader, wonderfully vivid transcripts of the battles, sagacious judgments, great fairness, and sturdy American feeling; but there is no such strong grasp of the subject or such sustained vigor of treatment as will rank it with his earlier works or with great biographies.

There were no financial anxieties to disturb his later years; the revenue from his books was very large; he could and did make his old generosities more lavish; his hospitalities were free and hearty; he loved the part of entertainer and graced it. His mode of living showed a quiet elegance, but was never ostentatious. At the head of his table—cheered by the presence of old friends—his speech bubbled over with young vivacities, and his arching brow and a whimsical light in his eye foretold and exalted every sally of his humor. His rides and drives and cheery smiles of greeting brought him

to the knowledge of all the neighborhood. When he died, the grief there was universal and sincere. On the day of his funeral (1 Dec., 1859), a remarkably mild day for the season, the village shops were closed and draped in mourning, and both sides of the high-road leading from the church, of which he had been warden, to the grave by Sleepy Hollow, where his body lies, were black with the throngs of those who had come from far and near to do honor to his memory. We cannot class Washington Irving among those strenuous souls who delve new channels for thought; his touch in literature is of a gentler sort. We may safely, however, count him the best beloved among American authors—his character was so clean, his language so full of grace, his sympathies so true and wide, and his humor so genuine and abounding. After his death appeared his "Life and Letters," edited by his nephew, who also collected and edited his "Spanish Papers and other Miscellanies" (3 vols., 1866). During Irving's lifetime, 600,000 volumes of his works were sold in the United States, and from his death till the present time (1887) the annual sale has averaged 30,000 volumes. Of the portraits of Irving, that by his friend, Gilbert Stuart Newton, painted in 1820, was most esteemed by the family, and best liked by the author. The portrait by John Vanderlyn, painted in 1805, that by John Wesley Jarvis, in 1810, and that by Charles Martin, an English artist, in 1851, are well known by engravings. The Jarvis picture was considered excellent, and with the bust by Ball Hughes, which is also good, is still preserved at the Irving homestead of Sunnyside. Portraits by Escacena, painted in Seville, Spain, in 1829, by Vogel in Dresden in 1823, and by Foy in Paris in 1824, which are named in Pierre Irving's biography, are not known by engravings, nor has their present ownership been traced. Sir David Wilkie's sketch of "Washington Irving consulting the Archives of Cordova" (25 April, 1828), which forms the frontispiece to one of Wilkie's published volumes, can hardly be considered a likeness. The steel portrait that accompanies this article is from a photograph. Busts of Irving have been set up in Central park and in Prospect park, Brooklyn. The latest edition of Irving's works is that published in New York (27 vols., 12mo, 1884–'6). A tabulated list of books and pamphlets relating to the author's life and writings appeared in the "reference lists" of the Providence public library for April, 1883. In the same year was founded a Washington Irving association at Tarrytown, which commemorated the hundredth anniversary of the author's birth by a public meeting and addresses, of which record was made in a memorial volume (New York, 1884). The standard life of Irving is that by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving (4 vols., 1862–'3; memorial ed., 4to, 1883; German abridgment by Adolph Lann, Berlin, 1870). See also William C. Bryant's address before the New York historical society (New York, 1860); that of Henry W. Longfellow before the Massachusetts historical society, published in its "Proceedings" (Boston, 1860); "Irvingiana" (New York, 1860); Charles Dudley Warner's "Life of Irving" in the "American Men of Letters" series (Boston, 1881); and James Grant Wilson's "Bryant and his Friends" (New York, 1886).—His brother, **William,** merchant, b. in New York city, 15 Aug., 1766; d. there, 9 Nov., 1821, engaged in commercial pursuits, and from 1787 till 1791 was a fur-trader with the Indians on the Mohawk river, residing at Johnstown and Caughnawaga, N. Y. In 1793 he settled in New York city, and married a sister of James K. Paulding, one of the authors of "Salmagundi." In the preparation of the latter work he took an active part, contributing most of the political pieces "from the mill of Pindar Cockloft." He also furnished hints and sketches for several of the prose articles, as the letters of "Mustapha" in Nos. 5 and 14, which were elaborated by his brother Washington. His extensive experience, combined with his wit and genial manners, made his house a literary centre, and although his poetical and other contributions to "Salmagundi," if issued separately, would have given him a distinct place among American humorists, he was entirely unambitious of literary fame. He was elected to congress three times as a Democrat, serving from 22 Jan., 1814, till 1818, when he resigned in consequence of declining health.—Another brother, **Peter,** author, b. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1771; d. there, 27 June, 1838, was graduated as a physician in Columbia in 1794, but never practised his profession. In October, 1802, he began the publication of the "Morning Chronicle," a Democratic newspaper, which advocated the election of Aaron Burr to the presidency. Among the contributors were the editor's brothers, Washington and John Treat, J. K. Paulding, William A. Duer, and Randolph Bunner. In 1807 he travelled in Europe, and on his return projected, with his brother Washington, the work that the latter developed into "Knickerbocker's History of New York." He again visited Europe in 1809, established himself in business there, and remained until 1836. During his residence abroad he published "Giovanni Sbogarro, a Venetian Tale" (New York, 1820).—Another brother, **John Treat,** lawyer, b. in New York city in 1778; d. there, 18 March, 1838, was graduated at Columbia in 1798. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and from 1817 until his death served as presiding judge of the New York court of common pleas. By his contributions to his brother's "Chronicle" he acquired some reputation through his poetical attacks on his political opponents. "He was," says the biographer of Washington Irving, "a man of perfect uprightness and great refinement of character, and enjoyed through life the high respect of the community. In his earlier days he had something of a literary turn, which, however, was soon quenched under the dry details of the law and the resolute fidelity with which he gave himself up to the claims of his profession."—William's son, **Pierre Munroe,** lawyer, b. in 1803; d. in New York city, 11 Feb., 1876, was graduated at Columbia in 1821, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Meeting his uncle, Washington, in Spain in 1826, during a "youthful tour of Europe," he, at the latter's request, took charge of the work of getting the "Life of Columbus" correctly through the press in London. Subsequently he acted as his uncle's literary assistant, managed his business affairs, and attended him in his last illness. Some years before his death, Washington Irving appointed Pierre his biographer, and in 1862–'3 the latter published "The Life and Letters of Washington Irving" (New York). He also edited his uncle's "Spanish Papers and Other Miscellanies" (1866).—**Theodore,** educator, son of Washington's brother, Ebenezer, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1809; d. there, 20 Dec., 1880, joined his uncle in Spain, and remained three years abroad, attending lectures and devoting himself to the study of modern languages. He subsequently read law in London and New York. In 1836 he was appointed professor of history and belles-lettres in Geneva (now Hobart) college, where he remained until 1848, when he accepted the corresponding chair in the Free academy (now College of the city) of New York.

This he resigned in May, 1852, and two years later, having studied theology, was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. He became rector of Christ church, Bay Ridge, Long Island, and for several years had charge of St. Andrew's and afterward of Ascension parish, Staten island. In 1874 he again engaged in teaching, becoming rector of a young ladies' school in New York city. He received the degree of A. M. from Columbia in 1837, and that of LL. D. from Union in 1851. Besides contributing frequently to periodical literature, Mr. Irving was the author of "The Conquest of Florida by Hernando de Soto" (Philadelphia and London, 1835; revised ed., uniform with the collective edition of Washington Irving's works, New York and London, 1851); "The Fountain of Living Waters" (New York, 1854; 4th ed., 1855); "Tiny Footfalls" (1869); and "More than Conqueror" (1873).—John Treat's son, **John Treat,** author, b. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1812, was graduated at Columbia in 1829, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He is the author of "Sketches in an Expedition to the Pawnee Tribes" (2 vols., Philadelphia and London, 1835); "Hawk Chief" (Philadelphia and London, 1836); "The Attorney" and "Harry Harson, or the Benevolent Bachelor," the last two being first published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" over the signature of "John Quod" in 1842–'3; and "The Van Gelder Papers and Other Sketches" (New York, 1887).

IRWIN, Jared, statesman, b. in Mecklenburg county, N. C., in 1750; d. in Union, Washington co., Ga., 1 March, 1818. He removed in early boyhood with his parents to Burke county, Ga., was an ardent patriot, and served in a Georgia regiment during the last four years of the Revolutionary war, afterward commanding a detachment of Georgia militia on the frontier, and against the Creek Indians. About 1788 he removed to Washington county, Ga., was a member of the first legislature that convened after the independence of the colonies was established, was in that body almost continuously, except while he was governor for the state, from 1790 till 1811, and frequently was president of the senate. He was a member of the State constitutional conventions of 1789, 1795, and 1798, and was president of the last named. In 1796 he became governor, and his administration was marked by the rescinding of the "Yazoo law" that had been passed by a previous corrupt legislature. He was re-elected governor in 1806.

IRWIN, John, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 15 April, 1832. He was commissioned midshipman in 1847, passed midshipman in 1853, lieutenant in 1855, captain in 1875, and commodore in 1886. During the civil war he served on the frigate "Wabash" at the battle of Port Royal, and with a detachment of officers and seamen of the ship participated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski. His conduct on this occasion was commended in the official report. He is now (1887) senior member of the board of inspection in San Francisco, Cal.

IRWIN, John Scull, banker, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 4 April, 1825. He was graduated at the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1842, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He practised till 1853, when he abandoned the medical profession on account of failing health, and entered a banking-house in Fort Wayne, Ind., continuing in that business for twenty years. In 1865 he became treasurer of the Fort Wayne school board, and in 1875 superintendent of the city schools, and a member of the state board of education. On resigning from the board of trustees of Indiana university he received the degree of LL. D. He is a member of the national council of the Education association, and has been active in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church.

IRWIN, Mathew, soldier, b. in Ireland in 1740; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 March, 1800. He emigrated to the United States in 1767, and was a successful importer in Philadelphia till the beginning of the Revolution, when he entered the army as captain and quartermaster in the Pennsylvania line. He served in various capacities until 1783, and in December, 1777, when the army at Valley Forge was destitute of clothing and provisions, was one of sixty citizens of Philadelphia to provide funds for its temporary support, his subscription being £5,000. In 1785 he became recorder of Philadelphia, and from the adoption of the constitution of 1790 was master of rolls of the state of Pennsylvania until his death.—His son, **Thomas,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, 22 Feb., 1785; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 14 May, 1870, was educated at Franklin college, Pa., but, in consequence of the death of his father, who left a heavily encumbered estate, was not graduated. In 1804 he became editor of the "Philadelphia Repository," studied law, and in 1808 was admitted to the bar. In this year he accepted an appointment in the Indian department at Natchitoches, La., and also practised law there for two years. Failure of health necessitating his return in 1810, he settled in Uniontown, Fayette co., N. Y., was a member of the legislature in 1824–'6, and during his term of office framed the bill for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. In 1828 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving till his appointment in 1830 as judge of the western district of Pennsylvania, which office he held till his death. His opinion regarding the fugitive-slave act of 1850 had a large circulation.

IRWIN, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Fagg's Manor, Chester co., Pa., 17 Oct., 1756; d. in Bucks county, Pa., 3 March, 1812. He was graduated at Princeton in 1770, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1774, and was pastor of the Neshaminy church, Bucks county, Pa., from that year until his death. He was clerk of the "old synod" in 1781–'5, and moderator of the general assembly in 1801. Mr. Irwin was the first to encourage John Fitch, the steamboat builder, and the inventor's autobiography, which is now in the Philadelphia library in manuscript, is addressed "to the Rev. Nathaniel Irwin." Irwin combined great business shrewdness with devotion to his profession, and was an eloquent orator. He exercised much influence in local politics, and a caricature, printed at the time of the location of the Bucks county court-house, represents him without his hat and in his shirt-sleeves, striving with all his might to pull the building in the direction of Doylestown.

IRWIN, William, governor of California, b. in Butler county, Ohio, in 1827; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 15 March, 1886. He was graduated at Marietta college in 1848, and, after teaching for three years at Port Gibson, Miss., and holding a tutorship at Marietta, went to Chicago, where he read law for a few months. After passing two years in Oregon, he settled in Siskiyou county, Cal., and engaged in mining, lumbering, and publishing a newspaper. He was elected to the legislature as a Democrat in 1861, was its president *pro tempore* during his second term, in 1874 became lieutenant-governor, and in 1875 governor of California.

IRWING, Mary Katie, English adventuress, b. in the island of Guernsey in 1678; d. in Port

Royal, Jamaica, in 1721. Her parents kept a sailors' boarding-house, and at the age of twelve she eloped with a boy named William Read, dressed in her brother's clothes, and with Read shipped as a sailor on a merchantman that was apparently bound for the West Indies. The ship proved to be a slaver, and was captured near Tortugas island by buccaneers, who murdered the crew, except a few who enlisted among them. William and Mary were spared for their youth, and served four years with the pirates, who would have remained in ignorance of Mary's sex but for a wound she received in an engagement with a Spanish man-of-war. When her wound was healed she resumed female attire, but her position in the ship became unbearable, as on her account quarrels spread among the crew, in which, in 1695, young Read lost his life, and in 1696 she agreed to marry his murderer, the second mate of the ship, named Harry Walter. They lived afterward several years in Panama, where they kept a lodging-house, but after Walter's death, in 1707, Mary resumed man's attire, and armed a privateer, with which she ransacked and pillaged Les Cayes in Santo Domingo, and the coasts of Venezuela and Jamaica, securing large spoils. She soon became famous among the corsairs, as she coolly murdered those who fell into her hands, boasting that she had herself slaughtered 600 Spaniards. At last a man-of-war was specially despatched from New Spain to capture her, and, after eluding pursuit for months, she was taken near Jamaica, with the aid of an English ship, and hanged in that island.

ISAACS, Samuel Myer, clergyman, b. in Leeuwarden, Holland, 4 Jan., 1804; d. in New York city, 19 May, 1878. He went to London with his family in 1814, was called to the pastorate of a New York synagogue in 1839, and, on a division in the congregation in 1845, a new body was organized, of which he was minister until his death. Mr. Isaacs was successful in arousing his community to philanthropic work, and he was among the first to labor for the establishment of Jewish institutions in New York, like the Mount Sinai hospital, the Hebrew free schools, and the United Hebrew charities. He was a popular speaker, and was often called to consecrate synagogues throughout the country, and was a frequent orator at public assemblies. In 1857 he established the "Jewish Messenger," as an organ of conservative Judaism, and advocated his views with warmth and ability. He was a life-long friend and correspondent of Sir Moses Montefiore. A brief biography of him was published by his sons on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "Jewish Messenger" in January, 1882.

ISAMBERT, Henry (é-zam'-bair'), French soldier, b. in Cahors in 1749; d. in Santo Domingo in December, 1800. He served in the colonial troops from 1769 till 1792, and commanded the Royal Martinique regiment in Santo Domingo at the beginning of the French revolution in 1789. He took an active part in the repression of the troubles that the new democratic principles caused in the island among the slaves, advising the summary execution of the rioters, and sometimes denying them even a trial. He was recalled in 1792, and imprisoned during the reign of terror on suspicion of being a royalist; but the downfall of Robespierre, which happened the day before his proposed execution, saved him, and he was afterward released. He was elected a member of the council of the ancients in 1796, but was again arrested and transported, with other distinguished victims of the reaction, to Guiana. His faithful wife, a creole of Martinique, joined him, and he bought an estate to avert suspicion, but in June, 1798, escaped to the Dutch city of Paramaribo and sailed for London. Having obtained his pardon in the following year, Isambert returned to France, where Bonaparte reinstated him in the army with the rank of major-general, and attached him to the staff of Gen. Rochambeau, who was preparing to sail for Santo Domingo. There he distinguished himself against the rebel negroes, and was killed in an engagement near Cayes. He published "Journal des faits relatifs à la journée du 18 fructidor, du transport, du séjour et de l'évasion des déportés, suivi d'un abrégé historique sur la Guiane Française" (2 vols., London, 1799), and "Histoire de Saint Domingue, l'élément noir et la colonisation Française" (Sinnimari, 1798).

ISELIN, Jacob Christian (e'-ze-leen), Swiss explorer, b. in Basle in 1753; d. in Freiburg in 1811. He studied in Geneva, and was professor of history in the University of Basle, when, in 1785, he inherited a large estate from an uncle, and resolved to explore the New World. He visited the Canary islands, Brazil, Chili, Peru, the Marquesas islands, Pomata, and Tahiti, and afterward went by land from California to Texas, descended thence to Mexico and via the isthmus of Panama to South America, where he remained altogether twenty-two years. He returned in 1806 to Europe with a large number of documents, maps, and notes, which he deposited in the public library of his native town, and devoted the remainder of his life to researches among the public libraries of Europe, thus gathering a huge collection of original documents on America. He published "Analecta Peruviana seu genera et species plantarum in Peruvia crescentium" (2 vols., Geneva, 1808); "Monografía de las voces compuestas de Chile" (2 vols., Basle, 1809); "Ascencion du Pichincha et Chimborazo" (Geneva, 1810); "Du mouvement religieuse dans l'Amérique du Sud" (Basle, 1809); "Histoire de la conquête et de la domination Espagnole dans l'Amérique du Sud," which was for a long time a standard work on the conquests and explorations of European adventurers (6 vols., Basle, 1811, with charts).

ISERT, Paul Edmond (e'-zert), Danish traveller, b. in Copenhagen in 1757; d. in Guinea, Africa, in 1789. He went to Africa in 1783 in the capacity of chief surgeon, resided for three years at Fort Christiansborg, on the Guinea coast, and after exploring the country of the Ashantees embarked on a slaver bound for the Antilles. During the voyage a part of the negroes revolted, and he was dangerously wounded. He landed at Santa Cruz, visited successively St. Eustache, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Porto Rico, and Cuba, and sailed for Europe in 1788. He was afterward sent to Africa by the Danish government to found a colony on an island in the river Volta. He published "Reise nach Guinea und den Caraibischen Inseln" (Copenhagen, 1788; reprinted at Berlin and Leipsic, 1790; and translated into Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Spanish, and French, Paris, 1793).

ISHAM, Jirah, soldier, b. in Colchester, Conn., in May, 1778; d. in New London, Conn., 6 Oct., 1842. His father, Capt. John Isham, was a Revolutionary officer, and often a member of the general assembly of the state. The son was graduated at Yale in 1797, studied law with David Daggett and John G. Brainard, and established himself in the practice of his profession in New London in 1800. He occupied many local offices of public trust, was at one time mayor of New London, state's attorney for New London county from 1833 till 1842, and from 1840 till his death was judge of probate for New London district. During the war of 1812 with Great Britain he commanded at the bombardment of Stonington.

ISLES, André (eel), Chevalier des, French adventurer, b. in Dieppe in 1530; d. in Florida in 1565. Admiral Coligny, having resolved to secure lands in America, where the French Protestants could be at liberty to enjoy their religion, gave Des Isles in 1560 two vessels, with orders to discover some convenient locality not occupied by European settlers. Sailing from Dieppe in May, 1560, he was driven by storms on the coast of Florida, and landed in July near a cape, which he named French cape and which is now known as Cape San Juan. He discovered on 5 Aug. the river Royale, built a fort, and, leaving twenty men to hold it, returned to France. The result of the expedition greatly pleased Admiral Coligny, but religious dissensions prevented him from sending another expedition before 1562, when he appointed Capt. Ribaut governor of the proposed colonies, and gave him three ships carrying 600 emigrants. Des Isles accompanied the expedition, and acted as Ribaut's lieutenant. They found the fort destroyed and its garrison dead, but rebuilt it and named it Fort Royal, and Des Isles was left in command of the place with 250 men. Ribaut returned from France in the following year with a re-enforcement of 300 men, but Coligny had appointed a new commander for Fort Royal, the Count of Laudonnière, and his arrival caused trouble. Des Isles, supported by Ribaut, refused to relinquish the fort, and when he was compelled to do so established a new colony at the mouth of Toubachire. Everything prospered at first, but soon hostilities began between the rivals, and when Ribaut returned with re-enforcements in 1565, he found the French reduced to about 125 men. He pacified the captains, and went on an exploration of the coast, but during his absence the Spanish, under Menendez, attacked Fort Royal, and Laudonnière, in spite of the opposition of Des Isles, signed a capitulation, which the Spaniards violated, massacring all the French.

ISOART, Louis (e-zo-ahr), Spanish missionary, b. in Burgundy in 1599; d. in San José, Paraguay, in 1640. He became a Jesuit in 1624, went to Buenos Ayres in the following year, and in 1627 was attached to the missions of the Caro forests, between Yuvi and Piratini rivers. He found there about 500 Indian families, which he civilized and established in a village. Five years later his superiors sent him to a larger field of labor among the Tupi and Mamelo Indians, who had never yet permitted a European to cross their country, and were reputed the most warlike Indians of those regions. Isoart went alone to their forests, and, presenting himself to the cacique, told him he had come to make him a Christian. The courage of the missionary impressed the chief, and through his influence Isoart was enabled to establish missions. The Indians had so much confidence in him that they never recognized the laws of Spain, but lived for a century under the rule of Isoart. He left several manuscripts, which were afterward published in "Litteræ annuæ provinciæ Paraguariæ Societates Jesu" (2 vols., Rome, 1646); "Relations et progrès de la religion Chrétienne faits au Paraguay" (1647); "Histoire, chroniques, et usages des Indiens Mamelos et Tupis" (1649); and several other works.

ISSERTIEUX, Diendonné Gabriel Yves (eess-err-tyuh), Comte d', French soldier, b. in Plouharnel, Brittany, in 1753; d. in Guiana in 1819. He served with distinction, as a volunteer, in the war of American independence from 1776 till the surrender of Yorktown in 1781, when he accompanied the Count of Saint Simon, who carried the news to Louis XVI. He served afterward in the body-guards, and, emigrating to the United States when the guards were dissolved in 1791, he opened a French school in New Orleans. When Napoleon was proclaimed emperor he returned to France and was appointed captain of artillery. He acted as adjutant to Gen. Lagrange in the expedition to Dominica, taking part in the bombardment of Les Roseaux, the capital of the English colony, on 23–25 Feb., 1806, and was promoted major. He commanded a battalion in Cayenne in 1807, and protested when Gov. Hugues surrendered the colony to the Portuguese in 1811. He remained a prisoner in Kingston, Jamaica, till 1814, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel by Louis XVIII. and sent again to command in Guiana. He is the author of "La verité sur la capitulation du Gouverneur Hugues" (Cayenne, 1819), and "Mémoire à Sa Majesté l'Empereur sur la situation de Cayenne à l'époque de la capitulation" (Paris, 1813).

ISTHUANFI, Nicolas (iss-too-ahn'-fe), Hungarian physician, b. in Comorn in 1742; d. in Paramaribo in 1806. He went to the West Indies as soon as he was graduated in Vienna, practised medicine in St. Eustache, and was appointed president of the sanitary board of Dutch Guiana in 1773. A few years later Baron Malouet, governor of French Guiana, engaged Isthuanfi, with others, to reorganize the French sanitary system, and his timely measures checked an epidemic of yellow fever and Asiatic cholera that broke out in Cayenne in 1781. He also thoroughly disinfected the city, and persuading the authorities to offer rewards for the erection of handsome residences. At the beginning of the revolution in 1789, Isthuanfi still held the office of president of the board of health, but during the ensuing troubles his advice was often ignored, and he was even imprisoned in 1793. He escaped to Paramaribo, bought an estate, and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural experiments. He published "Traité de pharmacie moderne" (Cayenne, 1781); "Traité de la fièvre jaune" (1786); "Les maladies de la Guyane" (1787); "Medicinske Voordenbock gefolged van een Verhandling over planten voor medicinske gebroek" (Paramaribo, 1801); and "Les Guianes, sont-elles malsaines? expérience d'un médecin" (1801).

ITABORAHY, Joaquim José Rodrigues Torres (e-tah-bo-rah-e'), Viscount of, Brazilian statesman, b. in S. João de Itaborahy, 13 Dec., 1802; d. in Rio Janeiro, 8 Jan., 1873. He was graduated at the University of Coimbra in 1825, and on his return to his native country in 1826 was made professor of mathematics in the military academy of Rio Janeiro. He became secretary of the navy, 16 June, 1831, remaining at the head of his department during several administrations. On 16 July, 1833, he retired from the cabinet, and in the same year was elected to congress, taking an active part in reforming the constitution of the empire. Soon

afterward he was appointed president of the province of Rio Janeiro, which office he occupied till 1839. On 23 May, 1840, he again entered the ministry as secretary of the navy, but the cabinet lasted only one month. He was then elected to congress again, in 1844 was appointed senator by the emperor, and in 1849 was made secretary of state. Assisted by the financier Bernardo Franco, he founded the Brazilian bank. On 6 Sept., 1853, he retired from the cabinet, being appointed councillor of the government in financial matters, and in the same year was nominated president of the bank that he had founded. In 1859–'60 he was a member of the national board of education, and by his advice many improvements were introduced, especially in the imperial college of Pedro II. He was after 1864 the principal leader of the Conservative party. He was called to the treasury portfolio during the war between Brazil and Paraguay, in 1868, and served till peace was concluded, when, on 28 Sept., 1870, he resigned. In 1871 his health failed, and he retired from public life.

ITAMARACÁ, Antonio Peregrino Maciel Monteiro (e-tah-mah-rah-cah′), Baron of, Brazilian statesman, b. in Pernambuco in 1802; d. in Lisbon, Portugal, 5 Jan., 1868. He studied in Coimbra and Paris, and was graduated in medicine from the university of the latter city in 1828. After his return to Brazil he began to practise his profession, but soon abandoned it to take an active part in politics. He was elected to congress from the province of Pernambuco, joined the opposition against the regent Feijo in 1836, and soon was considered one of the leaders of his party. When Feijo was forced to abdicate, 19 Sept., 1837, Itamaraca was called to take charge of the portfolio of foreign relations, ably settled the Oyapoc difficulty with France, and signed several treaties of commerce with other foreign powers. In 1843 he was again elected deputy by the province of Pernambuco, distinguishing himself as an orator, till congress was dissolved by the victorious Liberal opposition. In 1850 he was again sent to congress, and was elected president of the lower house. After many years of legislative duties he was appointed minister to Portugal. He wrote many poems, most of which remain in manuscript. A collection of the whole is now (1887) in preparation.

ITAPARICÁ, Manoel de Santa Rita (e-tah-pah-re-cah′), Brazilian poet, b. in the island of Itaparica in 1704; d. about 1770. He was admitted to the novitiate in the convent of Paraguazú on 2 July, 1720, and in 1724 took priestly orders. He was a man of very pronounced temperament and faculties, as well as an able and eloquent preacher. Although he did so much for the progress of learning in his country, he passed his life in poverty. The work that made his name famous is "Poema sacro e tragicomico em que se contem a vida de Santo Eustachio martyr chamado antes Placido e de sua mulher e filhos. Por um anonymo, natural da ilha de Itaparica da Bahia, Dado a luz por um devoto del Santo," which was translated into Spanish and Italian. Itaparica also wrote "Eustachidos" (1736); "Um Epigramma latine a morte do Rei Fidelisimo," "Uma Cancion fúnebre," and three sonnets.

ITAÚMA, Candido Borges Monteiro (e-tah-oo′-mah), Viscount of, Brazilian physician and politician, b. in Rio Janeiro, 12 Oct., 1812; d. there, 25 Aug., 1872. He was graduated as surgeon in the academy of Rio Janeiro in 1833, and began practice, but at the same time studied medicine, and was graduated in 1834. He then became connected with the medical department of the academy, filling various chairs till 1858, and during this time was the first to introduce modern instruments in surgery. He was physician to the imperial family, and in 1849 became mayor of Rio Janeiro. Soon afterward he was appointed commissioner of emigration, and on 27 Aug., 1858, president of the province of São Paulo. The emperor created him baron of Itauma and senator of the empire. In 1869 he went to Europe with the intention of studying improvements in medical science, but on his return was invited by Dom Pedro II. to be his companion in his journey through Europe. On its termination in 1872, Dr. Itauma accepted the portfolio of agriculture and commerce, and in that year he was made a viscount. As minister of commerce he protected the emigration of Europeans, introduced many useful inventions, and supervised the construction of many miles of telegraph and railroad. He was engaged on this enterprise when he died, so poor that the government had to make an appropriation for the support of his family. Dr. Itauma was a member of many scientific societies.

ITURBIDE, or **YTURBIDE, Agustin de** (e-tur-be′-deh), emperor of Mexico, b. in Valladolid (now Morelia), 27 Sept., 1783; d. in Padilla, 19 July, 1824. His father came from Navarre shortly before his birth, and settled in New Spain. The son studied at the seminary of his native town till the death of his father in 1798, when he entered the provincial infantry as sub-lieutenant, and in 1805 went with it to garrison Jalapa, and married Ana Maria Huarte, of Valladolid. On his return in 1809 he aided in suppressing a revolutionary movement, and, when in 1810 Hidalgo was planning with Allende the revolution for Mexican independence, he declined to join them, and took the field for the Spanish cause, joining with his force Torcuato Trujillo, to dispute the entry of the insurgent army to the capital at Monte de las Cruces. Iturbide was in the battle of 30 Oct., and, being promoted captain of the battalion of Tula, was sent to the army of the south under Garcia Rio. Impaired health compelled him to go to the capital on leave of absence, and he thus escaped the fate of his commander, who was surprised and killed by the insurgents. After a visit to his native town he was sent to Guanajuato as second in command of Garcia Conde, and took part in the suppression of the rebellion, capturing one of the principal leaders in that province, Albino Garcia. He was then appointed colonel of the regiment of Celaya, with headquarters at Irapuato, organized the defence of San Miguel, Chamacuero, and San Juan de la Vega, and defeated the forces of the revolutionary chiefs, Rafael Rayon, Tovar, and Father Torres. In 1813 he was ordered with Llano to cover Valladolid, which was threatened by the forces of Jose Maria Morelos, and he repulsed the

Agustin de Iturbide

forces of Morelos on 22 Dec. and the following days, and completely routed them at Puruaran on 15 Jan., 1814. He was repulsed before Coporo by Ignacio Rayon in 1815, and in 1816 was appointed commander-in-chief of Guanajuato and Michoacan; but his cruelties and violent measures became so notorious that several citizens complained. He was indicted, and, although absolved of the gravest charges, was dismissed, as the Spanish government suspected the Mexican officers. He retired to private life, maturing plans of vengeance, especially as he knew, better than any one else, the state of public opinion, and foresaw the final overthrow of the Spaniards.

On the proclamation of the constitution in the peninsula, 1820, Iturbide obtained from the viceroy, Ruiz de Apodaca, command of the army of the south. On 16 Nov. he left Mexico at the head of his old regiment and a total force of about 2,500 men, and, making his headquarters at Teloloapam, began to win over the officers of his command to his plan. He feigned encounters with the revolutionist leader Guerrero, with whom, in reality, he was in secret communication, and who offered to assist him and submit to his orders. Iturbide reported to the viceroy that he had nearly repressed the revolution, by this means obtaining re-enforcements, and on 22 Dec. marched from Teloloapam, and, after a final interview with Guerrero in Acatempan, 10 Jan., 1821, surprised and captured at Barrabas a convoy of $525,000 in silver bars, which the merchants of Vera Cruz, believing that the revolution was suppressed, had sent to Acapulco. He now proclaimed in the little town of Iguala, 24 Feb., 1821, his plan of independence, which is known as the "plan de Iguala," or "plan de las tres garantias," which provided for the protection of religion, the union of Spaniards and Mexicans, and independence under the separate government of Ferdinand VII., or a prince of the reigning dynasty. The viceroy sent a force against him under Gen. Pascual Liñan, but public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of independence, and everywhere the military chiefs pronounced for Iturbide. His forces increased daily, and in the middle of April numbered over 6,000 men. Meanwhile the viceroy had been deposed and succeeded provisionally by Gen. Novella, who hastily erected fortifications for protecting the capital, but he was gradually abandoned by his supporters, and when, in July, the new viceroy, O'Donoju, arrived in Vera Cruz, he resolved to treat with Iturbide. They had an interview at Cordova, where, on 24 Aug., they concluded a treaty, by which the viceroy recognized the independence of Mexico under the reign of Ferdinand VII., or one of the princes, and in case of their refusal the Mexicans were to choose an emperor for themselves. After being triumphantly received at Puebla, Iturbide entered the capital, 27 Sept., 1821, at the head of an army of 16,000 men. A junta was installed with O'Donoju as a member, and the next day the declaration of independence was signed and proclaimed. By decree of the junta of 11 Oct. a regency of five members, instead of the original three, was formed, with Iturbide as president, and he was at the same time appointed commander-in-chief, with the title of "serene highness," and an annual salary of $120,000. The Spanish residents that desired to leave the country were permitted to do so without molestation, and this and other liberal measures of the new government contributed to establish peace. The few remaining Spanish garrisons, with the exception of Vera Cruz, became disheartened and surrendered, and the provinces of Yucatan and Chiapas and the Guatemala canton of Soconusco declared their independence, but were afterward united with the Mexican empire.

Soon dissensions broke out in the junta, under whose interference Iturbide was chafing, the unpaid troops were discontented, and public opinion was divided between monarchical and republican ideas. Hoping for immediate relief, Iturbide hastened the convocation of the 1st congress, which met, 24 Feb., 1822, but it obstinately refused to grant him money for the troops. Thus driven to extremes, with 16,000 men at his disposal, and aided by the public commotion that was caused by the arrival of the news that the treaty of Cordova had been declared void in Spain, he allowed his partisans to proclaim him emperor on the night of 18 May. This movement was generally sustained by the troops, and, notwithstanding its resistance, congress finally sanctioned his election on 21 May, and received his oath of office, and on 21 July he was solemnly crowned amid pompous ceremonies in the cathedral under the name of Agustin I. Soon opposition began to appear everywhere, and when, on 26 Aug., he imprisoned fifteen deputies to congress, who were suspected of participation in a conspiracy that had been organized in Valladolid, he fell into disagreement with that body, and on 31 Oct. dissolved it arbitrarily. The "junta instituyente," which succeeded the congress on 2 Nov., was unable to establish order, and defection became general among the army officers. Santa-Anna, who had been ordered to Mexico, proclaimed the republic in Vera Cruz on 2 Dec., Guerrero went to the south to raise an insurrection, and Gen. Echavarri, who had been ordered against Santa-Anna, joined him, signing on 1 Feb., 1823, the "plan de Casa-Mata." Driven to despair, Iturbide hastily reassembled the congress that had been dissolved by him four months before, and on 7 March presented his abdication, which was ignored by that body. It declared his election void from the beginning, and decreed that he should immediately leave the country and reside in Italy with a pension of $25,000 yearly. He was meanwhile under the custody of Gen. Bravo, and on 11 May he sailed in the English ship "Rawlins" for Leghorn, where he arrived on 2 Aug. But the grand-duke did not desire to see him reside there, and he went thence to London in the beginning of 1824.

His Mexican partisans, meanwhile, represented that the country desired his return, and, impelled by a wish to recover his crown, he sailed on 4 May, accompanied by his wife, his nephew, the Polish colonel Benseki, and three priests, for Mexico, and, after looking vainly for some of his partisans in the Bay of San Bernardo, anchored on 14 July in the small port of Soto la Marina, unaware that the government, meanwhile, had declared him a traitor and an outlaw should he set foot again on Mexican territory. After Benseki had obtained permission from the military commander, Felipe de la Garza, for his "party of colonists" to land, Iturbide went on shore, but was immediately recognized, notwithstanding his disguise, and arrested. Garza conducted him to the prison of the town, and advised him to prepare to die. He sent for his chaplain, but the commander, meanwhile, resolved to present him to the provincial congress of Tamaulipas, which was then in session in the neighboring town of Padilla. He arrived there on 19 July, that body condemned him to immediate execution, and he was shot on the evening of the same day in the square of Padilla, after assuring the multitude that he was not a traitor to his country, and exhorting them to

obey the constitutional government. He was buried in the small cemetery there, but under the administration of Gen. Bustamante in 1838 congress ordered his remains to be transported to the city of Mexico, and on 25 Sept. of that year, after solemn ceremonies, they were placed in the chapel of San Felipe de Jesus, in the cathedral. in a marble sarcophagus. After his execution congress decreed that his family should reside in Colombia, giving them a yearly pension of $8,000; but, there being no ship for that country, his wife was permitted to go to the United States. She lived for many years in Philadelphia, and then went to Bayonne, France.—The emperor's elder son, **Angel**, died in the city of Mexico, 18 July, 1872, leaving a son, AGUSTIN, b. in Washington, D. C., in 1863, who was adopted by Maximilian as heir to the throne, and after the death of his father returned to the United States.—The emperor's younger son died in Paris, France, in May, 1873.

ITURRI, Francisco Javier (e-toor'-re), South American missionary, b. in Santa Fé de la Vera Cruz, Argentine Republic, in 1738; d. in Italy after 1800. He was a Jesuit, and labored among the Paraguay Indians. After the expulsion of the Jesuits he went to Rome, where he acted as private tutor to the younger members of the Spanish legation. He wrote "Carta crítica sobre la historia de América del Señor D. Juan Bautista Muñoz escrita de Roma," in which he inveighs bitterly against Muñoz and other Spanish writers who calumniated the Americans (Madrid, 1798), and "Daños, que debe temer la España de la libertad con que se calumnian sus colonias" (1800). Both works were reprinted (Buenos Ayres, 1818). He also wrote "Historia natural, ecclesiástica, civil, del Vireynato de Buenos Ayres," the manuscript of which is in the Jesuit college at Rome.

ITURRIAGA, Manuel Mariano de (e-toor-e-ah'-gah), Mexican clergyman, b. in Puebla de Los Angeles, Mexico, 24 Dec., 1728; d. in Italy about 1814. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1744, and became professor of rhetoric, philosophy, and theology in Guatemala and Puebla. After the expulsion of the society in 1767 he went to Italy, where bishops from every part of Europe consulted him on theology. He was one of the most voluminous of writers, and published works, in Spanish, Latin, and Italian, on religion, philosophy, and general literature. He translated into Spanish most of the dramas of Metastasio, as well as some of the masterpieces of the French stage. His works published before he was banished from America are "El Dolor Rey: Pompa fúnebre con que la Ciudad de Guatemala oró la Memoria de la Señora Doña Maria Bárbara de Portugal, Reina de España" (Guatemala, 1759) and "Oracion fúnebre pronunciada en la Catedral de Guatemala en elogio de la espresada Reina" (1759). A full list of Iturriaga's works will be found in Backer's "Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus" (2d series, Liege, 1854).

ITURRIBALZAGA, Antonio de (e-toor-re-bal-thah'-gah), Spanish naval officer, b. in Motrico, 11 Aug., 1656; d. in 1728. When he was twelve years old his father, a pilot, took him to sea and instructed him in the art of navigation. He was appointed chief pilot in 1686, and served for thirty years in South America. He was commissioned admiral in 1702, and ordered to take command of the Spanish forces in South American waters, but was nevertheless permitted as a special favor to retain the office and the emoluments of chief pilot. He rendered great service to his country by reorganizing the Spanish navy, building navy-yards in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and designing new models for men-of-war. He successfully opposed the English Admiral Byng in the Mediterranean sea in 1718, and saved in 1726 an immense treasure that had been brought by galleons from New Spain, convoying it safely to Santander. For this, Philip V. pensioned and ennobled him. Iturribalzaga published "Las Reglas y proporciones para la construccion de bajeles," with plans (Seville, 1721), and "Historia de la Nautica en los Dominios Españoles de América."

ITURRIGARAY, José de (e-too-re-gah-ri'), viceroy of Mexico, b. in Cadiz, Spain, about 1760; d. there about 1815. He distinguished himself as a colonel in the war between Spain and France, and came to Mexico in the first days of January, 1803, assuming office as viceroy, 5 Feb., 1803. During his administration the first attempts in vaccination were made under the direction of Francisco Javier Balmis, and also in using quinine in yellow fever. Almost all the time of the viceroy was occupied in providing sums of money that were due to France, and in maintaining Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Florida in a state of defence, in view of the impending war with England. To provide the necessary sum, amounting to over $41,000,000, all sources of public wealth being exhausted, desperate financial measures were resorted to, and much church property was sold. On 9 Dec., 1803, he erected, amid costly festivities, though the funds for necessary public expenses were exhausted, the bronze statue of Charles IV., which now stands on the Paseo de la Reforma. He attended with care to the development of mines. He founded colleges, improved the public roads, organized and disciplined the militia and army, and fortified cities. He had a dispute with the United States about the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, which he arranged to the satisfaction of all. When Charles IV. abdicated in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII., Iturrigaray seemed disposed to disobey the government, but was compelled by the audiencia to proclaim the new king. When in May both Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. were imprisoned by Napoleon in Bayonne, and the French rule began in Spain, he openly disobeyed orders from the popular junta, and it is alleged that he favored the independence of Mexico, intending to proclaim himself king. A conspiracy was now formed against him under Gabriel Yermo, a rich Spaniard, and during the night of 15 Sept., 1808, the government palace was occupied by a force of the conspirators, and Iturrigaray arrested and declared deposed. On 25 Sept. he was transported as prisoner to San Juan de Ulua, and on 6 Dec. sent to Spain in the frigate "San Justo." He died before the termination of his trial, which was long delayed.

José de Iturrigaray

IVERSON, Alfred, senator, b. in Burke county, Ga., 3 Dec., 1798; d. in Macon, Ga., 4 March, 1873. He was graduated at Princeton in 1820, studied law,

and practised at Columbus, Ga. He was three times a member of the legislature in the lower house, and once in the upper, and was for seven years a judge of the superior court for the Columbus circuit. He was a presidential elector in 1844, and in 1846 was chosen to congress as a Democrat. He was afterward elected to the U. S. senate, and took his seat on 3 Dec., 1855, but withdrew, 28 Jan., 1861, on the passage by his state of an ordinance of secession. While in the senate he was for a long time chairman of the committee on claims. He was an open advocate of disunion, and one of the leaders of the secession movement. Just before withdrawing from the senate he said in a speech that the southern states would never be satisfied with any concession "that does not fully recognize, not only the existence of slavery in its present form, but the right of the southern people to emigrate to the common territories with their slave property, and their right to congressional protection, while the territorial existence lasts." After hostilities had begun, Mr. Iverson became colonel of a regiment that he had raised for the Confederate army, and in November, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general.

IVES, Levi, physician, b. in 1750; d. in New Haven, Conn., 17 Oct., 1826. He was a skilful practitioner, a founder of the New Haven medical society, and one of the editors of "Cases and Observation," which was reputed to be the first medical journal that was published in the United States. —His son, **Eli,** physician, b. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Feb., 1779; d. there, 8 Oct., 1861, was graduated at Yale in 1799, and for the next two years was rector of the Hopkins grammar-school in New Haven. He studied medicine in the mean time, and in 1801 began practice with his father, meeting with great success. In 1813, together with the elder Silliman, he secured the establishment of the medical department of Yale college, and he was professor of materia medica there from 1813 till 1829. He occupied the chair of the theory and practice of medicine from 1829 till 1852, when he resigned, but subsequently resumed his professorship for a short period. He gave special attention to indigenous vegetable remedies, and was one of the first to employ chloroform, having administered it in 1831 by inhalation for the relief of a case of difficult respiration. He founded, and was for many years president of, the Horticultural and Pomological societies, and spent much time and labor in the maintenance of a botanical garden. He had been president of the State and National medical association, and was an active advocate of temperance, education, and emancipation. He contributed four articles to the "Journal of Science," and published an "Address before the New Haven Horticultural Society" (1837). — Eli's grandson, **Charles Linnæus,** physician, b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 June, 1831, was graduated at Yale in 1852, and at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1854. He began practice in New Haven in 1856, and in 1868–'73 was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Yale. He is the author of an article on "Prophylaxis of Phthisis Pulmonalis," and a prize essay on the "Therapeutic Value of Mercury and its Preparations," both published by the Connecticut medical society.

IVES, Levi Silliman, clergyman, b. in Meriden, Conn., 16 Sept., 1797; d. in New York city, 13 Oct., 1867. His studies were interrupted by the war of 1812, in which he served for about a year. He entered Hamilton college in 1816, but withdrew, owing to failing health. In 1819 he united with the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1822 was made deacon, in which year he married a daughter of Bishop Hobart. He was ordained priest by Bishop White in 1823, and held pastorates in Batavia, N. Y., and in Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa. In 1831 he was elected bishop of North Carolina. He manifested great interest in education, and especially in the religious training of the negro slaves, for whom he prepared a catechism. Bishop Ives sympathized strongly with the tractarian movement in England, and in 1848–'9 began to publish and maintain doctrines that were objectionable to the majority in his diocese. A severe struggle ensued. Bishop Ives at first publicly renounced the doctrines that he had espoused, but returned to them again, and on Christmas-day, 1852, while in Europe, made formal submission to the pope at Rome, and became a Roman Catholic. In the ensuing general convention he was pronounced *ipso facto* deposed from his bishopric. On his return to New York he became professor of rhetoric in St. Joseph's theological seminary, and lecturer on the same subject in the convents of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Charity. He also established the Catholic protectory for destitute children, was its first president, and bequeathed his library to this institution, which he left in a flourishing condition. He wrote a "Catechism" (New York); "Manual of Devotion"; "Humility a Ministerial Qualification" (1840); "Sermons on the Obedience of Faith" (1849); and "The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism: a Letter to his Old Friends" (Boston, 1853; London, 1854).

IVES, Thomas Boynton, naval officer, b. in Providence, R. I., 17 Jan., 1834; d. in Havre, France, 17 Nov., 1865. He was the son of a merchant in Providence, and when the civil war began offered his services to the government, entering the navy as a volunteer. At the same time he presented his yacht to the navy department, and refused to receive any compensation for his services as an officer of the navy. He became acting master, 3 Sept., 1862, acting volunteer lieutenant, for "efficient and gallant conduct," 26 May, 1863, and acting volunteer lieutenant-commander, 7 Nov., 1864. He bore an active part in the earlier operations against the Hatteras forts and at Roanoke island, was then transferred to the Potomac flotilla, and subsequently assigned to ordnance duty at the Washington navy-yard. Illness compelled him to tender his resignation, which the department refused to accept, but granted him leave of absence.

IVISON, Henry, publisher, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 25 Dec., 1808; d. in New York city, 26 Nov., 1884. He came to the United States in 1820, and was apprenticed to William Williams, of Utica, for the purpose of learning the bookbinder's trade. After serving his time he continued with his employer until about 1830, when he established the house of H. Ivison and Co. in Auburn, N. Y. In 1846 he removed to New York city, and became associated with Mark H. Newman in the publishing business, and after Mr. Newman's death in 1853 the firm became Ivison and Phinney. This house made a specialty of publishing educational works,

H. Ivison

and became one of the largest in the United States, having a list of over 300 school-books, including "Webster's School Dictionary," "Dana's Geology," "Gray's Botany," "Robinson's Mathematics," "Fasquelle's French Course," and "Wells's Scientific Series." On the retirement of Mr. Phinney in 1866, the firm-name became Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor and Co., and in 1880 Mr. Ivison retired from active participation in the business, and was succeeded by his only son, David B. Ivison.

IWERT, Sebald (e'-vert), Dutch navigator, b. in Antwerp in 1558; d. in Magellan in 1603. He became chief of staff to Simon de Cordes when the latter succeeded, on the death of Admiral Jacques, to the command of the Dutch South American exploring expedition of 1598. The expedition arrived in Buenos Ayres in December, and anchored in April, 1599, inside the Strait of Magellan, near the Penguin islands, in a bay that they named Mussel bay. A few days later they advanced 300 miles and entered a water which they named Green bay. After remaining here three months and suffering greatly from cold and sickness, they left at the end of August, and after various other adventures sailed for Antwerp in February, 1600. On 28 Feb., 120 miles from the continent, Iwert discovered a group of three islands which he named the Sebald islands. In 1603 he went again to Magellan, to join the expedition of Olivier de Noort, but died a few days after reaching the Penguin islands. He made a valuable chart of parts of the South American coast, and published "Relation du voyage des Amiraux Mahn et Simon de Cordes au détroit de Magellan" (Leyden, 1603, with charts).

IXTLILXOCHITL I. (isst-leel-sot-cheetle'), Texcocan king, d. in 1419. He was the son of the celebrated King Techotlalatzin who ascended the throne in 1357, and his name means black flower's face. The king of Atzcapotzalco, Tezozomoc, was his enemy, and intended to dethrone him and occupy his place. With this intention he made an arrangement with the other kings of the valley of Mexico who were tributaries of the kingdom of Texcoco, and they proclaimed a rebellion. But Ixtlilxochitl was acknowledged by several of the chiefs assembled in the city of Huexutla, and Tezozomoc, gathering a strong army, marched against Texcoco, but was defeated, and Ixtlilxochitl granted him a generous pardon. The ambitious Tezozomoc was not grateful for this act of mercy, and when he returned to his kingdom occupied himself in preparing a new expedition against Texcoco. With a powerful army he entered the kingdom again, and though Ixtlilxochitl was prepared to resist him, he was surprised in a wood where he was hunting. Immediately he and those who accompanied him were put to death, the royal insignia were carried to Atzcapotzalco, and Tezozomoc was crowned king of Texcoco. Ixtlilxochitl's son witnessed from a tree the death of his father and swore to avenge it, as he did, killing in 1531 Tezozomoc's son and successor, Maxtla.

IXTLILXOCHITL II., Texcocan king, b. about 1500; d. about 1550. He was the son of Netzahualpilli, king of Texcoco. The astrologer who cast the boy's horoscope at his birth advised his father to take the infant's life, since, if he lived to grow up, he was destined to unite with the enemies of his country and overturn its institutions and religion. But the old monarch replied, according to the chroniclers, that the time had arrived when the sons of Quetzalcoatl were to come from the east to take possession of the land; and, if the Almighty had selected his child to cooperate with them in the work, his will might be done. When he was about twelve years old the lad formed a band of followers of his own age, with whom he practised military exercises, throwing the whole city into uproar and confusion, and when some of his father's counsellors repeated the advice of the astrologers he put himself at the head of a party and, entering the houses of the counsellors, dragged them forth and put them to death. For this he was seized and brought before his father, but the latter contented himself with bestowing an admonition on the culprit. As he grew older the prince took an active part in the wars of his country, and when no more than seventeen years old had won for himself the insignia of a victorious captain. In 1516 Netzahualpilli died, and the succession was contested by two of his sons, Cacamatzin and Ixtlilxochitl. The former was supported by Montezuma, emperor of Mexico, but the latter, appealing to the patriotic sentiment of his nation, would have persuaded them that his brother was too much in the Mexican interest to be true to his own country. A civil war ensued, and ended by a compromise, by which one half of the kingdom, with the capital, remained to Cacamatzin and the northern part to his brother. Ixtlilxochitl became from that time the enemy of Montezuma. On the arrival of the Spaniards, the young chieftain sent an embassy to Cortés while he was at Tlaxcala, offering him his services and asking his aid in return. Through the influence of Cortés, Cacamatzin was deposed and Ixtlilxochitl finally placed on the throne. He was faithful to the Spaniards, and fought with them during the time of the conquest. As years passed he became more and more the friend of the conqueror and the enemy of his country and race. His important services have been commemorated by the Spanish historians, who have given him the melancholy glory of contributing more than any other chieftain of America to enslave his countrymen. After the submission of Mexico he was baptized and took the name of Hernan Cortés, after that of the conqueror, who was his godfather on this occasion. Afterward he took great interest in the propagation of Christianity, and brought in a bag the first stones to build the church of the convent of San Francisco in the city of Mexico. He accompanied Cortés on his expedition to Hibueras in 1525.

IXTLILCUECHAHUA (isst-leel-quay-chah'-wah), Toltec king, b. about 734; d. about 825. He was the son of Chalchiuhtlanetzin, first Toltec king and founder of that monarchy. Ixtlilcuechahua ascended the throne of Tula in 771, inherited the wisdom and prudence of his father, and was beloved by his subjects. Though he did his best to maintain peace with the neighboring nations, he defended his own and enlarged his dominions by conquest of the countries that attacked Tula. He made great exertions to civilize his kingdom, establishing schools for teaching useful arts and industries, and appointed Huematzin as chronicler of the kingdom, giving him the special charge of collecting the historical paintings which his nation had preserved through all its peregrinations and which afterward formed the celebrated Teomaxtli. He reigned fifty-two years, and, according to the Toltec law, resigned in favor of his immediate heir, Huetzin, in 823.

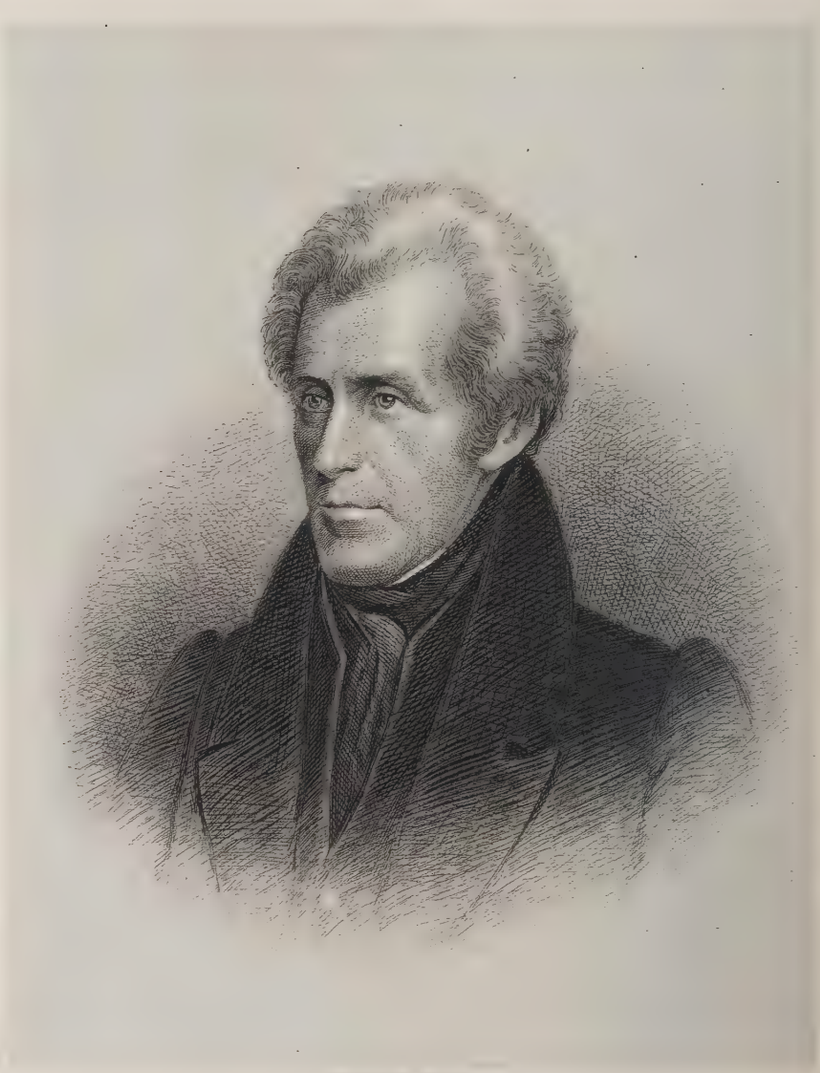
IXTLILXOCHITL, Fernando de Alba, Mexican historian, b. in Texcoco in 1570; d. there in 1649. He was descended, through his mother, from the ancient kings of Texcoco, and, on the death of his eldest brother in 1602, he was declared by a royal decree heir to the titles and possessions of his family. The property, however, does not

appear to have been large, as he complained in 1608 of the deplorable state of misery to which the posterity of the kings of Texcoco were reduced. At this time he was employed as interpreter by the viceroy, which appointment he owed to his learning and skill in explaining the hieroglyphic pictures of the ancient Mexicans. He had also a profound knowledge of the traditions of his ancestors which were preserved in the national songs, and was intimate with several old Indians famous for their knowledge of Mexican history. He turned his own labors and those of his friends to account in composing works on the history of his country. They remained unknown until their importance was revealed by Clavigero, and afterward by Humboldt. The former says that they were written in Spanish by command of the viceroy, and were deposited in the library of the Jesuits in Mexico. There were copies also in other libraries. The history was divided into thirteen books or relations, many of which were repetitions of the former relations, and covered the period from the most ancient times to the destruction of the Mexican empire. The thirteenth book was printed under the title "Horribles crueldades de los conquistadores de Mexico y de los Indios, que los ayudaron en subyugar aquel imperio á la corona de España" (Mexico, 1829; translated into French by H. Ternaux-Compans, Paris, 1838). Afterward Ternaux-Compans, having obtained a complete copy of the whole thirteen books from Madrid, translated them into French under the title "Histoire des Chichimecas et des anciens rois de Tezcuco" (2 vols., Paris, 1840). This work is among the most authentic on the ancient history of Mexico. Both in style and critical discrimination it is superior to the histories of Spanish authors and it is free from their digressions and displays of learning. Prescott calls the author the Livius of Anahuac.

IZARD, Ralph, statesman, b. near Charleston, S. C., in 1742; d. in South Bay, near Charleston, 30 May, 1804. His grandfather was one of the founders of South Carolina. Ralph inherited a large estate in land and slaves, and was graduated at Cambridge, England. He then returned to America, took possession of his estate, and passed much of his time in New York in the society of Lieut.-Gov. James De Lancey, whose niece, Alice, he married. In 1771 he settled in London, where he possessed the friendship of Burke and other distinguished men, and thence retired to the continent in 1774, in consequence of the strained relations between the mother country and the American colonies. While in England his friends there were desirous of presenting him at court, but he always declined the honor, because as a subject it would have been necessary for him to bow the knee, which he said he never would do to mortal man. On 30 Dec., 1776, congress appointed him a commissioner at the court of the grand-duke of Tuscany. He resided in Paris while so acting, and supported Arthur Lee against Silas Deane, Franklin, and other American agents in France. Izard returned to the United States on 10 July, 1780, and immediately repaired to Gen. Washington's headquarters, where he happened to be when Arnold's treachery was discovered. He was instrumental in securing Gen. Greene's appointment to the southern army, and pledged his large estate as a security for the funds required for the purchase of ships-of-war in Europe. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1782–'3, U. S. senator from South Carolina from 1789 till 1795, and was president of the senate *pro tempore* during the first session of the 3d congress. He was a man of marked ability and eloquence, and honest as a legislator, but his hasty temper and want of control rendered him incompetent as a diplomatist. No man enjoyed the confidence of Gen. Washington in a higher degree than he did. His "Correspondence from 1774 to 1784," with a short memoir, was published by his daughter, Anne Izard Deas (Boston, 1844).—His son, **George,** soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1777; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 22 Nov., 1828, after completing a collegiate course and making the tour of Europe, was appointed a lieutenant of artillery, 2 June, 1794. He was engineer of fortifications in Charleston harbor in 1798, became captain in July, 1799, and aide to Gen. Hamilton on 16 Dec., 1799, but resigned in 1803. He was reappointed as colonel of the 2d artillery, 12 March, 1812, became brigadier-general, 12 March, 1813, and major-general, 24 Jan., 1814. He was governor of Arkansas territory from March, 1825, till his death. He published "Official Correspondence with the War Department in 1814 and 1815" (Philadelphia, 1816).—Another son, **Ralph,** a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, was distinguished in the war with Tripoli.—George's son, **James F.,** soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1811; d. in Camp Izard, on Withlacoochee river, Florida, 5 March, 1836, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828, and appointed 2d lieutenant of infantry. He was in garrison at Jefferson, Mo., and at Fort Niagara, was on topographical duty in 1831–'2, and served in the Black Hawk war in 1832. He became 1st lieutenant of dragoons on 4 March, 1833, and served in the Florida war. He died of wounds that he had received in a skirmish.

Ra. Izard.

IZCOHUATL, or **IZIOCATL** (iss-co-wat'tel), emperor of Mexico, b. about the end of the 14th century; d. in 1436. He was an illegitimate son of the emperor Acamapichill, and ascended the throne of Mexico in 1427. The Mexicans regarded him at first with contempt, because his mother was a slave, but they appreciated him at last, for he inherited the virtues, prudence, valor, and talent of his father. The tyrant Maxtla, after having put Izcohuatl's brother, Chimalpopoca, to death, continued to oppress the Mexican nation, and the monarch determined to shake off the yoke. At that time Maxtla had also usurped the kingdom of Texcoco, and the legitimate king, Netzahualcoyotl, was a fugitive in the mountains of Tlaxcala, and as the king of Tlaltelolco was also dissatisfied with the tyrannical rule of Maxtla, Izcohuatl formed a league with him, and visited Netzahualcoyotl to offer him an alliance against the common enemy. The war continued 114 days, during which time the allies defeated the enemy in several battles. Maxtla was taken prisoner in 1431, and put to death by the king of Texcoco. In five years, during which Izcohuatl reigned in peace, he distinguished himself by his activity, and by adopting all the rules of Netzahualcoyotl, the king of Texcoco. He added several principalities to his dominions, and was the first ruler of the Aztecs to adopt the title of emperor. He was also the first to connect the islands of the lake of Texcoco with the mainland by causeways.



Andrew Jackson

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JACINTHA DO SAN JOSÉ (zhah-sin′-tah), Brazilian nun, b. in Rio Janeiro, 15 Oct., 1716; d. 2 Oct., 1768. In early life she wished to enter a convent; but her father opposed her desire. At his death she and her sister Francisca retired to a hut and began the life of nuns under the patronage of Santa Teresa. Though the two sisters were at first unnoticed, some time afterward they suffered persecution till 1748, when they were protected by the governor, Gomes Freire de Andrada. In 1749 Jacintha built a convent, assisted by the generosity of the governor. As neither the bishop nor the home government had approved the establishment of the order, she went to Lisbon and thence to Rome, in 1759, and in both places the establishment of the convent was approved. In Lisbon she witnessed the earthquake of 1759, and for days assisted the wounded, until she herself fell sick from overwork. In 1756 she returned and founded a school for girls, which she annexed to the convent, and which for several years was the only institution of the kind in Brazil. Jacintha then began a hospital for destitute women; but her protector, Gomes Freire, dying in 1763, the work progressed slowly, and she followed him before the day appointed for its public consecration. Jacintha published "Devocionario," and several poetical compositions which are highly esteemed.

JACKER, Edward, missionary, b. in Swabia, Germany, about 1830; d. in Red Jacket, Lake Superior, in August, 1887. He received a thorough education, studied theology, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church, and came to the United States as a missionary to the Indians, among whom he passed his life. He served as vicar-general to Frederic Baraga, bishop of Marquette, and was the bishop's inseparable companion in his journeys and labors for several years before the latter's death in 1867. He was mentioned at the time in connection with the vacant bishopric, but his tastes led him to avoid official power and responsibility. He was thoroughly conversant with the Indian languages, especially with the dialect spoken by the Chippewas, and wrote in the latter and published a selection of hymns and other works. Father Jacker was a man of great erudition, an enthusiastic worker, and a delightful companion, being one of the best known and most highly esteemed missionaries in the Lake Superior region. He contributed various interesting articles on the Indian tribes to the Philadelphia "Catholic Quarterly Review."

JACKSON, Abner, clergyman, b. near Washington, Pa., 4 Nov., 1811; d. in Hartford, Conn., 19 April, 1874. He studied first at Washington college, Pa., and was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., in 1837 with the valedictory. He immediately received an appointment as tutor in the college, a year later was chosen adjunct professor of ancient languages, and in 1840 was appointed the first professor of intellectual and moral philosophy. While discharging the duties of this chair during a period of eighteen years, he also gave instruction in Latin, and for a considerable part of the time he lectured on chemistry. In 1858 Dr. Jackson accepted an election to the presidency and the professorship of the evidences of Christianity at Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y. From this post he was recalled to Trinity in 1867, the trustees having unanimously chosen him to be president and professor of ethics and metaphysics. After a visit to Europe he entered on his new duties, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. Trinity college having sold its grounds to the city of Hartford as the site for the new state-house of Connecticut, it became necessary to select a new site and to secure plans for new buildings. Dr. Jackson labored at this task diligently and with much enthusiasm, and spent the summers of 1872 and 1873 in England in the study of architecture and the preparation of elaborate plans, which have been carried out only in part. Dr. Jackson was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Brownell on 2 Sept., 1838. He received the degree of D. D. from Trinity in 1858, and that of LL. D. from Columbia in 1866. A volume of his sermons was published after his death (New York, 1875).

JACKSON, Andrew, seventh president of the United States, b. in the Waxhaw settlement on the border between North and South Carolina, 15 March, 1767; d. at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., 8 June, 1845. His father, Andrew Jackson, came over from Carrickfergus, on the north coast of Ireland, in 1765. His grandfather, Hugh Jackson, had been a linen-draper. His mother's name was Elizabeth Hutchinson, and her family were linen-weavers. Andrew Jackson, the father, died a few days before the birth of his son. The log cabin in which the future president was born was situated within a quarter of a mile of the boundary between the two Carolinas, and the people of the neighborhood do not seem to have had a clear idea as to which province it belonged. In a letter of 24 Dec., 1830, in the proclamation addressed to the nullifiers, in 1832, and again in his will, Gen. Jackson speaks of himself as a native of South Carolina; but the evidence adduced by Parton seems to show that the birthplace was north of the border. Three weeks after the birth of her son Mrs. Jackson moved to the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Crawford, just over the border in South Carolina, near the Waxhaw creek, and there his early years were passed. His education, obtained in an "old-field school," consisted of little more than the "three R's," and even in that limited sphere his attainments were but scanty. He never learned, in the course of his life, to write English correctly. His career as a fighter began early. In the spring and early summer of 1780, after the disastrous surrender of Lincoln's army at Charleston, the whole of South Carolina was overrun by the British. On 6 Aug., Jackson was present at Hanging Rock when Sumter surprised and destroyed a British regiment. Two of his brothers, as well as his mother, died from hardships sustained in the war. In after years he could remember how he had been carried as prisoner to Camden and nearly starved there, and how a brutal officer had cut him with a sword because he refused to clean his boots; these reminiscences kept alive his hatred for the British, and doubtless gave unction to the tremendous blow dealt them at New Orleans. In 1781, left quite alone in the world, he was apprenticed for a while to a saddler. At one time he is said to have done a little teaching in an "old-field school." At the age of eighteen he entered the law-office of Spruce McCay, in Salisbury. While there he was said to have been "the most roaring, rollicking, game-cocking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow" that had ever been seen in that town. Many and plentiful were the wild-oat crops sown at that

time and in that part of the country; and in such sort of agriculture young Jackson was much more proficient than in the study of jurisprudence. He never had a legal tone of mind, or any but the crudest knowledge of law; but in that frontier society a small amount of legal knowledge went a good way, and in 1788 he was appointed public prosecutor for the western district of North Carolina, the district since erected into the state of Tennessee. The emigrant wagon-train in which Jackson journeyed to Nashville carried news of the ratification of the Federal constitution by the requisite two thirds of the states. He seems soon to have found business enough. In the April term of 1790, out of 192 cases on the dockets of the county court at Nashville, Jackson was employed as counsel in 42; in the year 1794, out of 397 cases he acted as counsel in 228; while at the same time he was practising his profession in the courts of other counties. The great number of these cases is an indication of their trivial character. As a general rule they were either actions growing out of disputed land-claims or simple cases of assault and battery. Court day was a great occasion in that wild community, bringing crowds of men into the county town to exchange gossip, discuss politics, drink whiskey, and break heads. Probably each court day produced as many new cases as it settled. Amid such a turbulent population the public prosecutor must needs be a man of nerve and resource. It was a state of chronic riot, in which he must be ever ready to court danger. Jackson proved himself quite equal to the task of introducing law and order in so far as it depended on him. "Just inform Mr. Jackson," said Gov. Blount when sundry malfeasances were reported to him; "he will be sure to do his duty, and the offenders will be punished." Besides the lawlessness of the white pioneer population, there was the enmity of the Indians to be reckoned with. In the immediate neighborhood of Nashville the Indians murdered, on the average, one person every ten days. From 1788 till 1795 Jackson performed the journey of nearly two hundred miles between Nashville and Jonesboro twenty-two times; and on these occasions there were many alarms from Indians, which sometimes grew into a forest campaign. In one of these affairs, having nearly lost his life in an adventurous feat, Jackson made the characteristic remark: "A miss is as good as a mile; you see how near I can graze danger." It was this wild experience that prepared the way for Jackson's eminence as an Indian-fighter. In the autumn of 1794 the Cherokees were so thoroughly punished by Gen. Robertson's famous Nickajack expedition that henceforth they thought it best to leave the Tennessee settlements in peace. With the rapid increase of the white population which soon followed, the community became more prosperous and more orderly. In the general prosperity Jackson had an ample share, partly through the diligent practice of his profession, partly through judicious purchases and sales of land.

With most men marriage is the most important event of their life; in Jackson's career his marriage was peculiarly important. Rachel Donelson was a native of North Carolina, daughter of Col. John Donelson, a Virginia surveyor in good circumstances, who in 1780 migrated to the neighborhood of Nashville in a very remarkable boat-journey of 2,000 miles down the Holston and Tennessee rivers and up the Cumberland. During an expedition to Kentucky some time afterward, the blooming Rachel was wooed and won by Capt. Lewis Robards. She was an active, sprightly, and interesting girl, the best horsewoman and best dancer in that country; her husband seems to have been a young man of tyrannical and unreasonably jealous disposition. In Kentucky they lived with Mrs. Robards, the husband's mother; and, as was common in a new society where houses were too few and far between, there were other boarders in the family—among them the late Judge Overton, of Tennessee, and a Mr. Stone. Presently Robards made complaints against his wife, in which he implicated Stone. According to Overton and the elder Mrs. Robards, these complaints were unreasonable and groundless, but the affair ended in Robards sending his wife home to her mother in Tennessee. This was in 1788. Col. Donelson had been murdered, either by Indians or by white desperadoes, and his widow, albeit in easy circumstances, felt it desirable to keep boarders as a means of protection against the Indians. To her house came Andrew Jackson on his arrival at Nashville, and thither about the same time came Overton, also fresh from his law studies. These two young men were boarded in the house and lodged in a cabin hard by. At about the same time Robards became reconciled with his wife, and, having bought land in the neighborhood, came to dwell for a while at Mrs. Donelson's. Throughout life Jackson was noted alike for spotless purity and for a romantic and chivalrous respect for the female sex. In the presence of women his manner was always distinguished for grave and courtly politeness. This involuntary homage to woman was one of the finest and most winsome features in his character. As unconsciously rendered to Mrs. Robards, it was enough to revive the slumbering demon of jealousy in her husband. According to Overton's testimony, Jackson's conduct was irreproachable, but there were high words between him and Robards, and, not wishing to make further trouble, he changed his place of abode. After some months Capt. Robards left his wife and went to Kentucky, threatening by and by to return and "haunt her" and make her miserable. In the autumn of 1790 rumors of his intended return frightened Mrs. Robards, and determined her to visit some friends at distant Natchez in order to avoid him. In pursuance of this plan, with which the whole neighborhood seems to have concurred, she went down the river in company with the venerable Col. Stark and his family. As the Indians were just then on the war-path, Jackson accompanied the party with an armed escort, returning to Nashville as soon as he had seen his friends safely deposited at Natchez. While these things were going on, the proceedings of Capt. Robards were characterized by a sort of Machiavelian astuteness. In 1791 Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, and, according to the code of the Old Dominion, if a husband wished to obtain a divorce on account of his wife's alleged unfaithfulness, he must procure an act of the legislature empowering him to bring the case before a jury, and authorizing a divorce conditionally upon the jury's finding a verdict of guilty. Early in 1791 Robards obtained the preliminary act of the legislature upon his declaration, then false, that his wife had gone to live with Jackson. Robards deferred further action for more than two years. Meanwhile it was reported and believed in the west that a divorce had been granted, and, acting upon this report, Jackson, whose chivalrous interest in Mrs. Robards's misfortunes had ripened into sincere affection, went, in the summer of 1791, to Natchez and married her there, and brought her to his home at Nashville. In the autumn of 1793 Capt. Robards, on the strength of the facts that undeniably existed

since the act of the Virginia legislature, brought his case into court and obtained the verdict completing the divorce. On hearing of this, to his great surprise, in December, Jackson concluded that the best method of preventing future cavil was to procure a new license and have the marriage ceremony performed again; and this was done in January. Jackson was certainly to blame for not taking more care to ascertain the import of the act of the Virginia legislature. By a carelessness peculiarly striking in a lawyer, he allowed his wife to be placed in a false position. The irregularity of the marriage was indeed atoned by forty years of honorable and happy wedlock, ending only with Mrs. Jackson's death in December, 1831; and no blame was attached to the parties in Nashville, where the circumstances were well known. But the story, half understood and maliciously warped, grew into scandal as it was passed about among Jackson's personal enemies or political opponents; and herein some of the bitterest of his many quarrels had their source. His devotion to Mrs. Jackson was intense, and his pistol was always ready for the rash man who should dare to speak of her slightingly.

In January, 1796, we find Jackson sitting in the convention assembled at Knoxville for making a constitution for Tennessee, and tradition has it that he proposed the name of the "Great Crooked River" as the name for the new state. Among the rules adopted by the convention, one is quaintly significant: "He that digresseth from the subject to fall on the person of any member shall be suppressed by the speaker." The admission of Tennessee to the Union was effected in June, 1796, in spite of earnest opposition from the Federalists, and in the autumn Jackson was chosen as the single representative in congress. When the house had assembled, he heard President Washington deliver in person his last message to congress. He was one of twelve who voted against the adoption of the address to Washington in approval of his administration. Jackson's chief objections to Washington's government were directed against two of its most salutary and admirable acts—the Jay treaty with Great Britain, and Hamilton's financial measures. His feeling toward the Jay treaty was that of a man who could not bear to see anything but blows dealt to Great Britain. His condemnation of Hamilton's policy was mingled with the not unreasonable feeling of distrust which he had already begun to harbor against a national bank. The year 1797 was a season of financial depression, and the general paralysis of business was ascribed —no doubt too exclusively—to the over-issue of notes by the national bank. Jackson's antipathy to such an institution would seem to have begun thus early to show itself. Of his other votes in this congress, one was for an appropriation to defray the expenses of Sevier's expedition against the Cherokees, which was carried; three others were eminently wise and characteristic of the man: 1. For finishing the three frigates then building and destined to such renown—the "Constitution," "Constellation," and "United States." 2. Against the further payment of blackmail to Algiers. 3. Against removing "the restriction which confined the expenditure of public money to the specific objects for which each sum was appropriated." Another vote, silly in itself, was characteristic of the representative from a rough frontier community; it was against the presumed extravagance of appropriating $14,000 to buy furniture for the newly built White House. Jackson's course was warmly approved by his constituents, and in the following summer he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Federal senate. Of his conduct as senator nothing is known beyond the remark, made by Jefferson in 1824 to Daniel Webster, that he had often, when presiding in the senate, seen the passionate Jackson get up to speak and then choke with rage so that he could not utter a word. As Parton very happily suggests, one need not wonder at this if one remembers what was the subject chiefly before the senate during the winter of 1797–'8. The outrageous insolence of the French Directory was enough to arouse the wrath of far tamer and less patriotic spirits than Jackson's. Yet in a letter written at that time he seems eager to see the British throne overturned by Bonaparte. In April, 1798, he resigned his seat in the senate, and was appointed judge in the supreme court of Tennessee. He retained this office for six years, but nothing is known of his decisions, as the practice of recording decisions began only with his successor, Judge Overton. During this period he was much harassed by business troubles arising from the decline in the value of land consequent upon the financial crisis of 1798. At length, in 1804, he resigned his judgeship in order to devote his attention exclusively to his private affairs. He paid up all his debts and engaged extensively both in planting and in trade. He was noted for fair and honorable dealing, his credit was always excellent, and a note with his name on it was considered as good as gold. He had a clear head for business, and was never led astray by the delusions about paper money by which American frontier communities have so often been infested. His plantation was well managed, and his slaves were always kindly and considerately treated.

But while genial and kind toward his inferiors, he was among his fellow-citizens apt to be rough and quarrelsome. In 1795 he fought a duel with Avery, an opposing counsel, over some hasty words that had passed in the court-room. Next year he quarrelled with John Sevier, governor of Tennessee, and came near shooting him "at sight." Sevier had alluded to the circumstances of his marriage. Ten years afterward, for a similar offence, though complicated with other matters in the course of a long and extremely silly quarrel, he fought a duel with Charles Dickinson. The circumstances were revolting, but showed Jackson's wonderful nerve and rare skill in "grazing danger." Dickinson was killed, and Jackson received a wound from the effects of which he never recovered. In later years, when he was a candidate for the presidency, the number of his violent quarrels was variously reckoned by his enemies at from a dozen to a hundred. In 1805 Jackson was visited by Aaron Burr, who was then preparing his mysterious southwestern expedition. Burr seems to have wished, if possible, to make use of Jackson's influence in raising troops, but without indicating his purpose. In this he was unsuccessful, but Jackson appears to have regarded the charge of treason brought against Burr as ill-founded. At Richmond, while Burr's trial was going on, Jackson made a speech attacking Jefferson. He thus made himself obnoxious to Madison, then secretary of state, and afterward, in 1808, he declared his preference for Monroe over Madison as candidate for the presidency. He was known as unfriendly to Madison's administration, but this did not prevent him from offering his services, with those of 2,500 men, as soon as war was declared against Great Britain in 1812. Since 1801 he had been commander-in-chief of the Tennessee militia, but there had been no occasion for him to take the field. Late in 1812, after the disasters in the northwest, it was

feared that the British might make an attempt upon New Orleans, and Jackson was ordered down to Natchez at the head of 2,000 men. He went in high spirits, promising to plant the American eagle upon the ramparts of Mobile, Pensacola, and St. Augustine, if so directed. On 6 Feb., as it had become evident that the British were not meditating a southward expedition, the new secretary of war, Armstrong, sent word to Jackson to disband his troops. This stupid order reached the general at Natchez toward the end of March, and inflamed his wrath. He took upon himself the responsibility of marching his men home in a body, an act in which the government afterward acquiesced and reimbursed Jackson for the expense involved. During this march Jackson became the idol of his troops, and his sturdiness won him the nickname of "Old Hickory," by which he was affectionately known among his friends and followers for the rest of his life.

Shortly after his arrival at Nashville there occurred an affray between Jackson and Thomas H. Benton, growing out of an unusually silly duel in which Jackson had acted as second to the antagonist of Benton's brother. In a tavern at Nashville, Jackson undertook to horsewhip Benton, and in the ensuing scuffle the latter was pitched down-stairs, while Jackson got a bullet in his left shoulder which he carried for more than twenty years. Jackson and Benton had formerly been friends. After this affair they did not meet again until 1823, when both were in the U. S. senate. Their friendship was then renewed.

The war with Great Britain was complicated with an Indian war which could not in any case have been avoided. The westward progress of the white settlers toward the Mississippi river was gradually driving the red man from his hunting-grounds; and the celebrated Tecumseh had formed a scheme, quite similar to that of Pontiac fifty years earlier, of uniting all the tribes between Florida and the Great Lakes in a grand attempt to drive back the white men. This scheme was partially frustrated in the autumn of 1811 while Tecumseh was preaching his crusade among the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles. During his absence his brother, known as the Prophet, attacked Gen. Harrison at Tippecanoe and was overwhelmingly defeated. The war with Great Britain renewed Tecumseh's opportunity, and his services to the enemy were extremely valuable until his death in the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh's principal ally in the south was a half-breed Creek chieftain named Weathersford. On the shore of Lake Tensaw, in the southern part of what is now Alabama, was a stockaded fortress known as Fort Mimms. There many of the settlers had taken refuge. On 30 Aug., 1813, this stronghold was surprised by Weathersford at the head of 1,000 Creek warriors, and more than 400 men, women, and children were massacred. The news of this dreadful affair aroused the people of the southwest to vengeance. Men and money were raised by the state of Tennessee, and, before he had fully recovered from the wound received in the Benton affray, Jackson took the field at the head of 2,500 men. Now for the first time he had a chance to show his wonderful military capacity, his sleepless vigilance, untiring patience, and unrivalled talent as a leader of men. The difficulties encountered were formidable in the extreme. In that frontier wilderness the business of the commissariat was naturally ill managed, and the men, who under the most favorable circumstances had little idea of military subordination, were part of the time mutinous from hunger. More than once Jackson was obliged to use one half of his army to keep the other half from disbanding. In view of these difficulties, the celerity of his movements and the force with which he struck the enemy were truly marvellous. The Indians were defeated at Talluschatches and Talladega. At length, on 27 March, 1814, having been re-enforced by a regiment of U. S. infantry, Jackson struck the decisive blow at Tohopeka, otherwise known as the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa river. In this bloody battle no quarter was given, and the strength of the Creek nation was finally broken. Jackson pursued the remnant to their place of refuge called the Holy Ground, upon which the medicine-men had declared that no white man could set foot and live. Such of the Creek chieftains as had not fled to Florida now surrendered. The American soldiers were ready to kill Weathersford in revenge for Fort Mimms; but Jackson, who was by no means wanting in magnanimity, spared his life and treated him so well that henceforth he and his people remained on good terms with the white men. Among the officers who served under Jackson in this remarkable campaign were two who in later years played an important part in the history of the southwest—Samuel Houston and David Crockett. The Creek war was one of critical importance. It was the last occasion on which the red men could put forth sufficient power to embarrass the U. S. government. More than any other single battle that of

Tohopeka marks the downfall of Indian power. Its immediate effects upon the war with Great Britain were very great. By destroying the only hostile power within the southwestern territory it made it possible to concentrate the military force of the border states upon any point, however remote, that might be threatened by the British. More specifically, it made possible the great victory at New Orleans. Throughout the whole of this campaign, in which Jackson showed such indomitable energy, he was suffering from illness such as would have kept any ordinary man groaning in bed, besides that for most of the time his left arm had to be supported in a sling. The tremendous pluck exhibited by William of Orange at Neerwinden, and so justly celebrated by Macaulay, was no greater than Jackson showed in Alabama. His pluck was equalled by his thoroughness. Many generals after victory are inclined to relax their efforts. Not so Jackson, who followed up every success with furious persistence, and whose admirable maxim was that in war "until all is done, nothing is done."

On 31 May, 1814, Jackson was made major-general in the regular army, and was appointed to command the Department of the South. It was then a matter of dispute whether Mobile belonged to Spain or to the United States. In August, Jackson occupied the town and made his headquarters there. With the consent of Spain the British used Florida as a base of operations and established

themselves at Pensacola. Jackson wrote to Washington for permission to attack them there; but the government was loth to sanction an invasion of Spanish territory until the complicity of Spain with our enemy should be proved beyond cavil. The letter from Sec. Armstrong to this effect did not reach Jackson. The capture of Washington by the British prevented his receiving orders and left him to act upon his own responsibility, a kind of situation from which he was never known to flinch. On 14 Sept. the British advanced against Mobile; but in their attack upon the outwork, Fort Bowyer, they met with a disastrous repulse. They retreated to Pensacola, whither Jackson followed them with 3,000 men. On 7 Nov. he stormed the town. His next move would have been against Fort Barrancas, six miles distant at the mouth of the harbor. By capturing this post he would have entrapped the British fleet and might have forced it to surrender; but the enemy forestalled him by blowing up the fort and beating a precipitate retreat. By thus driving the British from Florida—an act for which he was stupidly blamed by the Federalist press—Jackson now found himself free to devote all his energies to the task of defending New Orleans, and there, after an arduous journey, he arrived on 2 Dec. The British expedition directed against that city was more formidable than any other that we had to encounter during that war. Its purpose was also more deadly. In the north the British warfare had been directed chiefly toward defending Canada and gaining such a foothold upon our frontier as might be useful in making terms at the end of the war. The burning of Washington was intended chiefly for an insult and had but slight military significance; but the expedition against New Orleans was intended to make a permanent conquest of the lower Mississippi valley and to secure for Great Britain the western bank of the river. The fall of Napoleon had set free some of Wellington's finest troops for service in America, and in December a force of 12,000 men, under command of Wellington's brother-in-law, the gallant Sir Edward Pakenham, was landed below New Orleans. To oppose these veterans of the Spanish peninsula, Jackson had 6,000 of that sturdy race whose fathers had vanquished Ferguson at King's Mountain, and whose children so nearly vanquished Grant at Shiloh. After considerable preliminary manœuvring and skirmishing, Jackson intrenched himself in a strong position near the Bienvenu and Chalmette plantations and awaited the approach of the enemy. His headquarters, the McCarte mansion, are shown in the illustration on page 376. On 8 Jan., Pakenham was unwise enough to try to overwhelm him by a direct assault. In less than half an hour the British were in full retreat, leaving 2,600 of their number killed and wounded. Among the slain was Pakenham. The American loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has a battle been fought between armies of civilized men with so great a disparity of loss. It was also the most complete and overwhelming defeat that any English army has ever experienced. News travelled so slowly then that this great victory, like the three last naval victories of the war, occurred after peace had been made by the commissioners at Ghent. Nevertheless, no American can regret that the battle was fought. The insolence and rapacity of Great Britain had richly deserved such castigation. Moreover, if she once gained a foothold in the Mississippi valley, it might have taken an armed force to dislodge her in spite of the treaty, for in the matter of the western frontier posts after 1783 she had by no means acted in good faith. Jackson's victory decided that henceforth the Mississippi valley belonged indisputably to the people of the United States. It was the recollection of that victory, along with the exploits of Hull and Decatur, Perry and McDonough, which caused the Holy Alliance to look upon the Monroe doctrine as something more than an idle threat. All over the United States the immediate effect of the news was electric, and it was enhanced by the news of peace which arrived a few days later. By this "almost incredible victory," as the "National Intelligencer" called it, the credit of the American arms upon land was fully restored. Not only did the administration glory in it, as was natural, but the opposition lauded it for a different reason, as an example of what American military heroism could do in spite of inadequate support from government. Thus praised by all parties, Jackson, who before the Creek war had been little known outside of Tennessee, became at once the foremost man in the United States. People in the north, while throwing up their hats for him, were sometimes heard to ask: "Who is this Gen. Jackson? To what state does he belong?" Henceforth until the civil war he occupied the most prominent place in the popular mind.

After his victory Jackson remained three months in New Orleans, in some conflict with the civil authorities of the town, which he found it necessary to hold under martial law. In April he returned to Nashville, still retaining his military command of the southwest. He soon became involved in a quarrel with Mr. Crawford, the secretary of war, who had undertaken to modify some provisions in his treaty with the Creeks. Jackson was also justly incensed by the occasional issue of orders from the war department directly to his subordinate officers; such orders sometimes stupidly thwarted his plans. The usual course for a commanding general thus annoyed would be to make a private representation to the government; but here, as ordinarily, while quite right in his position, Jackson was violent and overbearing in his methods. He published, 22 April, 1817, an order forbidding his subordinate officers to pay heed to any order from the war department unless issued through him. Mr. Calhoun, who in October succeeded Crawford as secretary of war, gracefully yielded the point; but the public had meanwhile been somewhat scandalized by the collision of authorities. In private conversation Gen. Scott had alluded to Jackson's conduct as savoring of mutiny. This led to an angry correspondence between the two generals, ending in a challenge from Jackson, which Scott declined on the ground that duelling is a wicked and unchristian custom.

Affairs in Florida now demanded attention. That country had become a nest of outlaws, and chaos reigned supreme there. Many of the defeated Creeks had found a refuge in Florida, and runaway negroes from the plantations of Georgia and South Carolina were continually escaping thither. During the late war British officers and adventurers, acting on their own responsibility upon this neutral soil, committed many acts which their government would never have sanctioned. They stirred up Indians and negroes to commit atrocities on the United States frontier. The Spanish government was at that time engaged in warfare with its revolted colonies in South America, and the coasts of Florida became a haunt for contraband traders, privateers, and filibusters. One adventurer would announce his intention to make

Florida a free republic; another would go about committing robbery on his own account; a third would set up an agency for kidnapping negroes on speculation. The disorder was hideous. On the Appalachicola river the British had built a fort, and amply stocked it with arms and ammunition, to serve as a base of operations against the United States. On the departure of the British, the fort was seized and held by negroes. This alarmed the slave-owners of Georgia, and in July, 1816, United States troops, with permission from the Spanish authorities, marched in and bombarded the negro fort. A hot shot found its way into the magazine, three hundred negroes were blown into fragments, and the fort was demolished. In this case the Spaniards were ready to leave to United States troops a disagreeable work, for which their own force was incompetent. Every day made it plainer that Spain was quite unable to preserve order in Florida, and for this reason the United States entered upon negotiations for the purchase of that country. Meanwhile the turmoil increased. White men were murdered by Indians, and United States troops, under Col. Twiggs, captured and burned a considerable Seminole village, known as Fowltown. The Indians retorted by the wholesale massacre of fifty people who were ascending the Appalachicola river in boats; some of the victims were tortured with firebrands. Jackson was now ordered to the frontier. He wrote at once to President Monroe: "Let it be signified to me through any channel (say Mr. John Rhea) that the possession of the Floridas would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished." Mr. Rhea was a representative from Tennessee, a confidential friend of both Jackson and Monroe. The president was ill when Jackson's letter reached him, and does not seem to have given it due consideration. On referring to it a year later he could not remember that he had ever seen it before. Rhea, however, seems to have written a letter to Jackson, telling him that the president approved of his suggestion. As to this point the united testimony of Jackson, Rhea, and Judge Overton seems conclusive. Afterward Mr. Monroe, through Rhea, seems to have requested Jackson to burn this letter, and an entry on the general's letter-book shows that it was accordingly burned, 12 April, 1819. There can be no doubt that, whatever the president's intention may have been, or how far it may have been correctly interpreted by Rhea, the general honestly considered himself authorized to take possession of Florida on the ground that the Spanish government had shown itself incompetent to prevent the denizens of that country from engaging in hostilities against the United States. Jackson acted upon this belief with his accustomed promptness. He raised troops in Tennessee and neighboring states, invaded Florida in March, 1818, captured St. Marks, and pushed on to the Seminole headquarters on the Suwanee river. In less than three months from this time he had overthrown the Indians and brought order out of chaos. His measures were praised by his friends as vigorous, while his enemies stigmatized them as high-handed. In one instance his conduct was open to serious question. At St. Marks his troops captured an aged Scotch trader and friend of the Indians, named Alexander Arbuthnot; near Suwanee, some time afterward, they seized Robert Ambrister, a young English lieutenant of marines, nephew of the governor of New Providence. Jackson believed that these men had incited the Indians to make war upon the United States, and were now engaged in aiding and abetting them in their hostilities. They were tried by a court-martial at St. Marks. On very insufficient evidence Arbuthnot was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Appearances were somewhat more strongly against Ambrister. He did not make it clear what his business was in Florida, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court, which at first condemned him to be shot, but on further consideration commuted the sentence to fifty lashes and a year's imprisonment. Jackson arbitrarily revived the first sentence, and Ambrister was accordingly shot. A few minutes afterward Arbuthnot was hanged from the yard-arm of his own ship, declaring with his last breath that his country would avenge him. In this lamentable affair Jackson doubtless acted from a sense of duty; as he himself said, "My God would not have smiled on me, had I punished only the poor ignorant savages, and spared the white men who set them on." Here, as elsewhere, however, when under the influence of strong feeling, he showed himself utterly incapable of estimating evidence. The case against both the victims was so weak that a fair-minded and prudent commander would surely have pardoned them; while the interference with the final sentence of the court, in Ambrister's case, was an act that can hardly be justified. Throughout life Jackson was perpetually acting with violent energy upon the strength of opinions hastily formed and based upon inadequate data. Fortunately, his instincts were apt to be sound, and in many most important instances his violent action was highly beneficial to his country; but a man of such temperament is liable to make serious mistakes.

On his way home, hearing that some Indians had sought refuge in Pensacola, Jackson captured the town, turned out the Spanish governor, and left a garrison of his own there. He had now virtually conquered Florida, but he had moved too fast for the government at Washington. He had gone further, perhaps, than was permissible in trespassing upon neutral territory; and his summary execution of two British subjects aroused furious excitement in England. For a moment we seemed on the verge of war with Great Britain and Spain at once. Whatever authority President Monroe may have intended, through the Rhea letter, to confer upon Jackson, he certainly felt that the general had gone too far. With one exception, all his cabinet agreed with him that it would be best to disavow Jackson's acts and make reparation for them. But John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, felt equal to the task of dealing with the two foreign powers, and upon his advice the administration decided to assume the responsibility for what Jackson had done. Pensacola and St. Marks were restored to Spain, and an order of Jackson's for the seizing of St. Augustine was countermanded by the president. But Adams represented to Spain that the American general, in his invasion of Florida, was virtually assisting the Spanish government in maintaining order there; and to Great Britain he justified the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister on the ground that their conduct had been such that they had forfeited their allegiance and become virtual outlaws. Spain and Great Britain accepted the explanations; had either nation felt in the mood for war with the United States, it might have been otherwise. As soon as the administration had adopted Jackson's measures, they were for that reason attacked in congress by Clay, and this was the beginning of the bitter and life-long feud between Jackson and Clay. In 1819 the purchase of Florida from Spain was effected, and in 1821 Jackson was appointed governor of that

territory. In 1823 he was elected to the U. S. senate. Some of his friends, under the lead of William B. Lewis, had already conceived the idea of making him president. At first Gen. Jackson cast ridicule upon the idea. "Do they suppose," said he, "that I am such a d—d fool as to think myself fit for president of the United States? No, sir, I know what I am fit for. I can command a body of men in a rough way, but I am not fit to be president." Such is the anecdote told by H. M. Brackenridge, who was Jackson's secretary in Florida. In 1821 the general felt old and weak, and had made up his mind to spend his remaining days in peace on his farm. Of personal ambition, as ordinarily understood, Jackson had much less than many other men. But he was, like most men, susceptible to flattery, and the discovery of his immense popularity no doubt went far to persuade him that he might do credit to himself as president. On 20 July, 1822, he was nominated for that office by the legislature of Tennessee. On 22 Feb., 1824, he was nominated by a Federalist convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and on 4 March following by a Republican convention at the same place. The regular nominee of the congressional caucus was W. H. Crawford, of Georgia. The other candidates were J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay. There was a general agreement upon Calhoun for the vice-presidency. All the candidates belonged to the Republican party, which had kept the presidency since Jefferson's election in 1800. The Federalists were hopelessly discredited by their course in the war of 1812–'15. Of the four candidates, Adams and Clay were loose constructionists, while Crawford and Jackson were strict constructionists, and in this difference was foreshadowed a new division of parties. At the election in November, 1824, there were 99 electoral votes for Jackson, 84 for Adams, 41 for Crawford, and 37 for Clay. As none of the candidates had a majority, it was left for the house of representatives to choose a president from the three highest names on the list, in accordance with the twelfth amendment to the constitution. As Clay was thus rendered ineligible, there was naturally some scheming among the friends of the other candidates to secure his powerful co-operation. Clay and his friends quite naturally supported the other loose-constructionist candidate, Adams, with the result that 13 states voted for Adams, 7 for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. Adams thus became president, and Jackson's friends, in their disappointment, hungered for a "grievance" upon which they might vent their displeasure, and which might serve as a "rallying cry" for the next campaign. Benton, who was now one of Jackson's foremost supporters, went so far as to maintain that, because Jackson had a greater number of electoral votes than any other candidate, the house was virtually "defying the will of the people" in choosing any name but his. To this it was easily answered that in any case our electoral college, which was one of the most deliberately framed devices of the constitution, gives but a very indirect and partial expression of the "will of the people"; and furthermore, if Benton's argument was sound, why should the constitution have provided for an election by congress, instead of allowing a simple plurality in the college to decide the election? The extravagance of Benton's objection, coming from so able a source, is an index to the bitter disappointment of Jackson's followers. The needed "grievance" was furnished when Adams selected Clay as his secretary of state. Many of Jackson's friends interpreted this appointment as the result of a bargain whereby Clay had made Adams president in consideration of obtaining the first place in the cabinet, carrying with it, according to the notion then prevalent, a fair prospect of the succession to the presidency. It was natural enough for the friends of a disappointed candidate to make such a charge. It was to Benton's credit that he always scouted the idea of a corrupt bargain between Adams and Clay. Many people, however, believed it. In congress, John Randolph's famous allusion to the "coalition between Blifil and Black George —the Puritan and the blackleg"—led to a duel between Randolph and Clay, which served to impress the matter upon the popular mind without enlightening it; the pistol is of small value as an agent of enlightenment. The charge was utterly without support and in every way improbable. The excellence of the appointment of Clay was beyond cavil, and the sternly upright Adams was less influenced by what people might think of his actions than any other president since Washington. But the appointment was no doubt ill-considered. It made it necessary for Clay, in many a public speech, to defend himself against the cruel imputation. To mention the charge to Jackson, whose course in Florida had been censured by Clay, was enough to make him believe it; and he did so to his dying day.

It is not likely that the use made of this "grievance" had much to do with Jackson's victory in 1828. The causes at work lay far deeper. The population west of the Alleghanies was now beginning to count for much in politics. Jackson was our first western president, and his election marks the rise of that section of our country. The democratic tendency was moreover a growing one. Heretofore our presidents had been men of aristocratic type, with advantages of wealth, or education, or social training. A stronger contrast to them than Jackson afforded cannot well be imagined. A man with less training in statesmanship would have been hard to find. In his defects he represented average humanity, while his excellences were such as the most illiterate citizen could appreciate. In such a man the ploughboy and the blacksmith could feel that in some essential respects they had for president one of their own sort. Above all, he was the great military hero of the day, and as such he came to the presidency as naturally as Taylor and Grant in later days, as naturally as his contemporary Wellington became prime minister of England. A man far more politic and complaisant than Adams could not have won the election of 1828 against such odds. He obtained 83 electoral votes against 178 for Jackson. Calhoun was re-elected vice-president. Jackson came to the presidency with a feeling that he had at length succeeded in making good his claim to a violated right, and he showed this feeling in his refusal to call on his illustrious predecessor, who he declared had got the presidency by bargain and sale.

In Jackson's cabinet, as first constituted, Martin Van Buren, of New York, was secretary of state; Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, secretary of war; John Branch, of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; John M. Berrien, of Georgia, attorney-general; William T. Barry, of Kentucky, postmaster-general. As compared with earlier cabinets—not merely with such men as Hamilton, Madison, or Gallatin, but with Pickering, Wolcott, Monroe, or even Crawford—these were obscure names. The innovation in the personal character of the cabinet was even more marked than the innovation in the presidency. The autocratic Jack-

son employed his secretaries as clerks. His confidential advisers were a few intimate friends who held no important offices. These men—W. B. Lewis, Amos Kendall, Duff Green, and Isaac Hill—came to be known as the "kitchen cabinet." Lewis had had much to do with bringing Jackson forward as a candidate for the presidency in 1821. Green and Hill were editors of partisan newspapers. Kendall was a man of considerable ability and many good qualities, but a "machine politician" of the worst sort. He was on many occasions the ruling spirit of the administration, and the cause of some of its most serious mistakes. Jackson's career as president cannot be fully understood without taking into account the agency of Kendall; yet it is not always easy to assign the character and extent of the influence which he exerted.

A yet more notable innovation was Jackson's treatment of the civil service. The earlier presidents had proceeded upon the theory that public office is a public trust, and not a reward for partisan services. They conducted the business of government upon business principles, and as long as a postmaster showed himself efficient in distributing the mail they did not turn him out of office because of his vote. Between 30 April, 1789, and 4 March, 1829, the total number of removals from office was seventy-four, and out of this number five were defaulters. Between 4 March, 1829, and 22 March, 1830, the number of changes made in the civil service was about 2,000. This was the inauguration upon a national scale of the so-called "spoils system." The phrase originated with William L. Marcy, of New York, who in a speech in the senate in 1831 declared that "to the victors belong the spoils." The system had been perfected in the state politics of New York and Pennsylvania, and it was probably inevitable that it should sooner or later be introduced into the sphere of national politics. The way was prepared in 1820 by Crawford, when he succeeded in getting the law passed that limits the tenure of office to four years. This dangerous measure excited very little discussion at the time. People could not understand the evil until taught by hard experience. Jackson did not understand that he was laying the foundations of a gigantic system of corruption, which within a few years would develop into the most serious of the dangers threatening the continuance of American freedom. He was very ready to believe ill of political opponents, and to make generalizations from extremely inadequate data. Democratic newspapers, while the campaign frenzy was on them, were full of windy declamation about the wholesale corruption introduced into all parts of the government by Adams and Clay. Nothing was too bad for Jackson to believe of these two men, and when the fourth auditor of the treasury was found to be delinquent in his accounts it was easy to suppose that many others were, in one way or another, just as bad. In his wholesale removals Jackson doubtless supposed he was doing the country a service by "turning the rascals out." The immediate consequence of this demoralizing policy was a struggle for control of the patronage between Calhoun and Van Buren, who were rival aspirants for the succession to the presidency. A curious affair now came in to influence Jackson's personal relations to these men. Early in 1829 Eaton, secretary of war, married a Mrs. Timberlake, with whose reputation gossip had been busy. It was said that he had shown her too much attention during the lifetime of her first husband. Jackson was always slow to believe charges against a woman. His own wife, who had been outrageously maligned by the Whig newspapers during the campaign, had lately died, and there was just enough outward similarity between Eaton's marriage and his own to make him take Mrs. Eaton's part with more than his customary vehemence. Mrs. Calhoun and the wives of the secretaries would not recognize Mrs. Eaton. Mrs. Donelson, wife of the president's nephew, and mistress of ceremonies at the White House, took a similar stand. Jackson scolded his secretaries and sent Mrs. Donelson home to Tennessee; but all in vain. He found that vanquishing Wellington's veterans was a light task compared with that of contending against the ladies in an affair of this sort. Foremost among those who frowned Mrs. Eaton out of society was Mrs. Calhoun. On the other hand, Van Buren, a widower, found himself able to be somewhat more complaisant, and accordingly rose in Jackson's esteem. The fires were fanned by Lewis and Kendall, who saw in Van Buren a more eligible ally than Calhoun. Presently intelligence was obtained from Crawford, who hated Calhoun, to the effect that the latter, as member of Monroe's cabinet, had disapproved of Jackson's conduct in Florida. This was quite true, but Calhoun had discreetly yielded his judgment to that of the cabinet led by Adams, and thus had officially sanctioned Jackson's conduct. These facts, as handled by Eaton and Lewis, led Jackson to suspect Calhoun of treacherous double-dealing, and the result was a quarrel which broke up the cabinet. In order to get Calhoun's friends—Ingham, Branch, and Berrien—out of the cabinet, the other secretaries began by resigning. This device did not succeed, and the ousting of the three secretaries entailed further quarrelling, in the course of which the Eaton affair and the Florida business were beaten threadbare in the newspapers, and evoked sundry challenges to deadly combat. In the spring and summer of 1831 the new cabinet was formed, consisting of Edward Livingston, secretary of state; Louis McLane, treasury; Lewis Cass, war; Levi Woodbury, navy; Roger B. Taney, attorney-general; in post-office no change. On Van Buren's resignation, Jackson at once appointed him minister to England, but there was a warm dispute in the senate over his confirmation, and it was defeated at length by the casting-vote of Calhoun. This check only strengthened Jackson's determination to have Van Buren for his successor in the presidency. The progress of this quarrel entailed a break in the "kitchen cabinet," in which Duff Green, editor of the "Telegraph" and friend of Calhoun, was thrown out. His place was taken by Francis Preston Blair, of Kentucky, a man of eminent ability and earnest patriotism. To him and his sons, as energetic opponents of nullification and secession, our country owes a debt of gratitude which can hardly be overstated. Blair's indignant attitude toward nullification brought him at once into earnest sympathy with Jackson. In December, 1830, Blair began publishing the "Globe," the organ henceforth of Jackson's party. For a period of ten years, until the defeat of the Democrats in 1840, Blair and Kendall were the ruling spirits in the administration. Their policy was to re-elect Jackson to the presidency in 1832, and make Van Buren his successor in 1836.

During Jackson's administration there came about a new division of parties. The strict constructionists, opposing internal improvements, protective tariff, and national banks, retained the name of Democrats, which had long been applied to members of the old Republican party. The term Republican fell into disuse. The loose constructionists, under the lead of Clay, took the name of

Whigs, as it suited their purposes to describe Jackson as a kind of tyrant; and they tried to discredit their antagonists by calling them Tories, but the device found little favor. On strict constructionist grounds Jackson in 1829 vetoed the bill for a government subscription to the stock of the Maysville turnpike in Kentucky, and two other similar bills he disposed of by a new method, which the Whigs indignantly dubbed a "pocket veto." The struggle over the tariff was especially important as bringing out a clear expression of the doctrine of nullification on the part of South Carolina. Practically, however, nullification was first attempted by Georgia in the case of the disputes with the Cherokee Indians. Under treaties with the Federal government these Indians occupied lands that were coveted by the white people. Adams had made himself very unpopular in Georgia by resolutely defending the treaty rights of these Indians. Immediately upon Jackson's election, the state government assumed jurisdiction over their lands, and proceeded to legislate for them, passing laws that discriminated against them. Disputes at once arose, in the course of which Georgia twice refused to obey the supreme court of the United States. At the request of the governor of Georgia, Jackson withdrew the Federal troops from the Cherokee country, and refused to enforce the rights that had been guaranteed to the Indians by the United States. His feelings toward Indians were those of a frontier fighter, and he asked, with telling force, whether an eastern state, such as New York, would endure the nuisance of an independent Indian state within her own boundaries. In his sympathy with the people of Georgia on the particular question at issue, he seemed to be conniving at the dangerous principle of nullification. These events were carefully noted by the politicians of South Carolina. The protectionist policy, which since the peace of 1815 had been growing in favor at the north, had culminated in 1828 in the so-called "tariff of abominations." This tariff, the result of a wild helter-skelter scramble of rival interests, deserved its name on many accounts. It discriminated, with especial unfairness, against the southern people, who were very naturally and properly enraged by it. A new tariff, passed in 1832, modified some of the most objectionable features of the old one, but still failed of justice to the southerners. Jackson was opposed to the principle of protective tariffs, and from his course with Georgia it might be argued that he would not interfere with extreme measures on the part of the south. During the whole of Jackson's first term there was more or less vague talk about nullification. The subject had a way of obtruding itself upon all sorts of discussions, as in the famous debates on Foot's resolutions, which lasted over five months in 1830, and called forth Webster's immortal speech in reply to Hayne. A few weeks after this speech, at a public dinner in commemoration of Jefferson's birthday, after sundry regular toasts had seemed to indicate a drift of sentiment in approval of nullification, Jackson suddenly arose with a volunteer toast, "Our Federal Union: it must be preserved." Calhoun was prompt to reply with a toast and a speech in behalf of "Liberty, dearer than the Union," but the nullifiers were greatly disappointed and chagrined. In spite of this warning, South Carolina held a convention, 19 Nov., 1832, and declared the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 to be null and void in South Carolina; all state officers and jurors were required to take an oath of obedience to this edict; appeals to the Federal supreme court were prohibited under penalties; and the Federal government was warned that an attempt on its part to enforce the revenue laws would immediately provoke South Carolina to secede from the Union. The ordinance of nullification was to take effect on 1 Feb., 1833, and preparations for war were begun at once. On 16 Dec. the president issued a proclamation, in which he declared that he should enforce the laws in spite of any and all resistance that might be made, and he showed that he was in earnest by forthwith sending Lieut. Farragut with a naval force to Charleston harbor, and ordering Gen. Scott to have troops ready to enter South Carolina if necessary. In the proclamation, which was written by Livingston, the president thus defined his position: "I consider the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one state, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." Gov. Hayne, of South Carolina, issued a counter-proclamation, and a few days afterward Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency, and was chosen to succeed Hayne in the senate. Jackson's determined attitude was approved by public opinion throughout the country. By the southern people generally the action of South Carolina was regarded as precipitate and unconstitutional. Even in that state a Union convention met at Columbia, and announced its intention of supporting the president. In January, Calhoun declared in the senate that his state was not hostile to the Union, and had not meditated an armed resistance; a "peaceable secession," to be accomplished by threats, was probably the ultimatum really contemplated. In spite of Jackson's warning, the nullifiers were surprised by his unflinching attitude, and quite naturally regarded it as inconsistent with his treatment of Georgia. When the 1st of February came, the nullifiers deferred action. In the course of that month a bill for enforcing the tariff passed both houses of congress, and at the same time Clay's compromise tariff was adopted, providing for the gradual reduction of the duties until 1842, after which all duties were to be kept at 20 per cent. This compromise enabled the nullifiers to claim a victory, and retreat from their position with colors flying.

During the nullification controversy Jackson kept up the attacks upon the U. S. bank which he had begun in his first annual message to congress in 1829. The charter of the bank would expire in 1836, and Jackson was opposed to its renewal. The grounds of his opposition were partly sound, partly fanciful. There was a wholesome opposition to paper currency, combined with great ignorance of the natural principles of money and trade, as illustrated in a willingness to tolerate the notes of local banks, according to the chaotic system prevalent between Jackson's time and Lincoln's. There was something of the demagogue's appeal to the prejudice that ignorant people are apt to cherish against capitalists and corporations, though

Jackson cannot be accused of demagogy in this regard, because he shared the prejudice. Then there was good reason for believing that the bank was in some respects mismanaged, and for fearing that a great financial institution, so intimately related to the government, might be made an engine of political corruption. Furthermore, the correspondence between Sec. Ingham and Nicholas Biddle, president of the bank, in the summer of 1829, shows that some of Jackson's friends wished to use the bank for political purposes, and were enraged at Biddle's determination in pursuing an independent course. The occasion was duly improved by the "kitchen cabinet" to fill Jackson's ears with stories tending to show that the influence of the bank was secretly exerted in favor of the opposite party. Jackson's suggestions with reference to the bank in his first message met with little favor, especially as he coupled them with suggestions for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states. He returned to the attack in his two following messages, until in 1832 the bank felt obliged in self-defence to apply, somewhat prematurely, for a renewal of its charter on the expiration of its term. Charges brought against the bank by Democratic representatives were investigated by a committee, which returned a majority report in favor of the bank. A minority report sustained the charges. After prolonged discussion, the bill to renew the charter passed both houses, and on 10 July, 1832, was vetoed by the president. An attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed of the requisite two-third majority.

Circumstances had already given a flavor of personal contest to Jackson's assaults upon the bank. There was no man whom he hated so fiercely as Clay, who was at the same time his chief political rival. Clay made the mistake of forcing the bank question into the foreground, in the belief that it was an issue upon which he was likely to win in the coming presidential campaign. Clay's movement was an invitation to the people to defeat Jackson in order to save the bank; and this naturally aroused all the combativeness in Jackson's nature. His determined stand impressed upon the popular imagination the picture of a dauntless "tribune of the people" fighting against the "monster monopoly." Clay unwisely attacked the veto power of the president, and thus gave Benton an opportunity to defend it by analogies drawn from the veto power of the ancient Roman tribune, which in point of fact it does not at all resemble. The discussion helped Jackson more than Clay. It was also a mistake on the part of the Whig leader to risk the permanence of such an institution as the U. S. bank upon the fortunes of a presidential canvass. It dragged the bank into politics in spite of itself, and, by thus affording justification for the fears to which Jackson had appealed, played directly into his hands. In this canvass all the candidates were for the first time nominated in national conventions. There were three conventions—all held at Baltimore. In September, 1831, the Anti-Masons nominated William Wirt, of Virginia, in the hope of getting the national Republicans or Whigs to unite with them; but the latter, in December, nominated Clay. In the following March the Democrats nominated Jackson, with Van Buren for vice-president. During the year 1832 the action of congress and president with regard to the bank charter was virtually a part of the campaign. In the election South Carolina voted for candidates of her own—John Floyd, of Virginia, and Henry Lee, of Massachusetts. There were 219 electoral votes for Jackson, 49 for Clay, 11 for Floyd, and 7 for Wirt. Jackson interpreted this overwhelming victory as a popular condemnation of the bank and approval of all his actions as president. The enthusiastic applause from all quarters which now greeted his rebuke of the nullifiers served still further to strengthen his belief in himself as a "saviour of society" and champion of "the people." Men were getting into a state of mind in which questions of public policy were no longer argued upon their merits, but all discussion was drowned in cheers for Jackson. Such a state of things was not calculated to check his natural vehemence and disposition to override all obstacles in carrying his point. He now felt it to be his sacred duty to demolish the bank. In his next message to congress he created some alarm by expressing doubts as to the bank's solvency and recommending an investigation to see if the deposits of public money were safe. In some parts of the country there were indications of a run upon the branches of the bank. The committee of ways and means investigated the matter, and reported the bank as safe and sound, but a minority report threw doubt upon these conclusions, so that the public uneasiness was not allayed. The conclusions of the members of the committee, indeed, bore little reference to the evidence before them, and were determined purely by political partisanship. Jackson made up his mind that the deposits must be removed from the bank. The act of 1816, which created that institution, provided that the public funds might be removed from it by order of the secretary of the treasury, who must, however, inform congress of his reasons for the removal. As congress resolved, by heavy majorities, that the deposits were safe in the bank, the spring of 1833 was hardly a time when a secretary of the treasury would feel himself warranted, in accordance with the provisions of the act, to order their removal. Sec. McLane was accordingly unwilling to issue such an order. In what followed, Jackson had the zealous co-operation of Kendall and Blair. In May, McLane was transferred to the state department, and was succeeded in the treasury by William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania. The new secretary, however, was convinced that the removal was neither necessary nor wise, and, in spite of the president's utmost efforts, refused either to issue the order or to resign his office. In September, accordingly, Duane was removed and Roger B. Taney was appointed in his place. Taney at once ordered that after the 1st of October the public revenues should no longer be deposited with the national bank, but with sundry state banks, which soon came to be known as the "pet banks." Jackson alleged, as one chief reason for this proceeding, that if the bank were to continue to receive public revenues on deposit, it would unscrupulously use them in buying up all the members of congress and thus securing an indefinite renewal of its charter. This, he thought, would be a death-blow to free government in America. His action caused intense excitement and some commercial distress, and prepared the way for further disturbance. In the next session of the senate Clay introduced a resolution of censure, which was carried after a debate which lasted all winter. It contained a declaration that the president had assumed "authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." Jackson protested against the resolution, but the senate refused to receive his protest. Many of his appointments were rejected by the senate, especially those of the directors of the bank, and of Taney as secretary of

the treasury. An attempt was made to curtail the president's appointing power. On the other hand, many of the president's friends declaimed against the senate as an aristocratic institution, which ought to be abolished. Benton was Jackson's most powerful and steadfast ally in the senate. Benton was determined that the resolution of censure should be expunged from the records of the senate, and his motion continued to be the subject of acrimonious debate for two years. The contest was carried into the state elections, and some senators resigned in consequence of instructions received from their state legislatures. At length, on 16 Jan., 1837, a few weeks before Jackson's retirement from office, Benton's persistency triumphed, and the resolution of censure was expunged. Meanwhile the consequences of the violent method with which the finances had been handled were rapidly developing. Many state banks, including not a few of the "wildcat" species, had been formed, to supply the paper currency that was supposed to be needed. The abundance of paper, together with the rapid westward movement of population, caused reckless speculation and an inflation of values. Extensive purchases of public lands were paid for in paper until the treasury scented danger, and by the president's order, in July, 1836, the "specie circular" was issued, directing that only gold or silver should be received for public lands. This caused a demand for coin, which none but the "pet banks" could hope to succeed in meeting. But these banks were at the same time crippled by orders to surrender, on the following New-Year's day, one fourth of the surplus revenues deposited with them, as it was to be distributed as a loan among the states. The "pet banks" had regarded the deposits as capital to be used in loans, and they were now suddenly obliged to call in these loans. These events led to the great panic of 1837, which not only scattered thousands of private fortunes to the winds, but wrecked Van Buren's administration and prepared the way for the Whig victory of 1840.

Andrew Jackson

In foreign affairs Jackson's administration won great credit through its enforcement of the French spoliation claims. European nations which had claims for damages against France on account of spoliations committed by French cruisers during the Napoleonic wars had found no difficulty after the peace of 1815 in obtaining payment; but the claims of the United States had been superciliously neglected. In 1831, after much fruitless negotiation, a treaty was made by which France agreed to pay the United States $5,000,000 in six annual instalments. The first payment was due on 2 Feb., 1833. A draft for the amount was presented to the French minister of finance, and payment was refused on the ground that no appropriation for that purpose had been made by the chambers. Louis Philippe brought the matter before the chambers, but no appropriation was made. Jackson was not the man to be trifled with in this way. In his message of December, 1834, he gravely recommended to congress that a law be passed authorizing the capture of French vessels enough to make up the amount due. The French government was enraged, and threatened war unless the president should apologize: not a hopeful sort of demand to make of Andrew Jackson. Here Great Britain interposed with good advice to France, which led to the payment of the claim without further delay. The effect of Jackson's attitude was not lost upon European governments, while at home the hurrahs for "Old Hickory" were louder than ever. The days when foreign powers could safely insult us were evidently gone by.

The period of Jackson's presidency was one of the most remarkable in the history of the world, and nowhere more remarkable than in the United States. It was signalized by the introduction and rapid development of railroads, of ocean navigation through Ericsson's invention of the screw-propeller, of agricultural machines, anthracite coal, and friction matches, of the modern type of daily newspaper, of the beginnings of such cities as Chicago, of the steady immigration from Europe, of the rise of the Abolitionists and other reformers, and of the blooming of American literature when to the names of Bryant, Cooper, and Irving were added those of Longfellow, Whittier, Prescott, Holmes, and Hawthorne. The rapid expansion of the country and the extensive changes in ideas and modes of living brought to the surface much crudeness of thought and action. As the typical popular hero of such a period, Andrew Jackson must always remain one of the most picturesque and interesting figures in American history. His ignorance of the principles of statesmanship, the crudeness of his methods, and the evils that have followed from some of his measures, are obvious enough and have often been remarked upon. But in having a president of this type and at such a time we were fortunate in securing a man so sound in most of his impulses, of such absolute probity, truthfulness, and courage, and such unflinching loyalty to the Union. Jackson's death, in the year in which Texas was annexed to the United States, marks in a certain sense the close of the political era in which he had played so great a part. From the year 1845 the Calhoun element in the Democratic party became more and more dominant until 1860, while the elements more congenial with Jackson and variously represented by Benton, Blair, and Van Buren, went to form an important part of the force of Republicans and War Democrats that finally silenced the nullifiers and illustrated the maxim that the Union must be preserved.

Jackson died at his home, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, a view of which is given on page 381. The principal biographies of him are by James Parton (3 vols., New York, 1861) and William G. Sumner (Boston, 1882). Other biographies are by John H. Eaton (Philadelphia, 1817); William Cobbett (New York, 1834); Amos Kendall (1843); P. A. Goodwin (Hartford, 1832). For accounts of his administration see, in general, Benton's "Thirty Years' View," the memoirs of John Q. Adams, the histories of the United States by Schouler and Von Holst, and the biographies of Clay, Webster, Adams, Calhoun, Benton, and Edward Livingston. See, also, Mayo's "Political Sketches of Eight Years in Washington" (Baltimore, 1839). The famous "Letters of Major Jack Downing" (New York, 1834), a burlesque on Jackson's administration, were wonderfully popular in their day. The accompanying picture, taken from a miniature made much earlier in life than the steel portrait that appears with this article, was

painted by Vallé, a French artist, and presented by Jackson to his friend Livingston, with the following note, written at his headquarters, New Orleans, 1 May, 1815: "Mr. E. Livingston is requested to accept this picture as a mark of the sense I entertain of his public services, and as a token of my private friendship and esteem." The full-length portrait from a painting by Earl, prefixed to Parton's third volume, is said to be the best representation of Jackson as he appeared upon the street.—His wife, **Rachel**, b. in 1767; d. at the Hermitage, Tenn., 22 Dec., 1828, was the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a wealthy Virginia surveyor, who owned extensive iron-works in Pittsylvania county, Va., but sold them in 1779 and settled in French Salt Springs, where the city of Nashville now stands. He kept an account of his journey thither, entitled "Journal of a Voyage, intended by God's Permission, in the Good Boat 'Adventure,' from Fort Patrick Henry, on Holston River, to the French Salt Springs, on Cumberland River, kept by John Donelson." Subsequently he removed to Kentucky, where he had several land-claims, and, after his daughter's marriage to Capt. Lewis Robards, he returned to Tennessee, where he was murdered by unknown persons in the autumn of 1785. (For an account of the peculiar circumstances of her marriage to Jackson, see page 374.) Mrs. Jackson went to New Orleans after the battle, and was presented by the ladies of that city with a set of topaz jewelry. In her portrait at the Hermitage, painted by Earle, she wears the dress in which she appeared at the ball that was given in New Orleans in honor of her husband, and of which the accompanying vignette is a copy. She went with Gen. Jackson to Florida in 1821, to Washington and Charleston in 1824, and to New Orleans in 1828. For many years she had suffered from an affection of the heart, which was augmented by various reports that were in circulation regarding her previous career, and her death was hastened by overhearing a magnified account of her experiences. She was possessed of a kind and attractive manner, was deeply religious and charitable, and adverse to public life.—Their niece, **Emily**, b. in Tennessee; d. there in December, 1836, was the youngest daughter of Capt. John Donelson and the wife of Andrew J. Donelson (*q. v.*). She presided in the White House during the administration of President Jackson, who always spoke of her as "my daughter." During the Eaton controversy (see EATON, MARGARET) she received Mrs. Eaton on public occasions, but refused to recognize her socially.—His daughter-in-law, **Sarah York**, the wife of his adopted son, Andrew Jackson, b. in 1806; d. at the Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn., 23 Aug., 1887, also presided at the White House during President Jackson's administration. Her son, Andrew, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1858, and served in the Confederate army, in which he was a colonel.

JACKSON, Charles Davis, clergyman, b. in Salem, Mass., 15 Dec., 1811; d. in Westchester, N. Y., 28 June, 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1833, and at Andover theological seminary in 1838. He then became professor of Latin and Greek in Lane seminary, Ohio, was afterward head of a classical school in Petersburg, Va., taught at Flushing, L. I., and in 1842 was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church. He officiated as rector of St. Luke's church, Rossville, Staten Island, and at St. Peter's, Westchester, N. Y., from 1843 till 1871, and received the degree of D. D. from Norwich university in 1859. He published a series of articles on popular education in the "Church Review," and he is the author of "Suffering Here, Glory Hereafter" (New York, 1872).

JACKSON, Charles Loring, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 April, 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1867, and in 1868 was appointed assistant in chemistry there. Three years later he became assistant professor of chemistry, and in 1881 was made full professor. Meanwhile he visited Germany, and in 1873 studied in Heidelberg under Bunsen, and later in Berlin under Hofmann. He is a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and in 1883 was elected to membership in the National academy of sciences. His original investigations began in 1874, while in Berlin, with researches on the organic selenium compounds. From 1875 till 1883 he was engaged in work on the substituted benzyl compounds, which he described in a series of about twelve papers. During 1882–'3 he was engaged in the study of certain compounds obtained from turmeric, comprising the determination of the composition of curcumine, the coloring principle, and its relation to vanillin with the discovery of turmerol, the alcohol to which turmeric owes its taste and smell. He discovered in 1883–'4 a new method for the preparation of borneol from camphor, which is considered the best method that has been found as yet. In 1885 he published a new method for preparing organic fluorine compounds, and in 1887 his researches included a new and simple method of making the higher sulphonic acids. The present knowledge of the haloid benzyl compounds is due almost exclusively to his investigations, which have been variously published, and includes some thirty-eight titles in all. His "Lecture Notes in Chemistry" (1878) have been printed privately.

JACKSON, Charles Thomas, scientist, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 21 June, 1805; d. in Somerville, Mass., 28 Aug., 1880. He was graduated at the Harvard medical college in 1829, but previously, with Francis Alger, had made a geological and mineralogical survey of Nova Scotia, of which he published a preliminary account in 1827 and a fuller description in 1829. Dr. Jackson then went to Europe and pursued medical and scientific studies in Paris, where he met many distinguished men, including Élie de Beaumont, the geologist, with whom he maintained a life-long friendship. In 1831 he made a pedestrian tour through central Europe, and, visiting Vienna during the prevalence of the cholera, he assisted in the dissection of the bodies of two hundred victims of that disease. In 1832 he published a detailed account of his observations in the "Boston Medical Journal." While in Paris his attention was directed to recent discoveries in electricity and magnetism, and accordingly experimented with a view to the utilization of electricity for telegraphy. On his homeward voyage, in 1832, he communicated his ideas to Samuel F. B. Morse, who, as it was afterward shown, had no previous acquaintance with the sub-

ject of electricity. In 1834 he constructed, successfully worked, and exhibited to his friends, a telegraphic apparatus, similar to the model that was patented a year later by Mr. Morse, priority over which was always claimed by Dr. Jackson. Meanwhile he settled in Boston, where he practised medicine, but soon abandoned that profession, and in 1838 opened a laboratory for instruction and research in analytical chemistry, which was the first of its kind in the United States. In 1836 he was appointed state geologist of Maine and surveyor of public lands, and he spent three years in the execution of this work, publishing three annual "Reports on the Geology of the State of Maine" (Augusta, 1837–'9), and two "Reports on the Geology of the Public Lands belonging to the Two States of Massachusetts and Maine" (Boston, 1837 and 1838). He was appointed state geologist of Rhode Island in 1839, and published in that connection "Report on the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island" (Providence, 1840). Subsequently he was engaged on a geological survey of New Hampshire, and during the three years spent in this work issued "Reports of the Geology of New Hampshire" (Concord, 1841–'4). About this time he drew up a plan for the geological survey of New York, which was adopted. Dr. Jackson explored the southern shores of Lake Superior in 1844, and was the first to call attention to the mineral resources of that country. In the following year he returned to the same region, opened copper mines, and also discovered iron mines. In 1847 he was appointed by congress to survey the mineral lands of Michigan, but two years later was displaced in consequence of political changes in the National government, and published a "Report on the Mineral Lands of the United States in Michigan" (1849). His name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether and nitrous oxide, to which claim has been laid by Dr. William T. G. Morton and Dr. Horace Wells, two physicians who had studied with him. Dr. Jackson's claims for priority were substantially as follows: He had already experimented on the anæsthetic properties of chloroform and of nitrous-oxide gas, and previous to the winter of 1841–'2, having received some perfectly pure sulphuric ether, he tried its effects upon himself, administering it with a mixture of atmospheric air, and inhaled it to such an extent as to lose all consciousness, without suffering any of the dangerous or disagreeable consequences that had hitherto attended the inhalation of impure sulphuric ether unmingled with atmospheric air. In the winter of 1841–'2 he inhaled ether vapor for relief from the very severe pain occasioned by the accidental inhalation of chlorine. The relief he experienced led him to infer "that a surgical operation could be performed on a patient under the full influence of sulphuric ether without giving him any pain." The first practical use of anæsthesia produced by ether was in 1846, when it was administered to a patient from whose jaw a tumor was removed by Dr. John C. Warren at the Massachusetts general hospital. In 1852 a memorial was presented to congress, signed by 143 physicians of Boston and its vicinity, ascribing the discovery exclusively to Dr. Jackson. About the same time the question was investigated by a committee of the French academy of sciences, and on their report the academy decreed a prize of 2,500 francs to Dr. Jackson, and another of 2,500 francs to Dr. Morton. M. Élie de Beaumont remarked in a letter to Dr. Jackson, dated 17 May, 1852: "In point of fact, the Academy of sciences decreed one of the Montyon prizes of 2,500 francs to you for the discovery of etherization, and it has decreed a prize of 2,500 francs to Mr. Morton for the application of this discovery to surgical operations." He published a "Manual of Etherization, with a History of its Discovery" (Boston, 1861). Dr. Jackson received, besides various orders and decorations from the governments of France, Sweden, Turkey, and Sardinia, that of the red eagle, from the king of Prussia, on the recommendation of Humboldt. His scientific discoveries were very numerous, and included a powerful blast-lamp for alkaline fusions, which was very serviceable prior to the introduction of illuminating gas into laboratories. He first demonstrated by his analysis of the meteoric iron of Alabama the presence of chlorine in that class of bodies and discovered the deposits of emery in Chester, Mass. Dr. Jackson was one of the early members and long vice-president of the Boston society of natural history. His separate papers comprise very nearly 100 titles, and were contributed to scientific journals both in the United States and Europe. In 1873 his mind became deranged by the constant anxiety and worry incidental to the controversies in which he was engaged, and the remainder of his life was passed in retirement.

Chas. T. Jackson

JACKSON, Claiborne Fox, statesman, b. in Fleming county, Ky., 4 April, 1807; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 6 Dec., 1862. He emigrated to Missouri in 1822, raised a volunteer company, and served as its captain in the Black Hawk war. For twelve years he was a member of the legislature, was speaker of the house for one term, was one of the originators of the present banking-house system of Missouri, and for several years was bank-commissioner. In 1860 he was elected governor, and, his sympathies being with the south, he endeavored to draw Missouri into secession. When Gen. Nathaniel Lyon broke up the secessionist rendezvous at Camp Jackson, Gov. Jackson called out 5,000 militia and ordered them "to defend the state from invasion." On the approach of Lyon and his command, Jackson was forced to quit St. Louis, and in July, 1861, was deposed by the legislature. He then entered the Confederate army with the rank of brigadier-general, but was soon compelled by failing health to resign.

JACKSON, Conrad Faeger, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 11 Sept., 1813; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862. Before the civil war he had been connected with the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad. He joined the army early in 1861, was appointed colonel of the 9th regiment of Pennsylvania reserves, which he commanded at the battle of Dranesville, Va., and served under Gen. George A. McCall in the Peninsula campaign. In July, 1862, he was made brigadier-general, and commanded the 3d brigade of McCall's division, participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and was killed at Fredericksburg while at the head of the column of attack.

JACKSON, David, physician, b. in Oxford, Chester co., Pa., about 1747; d. in Philadelphia,

Pa., in 1801. He was graduated in medicine at the College of Pennsylvania in 1768, and practised in Philadelphia. On 3 Dec., 1776, he was appointed paymaster of the 2d battalion of Philadelphia militia, and on 23 Oct., 1779, became quartermaster of the militia in the field. He was appointed hospital physician and surgeon, 30 Sept., 1780, and was in service at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, 19 Oct., 1781. From 18 April till 11 Nov., 1785, he was a delegate to congress, after which he retired from public life and became an apothecary in Philadelphia.—His son, **Samuel,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, 22 March, 1787; d. there, 4 April, 1872, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the medical department in 1808. For several years he conducted his father's drug-store, and during this period became a member of the 1st troop of city cavalry, and served as a private in Delaware and Maryland during the campaign of 1814. In 1815 he began to practise medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1820 became president of the board of health, making a special study of yellow fever. In 1821 he was appointed professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, of which he was a founder, and served until 1826. In 1827 he was chosen assistant to Prof. Nathaniel Chapman in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1832, in anticipation of an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, Dr. Jackson was placed at the head of a commission of physicians that visited Canada, where the disease first appeared, and his reports were published in pamphlet-form. During its prevalence in Philadelphia, he had charge of City cholera hospital, No. 5. He was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and held this office from 1835 till 1863, when he resigned, and was afterward emeritus professor till his death. He was known in Philadelphia as "Professor" Samuel Jackson, to distinguish him from another physician in practice at the same time known as Dr. Samuel Jackson "of Northumberland." Prof. Jackson made some reputation as a lecturer, and read before the Academy of sciences in Paris, in 1818, a paper upon "Mediate Auscultation." He was the author of "Principles of Medicine" (Philadelphia, 1832); "Discourse Commemorative of Prof. Nathaniel Chapman" (1854); an introduction to J. Cheston Morris's "Translation of Lehmann's Chemical Physiology" (1855); and "Medical Essays."

JACKSON, Edward Payson, author, b. in Erzeroum, Turkey, 15 March, 1840. His parents were American missionaries in Turkey. Edward came to the United States in 1845, and was graduated in 1870 at Amherst, where he was poet of his class. During the civil war he served in the 45th Massachusetts regiment. Since 1877 Mr. Jackson has been master in the Boston Latin-school. He has published "Mathematic Geography" (New York, 1873); "A Demi-God" (Boston, 1886); and "The Earth in Space" (1887).

JACKSON, Francis, reformer, b. in Newton, Mass., 7 March, 1789; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 Nov., 1861. His father, Maj. Timothy Jackson, who died in 1814 at the age of fifty-eight, was an officer in the Revolution. The son became a well-known citizen of Boston, was at one time a member of the city government, for many years was president of the Anti-slavery society, and was the originator of various public improvements in Boston. He published a "History of Newton" (Newton, 1854).

JACKSON, George, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Hatton, Yorkshire, England, in December, 1809; d. in Durham, Ont., 6 March, 1885. He was engaged in business in the city of Durham, England, and in 1844 came to Canada, where he purchased the mills and estate at Nottawasaga, near Collingwood. He remained there until 1848, when he was appointed crown lands agent for the counties of Bruce and Grey. In 1854 he was elected the first representative for Grey in the Canada assembly, re-elected in 1861, and in 1867 chosen to the Dominion parliament, but was defeated in 1873. He was again elected for that constituency in 1878, and continued to represent it till 1882, when he finally retired from politics. He was also for many years warden of his county. Mr. Jackson began his political career as a Liberal, and then became a Liberal-Conservative and a follower of Sir John Macdonald.

JACKSON, Helen Maria Fiske, author, b. in Amherst, Mass., 18 Oct., 1831; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 12 Aug., 1885. She was the daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, of Amherst, and was educated at the Ipswich, Mass., female seminary. In October, 1852, she married Capt. Edward B. Hunt (*q. v.*). She had become known as a contributor to periodical literature, under the signature of "H. H.," when in October, 1875, she married William S. Jackson, and thereafter spent much of her time in Colorado Springs, where her husband was a banker. She became actively interested in the treatment of the Indians by the U. S. government in 1879, and strove to better the condition of that race. In 1883 she was appointed special commissioner to examine into the condition of the Mission Indians of California, and while thus engaged she studied the history of the early Spanish missions. From her death-bed she wrote to the president a pathetic appeal with reference to "righting the wrongs of the Indian race." Her published works include "Verses" (Boston, 1870; enlarged ed., 1874); "Bits of Travel" (1872); "Bits of Talk about Home Matters" (1873); "Bits of Talk for Young People" (1876); "Bits of Travel at Home" (1878); "Nelly's Silver-Mine" (1878); "The Story of Boon" (1879); "Letters from a Cat" (1880); "A Century of Dishonor," referring to the Indians (New York, 1881); "Mammy Tittleback and her Family" (1881); "The Training of Children" (1882); "The Hunter Cats of Connorloa" (1884); "Ramona" (1884); "Zeph" (1886); "Glimpses of Three Coasts" (1886); "Sonnets and Lyrics" (1886); "Between Whiles" (1887); also "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" (1876) and "Hetty's Strange History" (1877), contributed to the "No-Name Series." The stories published under the pen-name of Saxe Holm have been attributed to her.

Helen Jackson

JACKSON, Henry, soldier, b. in Boston in October, 1747; d. there, 4 Jan., 1809. He was appointed colonel of the 16th Massachusetts regiment, 12 Jan., 1777, commanded the 9th or Boston regiment in 1779–'82, and fought in Rhode Island in 1778, and at Springfield, N. J., in June, 1780. He afterward commanded the 4th Massachusetts regiment, and was major-general of Massachusetts militia from 1772 till 1796.

JACKSON, Henry, clergyman, b. in Providence, R. I., 16 June, 1798; d. near East Greenwich, R. I., 2 March, 1863. He was graduated at Brown in 1817, studied one term at Andover theological seminary, was ordained as the pastor of the 1st Baptist church of Charlestown, Mass., in 1822, labored there fourteen years, and founded the Charlestown female seminary. From 1837 till 1845 he was successively settled over churches in Hartford, Conn., and New Bedford, Mass., and from 1847 till his death was pastor of the Central Baptist church in Newport, R. I. He was a founder and trustee of Newton (Mass.) theological seminary, a member of the corporation of Brown, from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1845, and made bequests to both institutions. He published "Account of the Churches of Rhode Island" (Providence, 1854) and "Anniversary Discourse before the Central Baptist Church, Newport" (1854).

JACKSON, Howell Edmunds, jurist, b. in Paris, Tenn., 8 April, 1832. In 1840 he removed with his parents to Jackson, Tenn., was graduated at the West Tennessee college in 1848, and then passed two years in the University of Virginia. In 1856 he was graduated at the Lebanon law-school, and began practice at Jackson. In 1859 he removed to Memphis, and was twice appointed a judge of the state supreme court. He returned to Jackson in 1876, and was elected a representative in the legislature in 1880. He was elected U. S. senator from Tennessee for the term beginning 4 March, 1881, but resigned in 1886, and in March of that year was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. district judge for the western district of Tennessee.—His brother, **William H.,** soldier, b. in Tennessee about 1835, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and assigned to the mounted riflemen. He served at the cavalry school for practice, Carlisle, Pa., in 1856–'7, and afterward, among other services, was engaged in a skirmish with the Kiowa Indians near Fort Craig, N. M., 7 Dec., 1857, in scouting in the Navajo country in 1859 and in the Comanche and Kiowa expedition in 1860. He resigned, 16 May, 1861, and entered the Confederate army. During the civil war he served in the southwest, fought against Grant at Vicksburg and Sherman at Atlanta, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. Since the war he has been mainly engaged in stock-raising, and is the proprietor of the Belle Meade stock farm, in the blue-grass region of Tennessee.

JACKSON, Isaac W., educator, b. in Cornwall, N. Y., in 1805; d. in Schenectady, N. Y., 28 July, 1877. He was graduated at Union college in 1826, and remained in that institution from that date, first as a tutor, and soon afterward as a professor. He was instrumental in developing the art of landscape gardening and horticulture, and by means of his garden contributed largely to the introduction, perfecting, and distribution of the choicest flowers. He was a successful educator, and the author of "Elements of Conic Sections" (Albany, new ed., Schenectady, 1854), and a "Treatise on Optics" (Albany, new ed., Schenectady, 1854).

JACKSON, James, soldier, b. in Moreton-Hampstead, Devonshire, England, 21 Sept., 1757; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 March, 1806. He came to this country in 1772, and studied law in Savannah, Ga. He was active in repelling the British from Savannah in March, 1776, and commanded a company until the Florida expedition of Gen. Howe. He was made brigade-major of Georgia militia in 1778, and was wounded in the skirmish at Midway, Ga., in which Gen. James Screven was killed. He took part in the defence of Savannah, and when it was captured, 29 Dec., 1778, he fled to South Carolina, where he joined Gen. Moultrie. His appearance was so wretched while in his flight that he was arrested by a party of Whigs, tried and condemned as a spy, and was about to be executed when a reputable citizen of Georgia, who knew him, identified and saved him. In March, 1780, he fought a duel with Lieut.-Gov. Wells, and killed his antagonist, but was wounded. He joined Col. Elijah Clark in August, 1780, was volunteer aide to Sumter at Blackstocks, and in 1781 was brigade-major to Gen. Pickens, sharing in the victory of the Cowpens. At the battle of Long Cane, when Col. Clark was disabled, Jackson saved his company from dispersion, was at the siege of Augusta, and left in charge of the garrison after the expulsion of the British. He next commanded a legionary corps, with which he did excellent service. At the close of the war the assembly of the state of Georgia presented him with a house and lot in Savannah. He engaged successfully in the practice of law, was made a brigadier-general in 1786, and was elected governor of Georgia in 1788, but declined to serve, pleading youth and inexperience. He was a member of the convention that adopted the first constitution of Georgia, and was elected a representative in the 1st congress, serving from 20 April, 1789, till 3 March, 1791. He was afterward chosen U. S. senator from Georgia, and served from 2 Dec., 1793, till 1795, when he resigned. He was governor of Georgia in 1798–1801, and was again elected a senator, serving from 7 Dec., 1801, till his death. While in congress he strongly opposed the bill for the suppression of the slave-trade.—His brother, **Henry,** educator, b. in Moreton-Hampstead, Devonshire, England, 7 July, 1778; d. near Athens, Ga., 26 April, 1840, came to the United States at the age of twelve, and was educated by James. He was graduated in the Medical college of Philadelphia, and in 1811 was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Georgia. He filled this chair until his appointment in 1814 as secretary of legation in France, and on the return of the U. S. minister, William H. Crawford, remained as chargé d'affaires until 1817. After his return he resumed his duties as professor, and continued to discharge them till 1828, when he retired. He was admired for his talents, and esteemed for his virtues and amiable qualities.—Henry's son, **Henry Rootes,** soldier, b. in Athens, Ga., 24 June, 1820, was graduated at Yale in 1839. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1840, appointed U. S. district attorney for the state in 1843, and was colonel of a Georgia regiment in the Mexican war. In 1848–'9 he was editor and part owner of the Savannah "Georgian." He was judge of the superior court of Georgia from December, 1849, till the summer of 1853, when he resigned to become U. S. chargé d'affaires at the court of Austria, and was minister resident there from the summer of 1854

till the summer of 1858, when he resigned. Shortly after his return to Savannah he was appointed by the U. S. government associate counsel with the district attorney for Georgia in the prosecution of the persons connected with the importation of slaves on "The Wanderer," and was actively engaged for two years in this work. In December, 1858, he was elected chancellor of the University of Georgia, but after some correspondence retired from the office. He was appointed major-general to command the forces of Georgia after the passage of the ordinance of secession, and was judge of Confederate courts from 20 March, 1861, till 17 Aug., 1861, when he retired to accept the commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. In December, 1861, he was appointed major-general of a division of Georgia troops in the field, was reappointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1863, and assigned a command on the upper Potomac. He was under Hood in his expedition to Tennessee in the autumn of 1864, participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was taken prisoner, with his entire command, at the latter place. As a prisoner of war he was taken first to Johnson's island, and then to Fort Warren, where he remained till the end of the war. After his liberation he resumed the practice of law at Savannah. He was appointed U. S. minister to Mexico on 23 March, 1885, but resigned, 30 June, 1885, and withdrew from office in the following October. He has been president of the Georgia historical society, Savannah, trustee of Telfair academy of arts and sciences in that city, and on 8 Oct., 1875, was made a trustee of the Peabody education fund. He is the author of "Tallulah, and Other Poems" (Savannah, 1851).— James's grandson, **James,** jurist, b. in Jefferson county, Ga., 18 Oct., 1819; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 13 Jan., 1887, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1837, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was in the legislature in 1840–'1, and was elected secretary of the senate of Georgia, which office he held for one year. He was elected judge of the superior court in 1846, and remained on the bench till 1859, when he resigned, having been chosen as a Democrat to congress, where he served until Georgia withdrew from the Union. He was then made judge-advocate of Stonewall Jackson's corps of the Confederate army, and served until the close of the civil war. He afterward practised law at Macon, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia in August, 1875, and chief justice in 1879, which office he held till his death. He was a delegate to every conference of the Methodist church after the admission of lay delegates, and was a delegate to the œcumenical conference in London. Judge Jackson was a strong advocate of the union of the northern and southern Methodist churches. He was for many years a trustee of the University of Georgia.

JACKSON, James Caleb, author, b. in Manlius, Onondaga co., N. Y., 28 March, 1811. He was educated at the Chittenango polytechnic institute, and was a farmer till 1838, when he entered the service of the Massachusetts anti-slavery society as a lecturer. In 1840 he left the field to become corresponding secretary of this society, which place he held till 1842, becoming in that year editor of the "Madison County Abolitionist," at Cazenovia, N. Y. In the autumn of 1844, together with Abel Brown, of Troy, he purchased the Albany "Patriot," and he edited and managed it till 1847, when failing health compelled him to relinquish journalism. In the autumn of 1847 he founded a hydropathic institute at the head of Skaneateles lake, N. Y., and until 1858 was its principal proprietor and physician. In that year he founded "Our Home Hygienic Institute" at Dansville, Livingston co., N. Y., which claims to be the largest institution of the kind in the world. Dr. Jackson has had under his care fully 20,000 patients. He is the author of "The Sexual Organization and its Healthy Management" (Dansville, 1861); "Consumption: How to prevent It, and How to cure It" (1862); "How to treat the Sick without Medicine" (1870); "American Womanhood: Its Peculiarities and Necessities" (1870); "The Training of Children" (1872); "The Debilities of Our Boys" (1872); "Christ as a Physician" (1875); "Morning Watches" (1882); and several monographs.

JACKSON, James Streshley, soldier, b. in Fayette county, Ky., 27 Sept., 1823; d. in Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., and in law at Transylvania university, in 1845, and began practice. At the beginning of the Mexican war he raised a regiment of volunteers, and served for a time as lieutenant. While in Mexico he had a difficulty with Col. Thomas F. Marshall, which resulted in a duel, and he resigned to avoid trial by court-martial. He then resumed practice first at Greenupsburg, and afterward at Hopkinsville, Ky., and in 1860 was elected to congress as a Unionist, but resigned his seat in autumn, 1861, and organized for the National government the 3d Kentucky cavalry, of which he became colonel. He took an active part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, and Athens, and on 16 July, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division of McCook's corps, of the Army of the Ohio, at the battle of Perryville, where he was killed. Gen. Jackson possessed great personal attractions, and his impetuosity led him into several duels in addition to the one above mentioned.

JACKSON, John Adams, sculptor, b. in Bath, Me., 5 Nov., 1825; d. in Pracchia, Tuscany, 30 Aug., 1879. He was apprenticed to a machinist in Boston, where he gave evidence of talent by modelling a bust of Thomas Buchanan Read. He studied linear and geometrical drawing in Boston, gave much time to crayon portraits, and then went to Paris, where he studied under Suisse. In 1858 he went to New York, and remained there till 1860, when he returned to Florence, which was afterward his home. His portrait busts include those of Daniel Webster (1851); Adelaide Phillips (1853); and Wendell Phillips (1854). His ideal productions are noted for their anatomical accuracy and graceful treatment. These include "Eve and the Dead Abel" (1862); "Autumn"; "Cupid Stringing his Bow"; "Titania and Nick Bottom"; "The Culprit Fay" (many times repeated); "Dawn" (repeated); "Peace"; "Cupid on a Swan"; "The Morning Glory" (a medallion repeated fourteen times); "Reading-Girl" (1869); "Musidora" (Vienna Exposition, 1873); "Hylas" (1875); and "Il Pastorello," an Abruzzi peasant-boy with his goat. He designed a statue of Dr. Elisha K. Kane, the arctic explorer, for the Kane monument association (1860); a group for the southern gate-house of the reservoir in Central park, N. Y. (1867); and the soldiers' monument at Lynn, Mass. (1874).

JACKSON, John Davis, physician, b. in Danville, Ky., 12 Dec., 1834; d. there, 8 Dec., 1875. He was graduated at Centre college in 1854, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and began to practise in Danville. He entered the Confederate army as a surgeon, served with the Army of Tennessee during the first year, and subsequently with the Army of Northern

Virginia. During this service he made a report on vaccination among the troops, which was published, by order of the surgeon-general, at Richmond. At the close of the war he resumed practice at Danville, and was eminently successful. In 1872 he visited England as a delegate from the American medical association to the British association. In 1873, while engaged in an autopsy, he made an abrasion on his finger, which finally resulted in his death. Dr. Jackson was a member of various medical organizations, and was to deliver the address before the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania at the date of his death. He translated Farabeuf's "Manual on the Ligation of Arteries" (Philadelphia, 1874); and was the author of a biography of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the first operator for ovariotomy (1873); and various contributions to medical literature.

JACKSON, John George, jurist, b. in Virginia in 1774; d. in Clarksburg, Va., 29 March, 1825. He was appointed a surveyor of public lands in 1793 in what is now the state of Ohio. From 1797 till 1801, and again in 1811, he was a member of the Virginia house of representatives, and was also elected to congress as a Democrat, serving in 1795–'7, in 1799–1801, in 1807–'9, and in 1813–'17. In 1819 he was appointed judge of the U. S. court for the western district of Virginia, which office he held until his death.

JACKSON, John King, soldier, b. in Augusta, Ga., 8 Feb., 1828; d. in Milledgeville, Ga., 27 Feb., 1866. He was graduated with honors at the Columbia university, South Carolina, in 1846, and practised law till the beginning of the civil war. He then raised the 1st Georgia infantry and the Augusta volunteer battalion for the Confederate army, was made colonel of the 5th Georgia regiment in 1861, and subsequently brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade in Bragg's corps at Shiloh, and in August, 1864, took charge of the Department of Florida. After the war he resumed his law practice in Augusta.

JACKSON, Jonathan, statesman, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 June, 1743; d. there, 5 March, 1810. He was graduated at Harvard in 1761, and became a merchant in Newburyport. He was a member of the Provincial congress in 1775, a representative in 1777, a member of congress in 1782, and state senator in 1789, when he became U. S. marshal, and held this office till 1791. He was treasurer of Massachusetts from 1802 till 1806, was also president of the state bank, and was treasurer of Harvard from 1807 till his death. He was the author of "Thoughts upon the Political Situation of the United States" (Worcester, 1788).—His eldest son, **Charles,** jurist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 31 May, 1775; d. in Boston, 13 Dec., 1855, was graduated at Harvard in 1793 with the highest honors. He studied law in the office of Chief-Justice Theophilus Parsons, and was admitted to practice in his native place in 1796. In 1803 he removed to Boston, where he became a partner of Judge Samuel Hubbard, and attained a high rank at the bar. From 1813 till 1824 he was judge of the Massachusetts supreme court, and in 1820 he was a member of the State constitutional convention. He was chairman of a commission to codify the state laws in 1833, and drew up the second part of the "Revised Statutes." He aided in introducing several important reforms into Massachusetts legislation, especially in reference to debt and credit. He published a treatise on "Pleadings and Practice in Real Actions," which is a recognized authority on the law of property (Boston, 1828).—Another son, **James,** physician, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 3 Oct., 1777; d. in Boston, 27 Aug., 1867, was graduated at Harvard in 1796, and, after teaching for a year in Leicester academy, was employed until December, 1797, as a clerk for his father, who was then an officer of the government. After studying medicine in Salem for two years, he sailed for London, where he became a "dresser" in St. Thomas's hospital, and attended lectures. He returned to Boston in 1800, and began practice, which he continued till 1866. In 1803 he became a member of the Massachusetts medical society, and in 1810 he proposed with Dr. John C. Watson the establishment of a hospital and an asylum for the insane. The asylum was soon founded in Somerville, and afterward the Massachusetts general hospital was begun in Boston, of which he was the first physician, till he resigned in 1835. In 1810 he was chosen professor of clinical medicine in the medical department of Harvard, and in 1812 professor of theory and practice, which post he held till 1836, and was afterward professor emeritus till his death. He published "On the Brunomian System" (1809); "Remarks on the Medical Effects of Dentition" (1812); "Eulogy on Dr. John Warren" (1815); "Syllabus of Lectures" (1816); "Text-Book of Lectures" (1825–'7); a memoir of his son, James Jackson, Jr., who died in 1834; "Letters to a Young Physician" (1855; 4th ed., 1856); and numerous contributions to the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal" and other periodicals. He also published articles in the "Transactions" of the Massachusetts medical society, of which he was president.—Another son, **Patrick Tracy,** merchant, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 14 Aug., 1780; d. in Beverly, Mass, 12 Sept., 1847, was apprenticed to a merchant of Newburyport, and subsequently established himself in Boston in the India trade, in which he acquired a large fortune. In 1812, at the invitation of his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, who had examined the process of cotton-manufacture in England, he engaged in a project to introduce into the United States the power-loom, then newly invented, and also its mode of construction, which was kept secret. As communication with England was prevented by the war, they were forced to invent a power-loom themselves, and after many failures succeeded, in the latter part of 1812, in producing a model from which a machine was constructed by Paul Moody, an ingenious machinist. In 1813 they built a mill in Waltham, near Boston, which is said to have been the first that combined all the operations for converting raw cotton into finished cloth. He made large purchases of land on the Merrimack river, near Pawtucket canal, in 1821, and several mills were constructed there by the Merrimack manufacturing company, which was organized under his auspices. This settlement formed the nucleus of the city of Lowell. He superintended the formation of another company in the same place, and in 1830 procured a charter for a railroad between Lowell and Boston, the construction of which he directed till its completion in 1835. This was then one of the finest works of its kind in the country. Having met with pecuniary losses in 1837, he took charge of the locks and canal company of Lowell, and subsequently of the Great Falls manufacturing company at Somersworth, N. H. He labored zealously to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the operatives in his mills.

JACKSON, Joseph Cooke, lawyer, b. in Newark, N. J., 5 Aug., 1835. He was graduated at Yale in 1857, and subsequently studied law at Newark and at the law-schools of Harvard and

New York university. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began practice in New York city, but at the beginning of the civil war was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Robert Anderson, and ordered to Kentucky. Subsequently he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st New Jersey regiment, and appointed aide to Gen. Philip Kearny. While serving on the latter's staff he declined the colonelcy of the 61st New York regiment. In December, 1861, he was ordered to join the division staff of Gen. William B. Franklin. In the summer of 1862 he was promoted to captain for gallant conduct during the seven days' conflict before Richmond, and assigned to the staff of the 6th corps of the Army of the Potomac. In the following December he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th New Jersey volunteers, and was brevetted colonel for "meritorious conduct" at the battle of Fredericksburg, in the same month. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. At the close of his term of service, he was appointed by the War department a commissioner of the U. S. naval credits, and succeeded in having 1,900 naval enlistments from New Jersey credited to the quota of troops enlisted from that state, thus rendering a draft unnecessary. Gov. Joel Parker said, in a message to the legislature, that the state had in consequence been saved the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000. Gen. Jackson resumed the practice of law in New York city, and in 1870 was appointed assistant district-attorney for the southern district of New York.

JACKSON, Mercy Bisbee, physician, b. in Hardwick, Mass., 17 Sept., 1802; d. in Boston, Mass., 13 Dec., 1877. She was graduated at the New England female medical college in 1860, having previously practised medicine in Plymouth, Mass., for twenty years and in Boston for fifteen years. She was the first woman that was admitted to the American institute of homœopathy in Philadelphia, in June, 1871, became a member of the Massachusetts homœopathic society, and of the Boston homœopathic society in 1873, and in that year was made professor of diseases of children in the Boston university school of medicine, which office she held until her death. She was twice married, her first husband being the Rev. John Bisbee, and her second, Capt. Daniel Jackson, of Plymouth, Mass. She was an active worker for the cause of temperance and woman suffrage, addressed large audiences, and contributed frequently to the "Woman's Journal," published in Boston.

JACKSON, Michael, soldier, b. in Newton, Mass., 18 Dec., 1734; d. there, 10 April, 1801. He was a lieutenant in the French war, and afterward took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he served as major of Gardner's regiment, and killed a British officer in a personal encounter. Afterward he was lieutenant-colonel of Bond's regiment, and was wounded in the thigh at Montressor's island in 1776. He was colonel of the 8th Massachusetts regiment of the Continental line from January, 1777, till the close of the war. His five brothers and five sons were also in the army.

JACKSON, Mortimer Melville, jurist, b. in Rensselaerville, Albany co., N. Y., 5 March, 1814. He was educated in Flushing and New York city, and entered a counting-house, where he remained several years, also studying law. In 1838 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and in the following spring he settled in Mineral Point, Iowa co., where he acquired a good law practice. He was a member of the territorial convention that was held in Madison soon after the election of Harrison to the presidency, when the Whig party was first organized in Wisconsin. As chairman of the committee, he prepared and reported the resolutions embodying the platform of that organization, and strongly opposed the extension of slavery in the territories. From 1842 till 1847 he was attorney-general, and during his term conducted many important cases. He was a member of the committee that was appointed by an educational convention in Madison in 1846, and prepared a plan for improvement in common-school education, a part of which was subsequently incorporated in the state constitution. He was interested in the efforts made in western Wisconsin to have the reserved mineral lands, which were held by the U. S. government, brought into market, and addressed a memorial to President Polk on this subject, which was adopted by the legislature. On the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, he was elected the first circuit judge for the 5th judicial circuit, serving also in the supreme court till the organization of a separate supreme court in 1853, when he resumed his law practice. He subsequently united with the Republican party, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln U. S. consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia. While there he caused the seizure from Confederates of about $3,000,000 worth of war material, and advised the government of suspected vessels. In 1870, at the request of the secretary of state, he made a report to congress on the fisheries and fishery laws of Canada, in which he examined and discussed the controversy between Great Britain and the United States. Judge Jackson also addressed a communication to the secretary of state, reviewing the action of the fishery commission in 1877, and saying that the sum of $5,500,000 that had been awarded to Great Britain was unwarranted and excessive. He resigned his consulship in 1882 and returned to Madison, Wis.

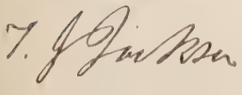
JACKSON, Nathaniel James, soldier, b. in Newburyport, Mass., about 1825. He became colonel of the 1st Maine regiment in June, 1861, and afterward was made colonel of the 5th Maine regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 24 Sept., 1862, commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 12th corps, and served through the campaigns of McClellan and Pope in Virginia, being wounded at Gaines's Mills. In the autumn of 1864 he commanded the 1st division of the 20th corps, taking part in Sherman's march to the sea and in the invasion of the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers at the close of the war, and mustered out, 24 Aug., 1865.

JACKSON, Robert Montgomery Smith, physician, b. in Pennsylvania about 1820; d. in Chattanooga, Tenn., 28 Jan., 1865. He was a resident of Cresson, Pa., where he practised medicine for several years, and was known for his scientific attainments, especially as a botanist and geologist. He was medical inspector of the 23d army corps, and acting medical director of the Department of the Ohio. He was a member of the Pennsylvania geological commission, of the American philosophical society, and other learned bodies. Dr. Jackson was an enthusiastic mountaineer, and published a work entitled "The Mountain" (Philadelphia, 1860).

JACKSON, Sheldon, missionary, b. in Minaville, Montgomery co., N. Y., 18 May, 1834. He was graduated at Union college in 1855, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1858, where he was ordained, and went to Spencer academy, Indian territory, as a missionary. He was home missionary for western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota from 1859 till 1864, and in that year became pastor of a church in Rochester, Minn., with an oversight of the mission work in southern Minne-

sota. In 1869 he was made superintendent of missions for northern and western Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, and other territories, and removed to Council Bluffs, giving especial attention to the organization of churches in this region and along the Union Pacific railway. In 1870 he became superintendent of missions for the Rocky mountain territories, and settled in Denver, Col., with charge of the country from British America to Mexico. He remained there till 1882, when he was removed to the mission house in New York city and made business-manager of the "Presbyterian Home Missionary." In 1879 and 1880 he was commissioned by the general government to bring Indian children from New Mexico and Arizona to the training-schools for Indians in Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va. In 1885 he was appointed by the secretary of the interior U. S. general agent of education in Alaska, and became the founder of the public-school system of that territory. He has organized more than 100 churches and synods in the far west, and delivered more than 1,900 mission addresses in the east between 1869 and 1882. In 1872 he established an illustrated monthly paper, entitled "The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian," at Denver, Col., of which he was editor and proprietor for ten years. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Hanover college in 1874. His publications are "Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast" (New York, 1880); "Education in Alaska" (Washington, 1881); and "First Annual Report on Education in Alaska" (1886).

JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan, soldier, b. in Clarksburg, West Va., 21 Jan., 1824; d. at Chancellorsville, Va., 10 May, 1863. His great-grandfather emigrated from London in 1748 to Maryland. Here he married Elizabeth Cummins, and shortly afterward removed to West Virginia, where he founded a large family. At seven years of age Thomas Jonathan, whose father had been a lawyer, became an orphan, and he was brought up by a bachelor uncle, Cummins Jackson. Young Jackson's constitution was weak, but the rough life of a West Virginia farm strengthened it, and he became a constable for the county. He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. military academy at the age of eighteen. His preparation was poor, and he never reached a high grade. On his graduation in 1846 he was ordered to Mexico, became a lieutenant in Magruder's battery, and took part in Gen. Scott's campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. He was twice brevetted for good conduct at Churubusco and Chapultepec. After the Mexican war he was for a time on duty at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and subsequently was sent to Fort Meade, Florida. He resigned from the army in 1851, on his election as professor of philosophy and artillery tactics in Virginia military institute. He was noted for the faithfulness with which he performed his duties and his earnestness in matters of religion (he was a member and officer of the Presbyterian church); but his success as a teacher was not great. He took much interest in the improvement of the slaves and conducted a Sunday-school for their benefit, which continued in operation a generation after his death. A few days after the secession of Virginia he took command of the troops that were collecting at Harper's Ferry, and, when Virginia joined the Confederacy a few weeks later, he was relieved by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and then became commander of a brigade in Johnston's army, which rank he held at the battle of Bull Run. In that action the left of the Confederate line had been turned and the troops holding it driven back for some distance. Disaster to the Confederates was imminent, and Johnston was hurrying up troops to support his left. Jackson's brigade was the first to get into position, and checked the progress of the National forces. The broken troops rallied upon his line, other re-enforcements reached the left, the Confederates took the aggressive, and in a short time gained a victory. In the crisis of the fight, Gen. Bernard E. Bee, in rallying his men, said: "See, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall; rally on the Virginians!" Bee fell a few moments after, but his exclamation gave Jackson a new name. For his conduct at Bull Run, Jackson was made major-general, and in November, 1861, was assigned to the command of the district that included the Shenandoah valley and the portion of Virginia northwest of it. In the course of the winter he drove the National troops from his district, but the weather compelled him to return to winter quarters at Winchester. Early in March he was at Winchester with 5,000 men, while Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks was advancing against him from the Potomac. Jackson's instructions were to detain as large a hostile force as possible in the valley, without risking the destruction of his own troops. He fell back forty miles before Banks; but as soon as the latter returned to Winchester and began to send his troops away, Jackson with 3,500 men made a forced march toward Winchester, and on 23 March attacked the troops still left in the valley with great vigor. In this battle (at Kernstown) he was defeated; but so fierce and unexpected was the attack that Banks, with all the troops within reach, returned to the valley. Jackson retreated up the Shenandoah and took position at Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge mountains.



At the end of April, 1862, he entered upon a new campaign in the valley. While McClellan's great army was pushing up the peninsula toward Richmond, Gen. Irvin McDowell with 30,000 men lay on the Rappahannock and threatened Richmond from the north. Banks with 20,000 men occupied Harrisonburg and was watching Jackson, while Frémont was gathering a column of 15,000 men on the upper Potomac and moving toward Staunton. Jackson was given control of all the Confederate troops in northern Virginia, with instructions to do the best he could to hamper the operations of the National armies in that region. His troops consisted of his own division of 8,000 men, Gen. Richard S. Ewell's division of about the same number, and Gen. Edward Johnson's brigade of 3,000 men, which was in Frémont's front. Jackson, having united his own division with Johnson's brigade by a circuitous march, struck the head of Frémont's column at the village of McDowell on 8 May, and damaged it so as to paralyze it for some weeks. He then returned rapidly to the Shenandoah valley and concentrated all his forces against Banks, who, having sent half his troops to Gen. McDowell on the Rappahannock, had taken position at Strasburg and Front Royal. Jackson surprised him, overwhelmed the detachment at Front Royal on 23 May, and on the 25th

defeated Banks at Winchester and drove him beyond the Potomac, making large captures of prisoners and stores. The National government took possession of the railroads, and recalled McDowell from Fredericksburg and Frémont from West Virginia to fall upon Jackson's rear, while Banks and Sigel were to move from the Potomac. On the night of 30 May, Jackson at Winchester seemed about to be surrounded; but, making a rapid march next morning, he placed himself at Strasburg directly between his principal antagonists, McDowell and Frémont, and kept one of them at bay by a show of force, and bewildered the other by the rapidity of his movements, until his prisoners and captured stores had been sent to the rear. He then retreated up the valley, pursued by Shields's division of McDowell's forces and by Frémont, whom he kept apart by burning the bridges over the Shenandoah. He turned at bay at Port Republic on 8 June, repelled Frémont at Cross Keys, and, crossing the Shenandoah during the night and the early morning, threw himself unexpectedly upon the head of McDowell's column near Port Republic, which he routed and drove from the battle-field before Shields with the main body of his division could get up or Frémont could render assistance from the other side of the river. The National forces retreated to the lower Shenandoah. Jackson now hastened by forced marches to Richmond to unite with Gen. Lee in attacking McClellan. Here, on 27 June, Jackson turned the scale in the battle of Gaines's Mills, where Fitz-John Porter was overthrown. He also took part in the subsequent operations during McClellan's retreat. About the middle of July, Lee detached Jackson to Gordonsville to look after his old adversaries of the Shenandoah valley, who were again gathering under Gen. John Pope. On 9 Aug., Jackson, having crossed the Rapidan, defeated Banks at Cedar Run. A week later Lee arrived with Longstreet's corps, and the campaign against Pope began in earnest. On 25 Aug., Jackson was sent from the Rappahannock with 25,000 men to pass around Pope's right flank, seize his depot at Manassas, and break up his communications; and this movement was successful, and Pope was forced to let go the Rappahannock. Jackson kept his opponent at bay by stubborn fighting, and kept him on the ground until Lee with the rest of the Confederate army arrived, when Pope was defeated in the battle of 30 Aug., 1862, known as the second battle of Manassas, Groveton, or Bull Run.

In the Maryland campaign two weeks later Gen. Jackson had charge of the operations that resulted in the investment and capture of the post at Harper's Ferry, 15 Sept., with 13,000 prisoners and seventy cannon, while Lee held back McClellan at South Mountain and along the Antietam. By a severe night march, Jackson reached Sharpsburg on 16 Sept., and the next day commanded the left wing of the Confederate army, against which McClellan hurled in succession Hooker's, Mansfield's, and Sumner's corps. With thinned lines, Jackson maintained himself throughout the day near the Dunker church, while one of his divisions—A. P. Hill's, which had been left at Harper's Ferry—reached the field late in the day and defeated Burnside's corps, which was making rapid progress against the Confederate right flank. At Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, Jackson, who meantime had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanded the right wing of the Confederate army, which repelled the attack of Franklin's division. When, in the spring of 1863, Hooker's movement upon Chancellorsville was fully developed, Lee ordered Jackson's corps to move up to meet him. On the morning of 1 May, Jackson met Hooker emerging from the wilderness that surrounds Chancellorsville, and at once assumed the aggressive so fiercely that Hooker withdrew into the wilderness and established lines of defence. As these offered no favorable opportunity for attack, Lee ordered Jackson to make a flank movement around the right of the National army. At sunrise, 2 May, Jackson was on the march, and all day he pursued his way through the wilderness. When his movement was discovered, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles attacked some of his trains, Jackson sent back a brigade to cover his rear and continued his march. Late in the evening he had reached the old turnpike, upon the flank and rear of Gen. O. O. Howard's corps, which held the right of Hooker's army. Quickly forming his command into three lines of battle, Jackson attacked furiously. He routed Howard's corps in half an hour, and pressed the troops sent to its assistance back to the vicinity of Chancellorsville, when his own forces were checked by a powerful artillery fire from batteries hastily brought into line. (See PLEASONTON, ALFRED.) Between eight and nine o'clock Jackson with a small party rode forward beyond his own lines to reconnoitre. As he turned to ride back, his party was mistaken for National cavalry, and a volley was poured into it by Lane's brigade. Several of the party were killed, and Jackson received three wounds, two in the left arm and one through the right hand. When he had been assisted from his horse and the flow of blood stanched, it was some minutes before he could be conveyed within his own lines, so fierce was the artillery fire that swept the field. This fire struck down one of the litter-bearers, and the general was badly injured by the fall. His left arm was amputated, and for some days he seemed to be doing well; but on 7 May he was attacked by pneumonia, which left him too exhausted to rally. His remains were taken to Richmond, whence, after a public funeral, they were removed to Lexington. Jackson was a tall, spare man, of polite but constrained address and few words. He was twice married, first to Miss Eleanor Junkin, and secondly to Miss Mary Ann Morrison. The latter, with one daughter, survives him. A bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, paid for by English subscriptions, was unveiled in Richmond, Va., in 1875. His life has been written by Robert L. Dabney (New York, 1863) and by John Esten Cooke (1866).

JACKSON, William, clergyman, b. in 1732; d. in 1813. He studied theology with clergymen of the Dutch Reformed church, and in 1753 was called to the pastorate of the congregations of Bergen, N. J., and Staten Island, N. Y., on the condition that he should complete his studies in Holland at their expense. In 1757, having been ordained by the classis of Amsterdam, he returned and took charge of the churches. He preached in the Dutch language, and was a celebrated field-preacher, besides being esteemed for his learning and literary attainments. About 1783 his mind became affected, but his ministry was not terminated till 1789, when insanity of a pronounced type had been developed.

JACKSON, William, Quaker preacher, b. in Londongrove township, Chester co., Pa., 14 July, 1746; d. there, 10 Jan., 1834. He was descended from an English Quaker family, and first appeared as a minister in 1775. After his marriage in 1778 he removed to Westbury, L. I., his wife's home, but returned with her to Pennsylvania in 1790. He preached at the New Garden monthly meetings,

and at the yearly meetings in New York and Philadelphia, and in 1802 visited Great Britain and Ireland on a religious mission. In the latter part of his life he attended the yearly meetings of Maryland and Virginia, as well as those of Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. He was an impressive, though not a frequent, preacher, and a strong advocate of frugal living and primitive simplicity in attire and furniture.—His wife, **Hannah,** b. in Westbury, L. I., in 1748; d. 25 Dec., 1833, also became a minister in 1792.

JACKSON, William, soldier, b. in Cumberland, England, 9 March, 1759; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Dec., 1828. He was left an orphan, and brought at an early age to Charleston, S. C., where he received a good education. He was appointed a lieutenant in the 1st South Carolina regiment in June, 1775, served as aide to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in the fight at Stono in June, 1779, was engaged in the repulse at Savannah, and taken prisoner at Charleston in May, 1780. In 1781 he acted as secretary to Col. John Laurens, who was special envoy to France, and he subsequently served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, with the rank of major. In 1782–'3 he was assistant secretary of war under Gen. Lincoln. After a visit to Europe he practised law in Philadelphia. He was secretary to the convention that framed the U. S. constitution in 1787, and took private notes of the debates and proceedings, which are preserved by his descendants. During President Washington's first administration he was his aide and private secretary. He next spent two years in Europe, and upon his return was appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia in 1796. This office he held until he was removed by President Jefferson in 1801, after which he began the publication of a daily newspaper in Philadelphia, called the "Political and Commercial Register," which was continued till 1815. From 1800 till his death he was secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1820 he became a solicitor of Revolutionary pensions.

JACKSON, William, financier, b. in Newton, Mass., 2 Sept., 1783; d. there, 26 Feb., 1855. He received a common-school education, and was trained to mercantile life. He was a member of the state house of representatives from 1829 till 1832, and in the latter year was elected to congress as a Whig. He was re-elected for the following term, but declined a second re-nomination. He was one of the earliest promoters of railroads in Massachusetts, delivering an address to the legislature in favor of the new method of locomotion, which was derisively received. Subsequently he delivered the address in various cities of New England, awakening an interest in railroads, and when their construction was begun superintended the works on the Boston and Worcester, Boston and Albany, and other lines. He was a pioneer in the temperance movement and an early opponent of slavery, being one of the founders of the Liberty party, which was afterward merged into the Free-soil party. From 1848 till his death he was the president of the Newton bank.

JACKSON, William Lowther, soldier, b. in Clarksburg, Va., 3 Feb., 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and practised until the war. Before this time he had served as commonwealth's attorney, was twice in the Virginia house of delegates, twice second auditor and superintendent of the State literary fund, once lieutenant-governor, and was elected judge of the 19th judicial district of the state in 1860. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army in command of the 31st Virginia regiment, and in 1862 became one of the staff of his cousin, "Stonewall" Jackson, whom he followed through the campaign and battles around Richmond, Cedar Run, Harper's Ferry, and Antietam. With the rank of brigadier-general, he recruited in northwestern Virginia a brigade of cavalry, which he led in the subsequent campaigns of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. In May, 1865, he disbanded his troops at Lexington, being among the last to give his parole. He retired to Mexico for a time, and on his return, finding that a statute of West Virginia debarred him from the practice of his profession, removed to Louisville, Ky., and pursued the law until 1872, when he was elected judge of the circuit court. He has since been re-elected from term to term.

JACKSON, William Walrond, Anglican bishop, b. in Barbadoes in 1810. He was educated at Codrington college, Barbadoes, and was a licentiate in theology of that institution. He was at one time chaplain to the troops in the islands, and was consecrated bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgin islands, and Dominica.

JACOB, Edwin, Canadian educator, b. in Gloucestershire, England, in 1794; d. in Cardigan, York co., New Brunswick, 31 July, 1868. He studied in Lincoln college, Oxford, was ordained in Gloucester cathedral, emigrated to New Brunswick, and was principal and professor of classics at King's college from 1828 till 1860. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Oxford university. He published a volume of sermons.

JACOB, Louis Léon (zhah-kobe'), French naval officer, b. in Tonnay, France, 11 Nov., 1768; d. in Paris, 16 March, 1854. He entered the navy in 1784, and made several voyages to the West Indies and South America. He was appointed lieutenant in 1790, served during the troubles in Santo Domingo, and in 1795 was brevetted commander after a successful combat in the waters of the island against several English men-of-war. Three years later he assumed command of the station of Santo Domingo, where he rendered great services in protecting the whites against the negro insurgents. He invented in 1803 signals that are yet used in the French navy, and was promoted rear-admiral in 1812. He commanded the station of Martinique in 1821, and again rendered great services to the white population of Hayti. He governed Guadaloupe from 1823 till 1826, and suppressed several negro insurrections in that island. He was commissioned vice-admiral in 1827, and created count and peer of France in 1831. Jacob was also secretary of the navy from 1834 till 1836. He published "Les signaux métaphoriques" (Paris, 1806), and several other works.

JACOB, Richard Taylor, soldier, b. in Oldham county, Ky., in 1825. He studied law, and travelled in South America. Visiting California in 1846, he raised a company of cavalry, and joined Gen. John C. Frémont in his military operations there until its conquest. Returning home, he was soon afterward called to Washington as a witness for Gen. Frémont, and while there married Sarah, third daughter of Thomas H. Benton. He has filled the offices of legislator and judge for his county, and has been active in politics. Though a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane in 1860, he resisted with boldness and efficiency the effort to take Kentucky out of the Union, in the legislature and before the people. In 1862, at the request of Gen. Boyle, military commandant, he opened camp at Eminence, Ky., in ten days had raised a regiment of 1,244 cavalry,

and in ten days more was mounted and in the field. He rendered active and valuable services, especially to Buell's army in Kentucky, and was engaged in several severe skirmishes and battles, receiving two disabling wounds. His regiment was engaged in resisting Morgan's raid, and followed him until his capture at Buffington island. In 1863 Col. Jacob was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Thomas E. Bramlette. Col. Jacob fiercely assailed the emancipation proclamation as an act of violated faith toward the friends of the Union cause, and of injustice to the owners of property in slaves in a loyal state. He advocated the election of Gen. McClellan to the presidency in 1864, and censuring the administration in unsparing terms, while canvassing the state, was arrested by order of Gen. Burbridge, and sent through the Confederate lines to Richmond. He afterward received an unconditional release from Mr. Lincoln, and returned to Kentucky, where he now (1887) resides in Oldham county.

JACOBI, Abraham, physician, b. in Hartum, Westphalia, 6 May, 1830. He studied at the universities of Greifswald, Göttingen, and Bonn, and received the degree of M. D. at the last named in 1851. He became involved in the revolutionary movement in Germany, was held in detention at Berlin and Cologne in 1851, convicted of treason, and confined in the prisons of Minden and Bielefeld till the summer of 1853. After his discharge he went to England, and in the following autumn sailed for New York, where he settled as a practising physician. In 1861 he became professor of diseases of children in the New York medical college, held the same chair in the medical department of the University of the city of New York in 1867–'70, and in 1870 became clinical professor of the diseases of children in the College of physicians and surgeons. He has been president of the New York pathological and obstetrical societies, and twice of the Medical society of the county of New York, visiting physician to the German hospital since 1857, to Mount Sinai hospital since 1860, to the Hebrew orphan asylum and the infant hospital on Randall's island since 1868, and to Bellevue hospital since 1874. In 1882 he was president of the New York state medical society, and in 1885 became president of the New York academy of medicine. In 1868–'71 he was joint editor of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children." He is the author of "Contributions to Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children" (New York, 1859), jointly with E. Noeggerath; "Dentition and its Derangements" (1862); "The Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe" (1870); "Infant Diet" (1874); and of a "Treatise on Diphtheria" (1880). He contributed chapters on the care and nutrition of children, diphtheria, and dysentery to Gerhardt's "Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten" (Tübingen, 1877), and on diphtheria, rachitis, and laryngitis to Pepper's "System of Practical Medicine" (Philadelphia), and has published lectures and reports on midwifery and female and infantile disease, and articles in medical journals. His "Sarcoma of the Kidney in the Fœtus and Infant" is printed in the "Transactions" of the International medical congress at Copenhagen.—His wife, **Mary Putnam,** physician, b. in London, England, 31 Aug., 1842, is a daughter of George P. Putnam. She studied in the Philadelphia woman's medical college, then in the New York college of pharmacy, of which she was the first woman graduate, and in 1868 went to Paris, and was the first woman admitted to the École de médecine, where she was graduated in 1871. She married in 1873 and has had three children. She was for twelve years dispensary physician in Mount Sinai hospital, became professor of materia medica in the Woman's medical college of the New York infirmary, and later a professor in the New York post-graduate medical school. In 1876 she was elected president of the Association for the advancement of the medical education of women. She is the author of "The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation," an essay that won the Boylston prize at Harvard university in 1876; "The Value of Life" (New York, 1879); "Cold Pack and Anæmia" (1880); "Studies in Endometritis" in the "American Journal of Obstetrics" (1885); the articles on "Infantile Paralysis" and "Pseudo-Muscular Hypertrophy" in Pepper's "Archives of Medicine"; and "Hysteria, and other Essays" (1888).

JACOBS, Ferris, soldier, b. in Delhi, N. Y., 20 March, 1836; d. in White Plains, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1881. He was graduated at Williams in 1856, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in Delhi. Joining a New York regiment of volunteer cavalry, he served through the civil war, rising to the rank of colonel, and at its close was brevetted brigadier-general. He subsequently served two terms as district attorney of Delaware county, N. Y., and in 1880 was elected to congress as a Republican.

JACOBS, George, clergyman, b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 24 Sept., 1834. He came to the United States in 1854, and in 1857 was chosen minister of a Richmond synagogue. In 1869 he was called to the pastorate of a Philadelphia synagogue, where his influence was felt in educational and charitable work. He wrote several Sunday-school books, and was a frequent contributor to the Jewish press.

JACOBS, John Adamson, educator, b. in Leesburg, Va., 19 Aug., 1806; d. in Danville, Ky., 27 Nov., 1869. He was taken by his parents in infancy to Kentucky, was left an orphan at thirteen years of age, and assisted by an uncle to obtain an education. He studied in Centre college, Ky., and at eighteen years of age was made superintendent and teacher of the deaf and dumb in the institution that had been recently established under state auspices in Danville. To fit himself for this service he spent eighteen months in the deaf-mute institution at Hartford, Conn. Until 1854 he was allowed any profits that might accrue on the boarding department proceeds: but in that year he voluntarily gave it up, thus saving at the time $2,500 per annum to the state. He died after forty-five years of service in the institution. Mr. Jacobs published a manual of lessons for his pupils (1834), and "Primary Lessons for Deaf-Mutes," which received many commendations on both sides of the Atlantic (2 vols., 1859).—His nephew, **John Adamson,** educator, b. in Cass county, Mich., 6 Nov., 1839, was educated in Missouri, and removed to Danville, Ky., where, at twenty years of age, he was appointed assistant teacher in the deaf and dumb asylum. In 1862 he entered the National army, and served through the civil war, taking part in many campaigns and battles. In 1865 he resumed his position as teacher in the asylum, and in 1869, on the death of his uncle, he was unanimously chosen by the trustees to succeed him as superintendent of the institution.

JACOBS, Michael, educator, b. in Waynesborough, Pa., 18 Jan., 1808; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 22 July, 1871. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1828, and, after teaching in Maryland, went to Gettysburg to assist his brother David in 1829, tak-

ing the professorship of mathematics and natural sciences. On the organization of Pennsylvania college in 1832, he became professor of mathematics and natural science, in which post he continued until 1865, when he resigned the chair of natural science. A year later he was made emeritus professor. He was licensed to preach in 1834, and received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson and Wittenberg colleges in 1858. He invented a process of canning fruit about 1845. In 1846 he read a paper on "Indian Summer" before the Society for the advancement of science. He published "Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg" (Philadelphia, 1863), contributed an article on the same subject to the "United Service Magazine," published articles on theological subjects in the "Evangelical Review," and scientific papers in the "Linnæan Record and Journal," edited the last-named periodical for two years, was for more than thirty years a contributor to the publications of the Franklin institute in Philadelphia and the Smithsonian institution in Washington, and left manuscript "Lectures on Meteorology," containing the fruits of his independent observations in that science.—His son, **Henry Eyster,** clergyman, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 10 Nov., 1844, was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1862, and afterward at the theological seminary there. He became tutor in Pennsylvania college in 1864, and having been engaged in home-mission work at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1867–'8, was principal of Thiel hall, at Phillipsburg, Pa., and pastor in 1868–'70, and professor of Latin and history in Pennsylvania college in 1870–'80, of ancient languages in 1880–'1, and of the Greek language and literature in 1881–'3. He was then called to the chair of systematic theology in the Lutheran seminary in Philadelphia. He received the degree of D. D. from Thiel college in 1877. Dr. Jacobs has always belonged to the conservative wing of the Lutheran church, and has opposed the views that were held and advocated in the general synod. He is a thorough student of the Confessions, or symbolical books of the Lutheran church, and has done much to bring them within the reach of American Lutherans, and also to the notice of students outside of his own church. His historical introduction and notes explanatory of the history of the Confessions and of the doctrines set forth in the same have secured for him wide reputation. Dr. Jacobs has been editor of the "Lutheran Church Review" since 1883, and from the same date a member of the editorial staff of "The Lutheran." His published works include Hutter's "Compend of Lutheran Theology," with Rev. G. F. Spieker, translated from the Latin (Philadelphia, 1868); Schmidt's "Doctrinal Theology of the Lutheran Church," with Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D., translated from the German and Latin (1875); "A Question of Latinity" (1878); "Book of Concord, or Symbolical Books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," translated from the Latin and German (1882); "Book of Concord, Historical Introduction and Appendices" (1883); Meyer's "Commentary on Galatians and Ephesians," edited (New York, 1884); Duesterdieck's "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John," translated and edited (1887); and various pamphlets. He has edited "Church Almanac" (Philadelphia, 1874–'7); "Proceedings of First Lutheran Diet" (1878); and has contributed largely to current theological literature.—Another son, **Michael William,** lawyer, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 27 Jan., 1850, was graduated at Pennsylvania college in 1867, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He practised at Gettysburg and Erie, and in 1875 settled in Harrisburg. He is the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Domicile" (Boston, 1887).

JACOBS, Orange, jurist, b. in Livingston county, N. Y., 2 May, 1829. He was taken to Michigan in 1831, received his education there, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he removed to Oregon territory. In 1869 he was appointed associate justice of Washington territory, and was made chief justice a year later, and reappointed in 1874. The same year he was elected delegate to congress, and was re-elected, serving from 6 Dec., 1875, to 3 March, 1879.

JACOBS, Sarah Sprague, author, b. in Pawtuxet, R. I., 17 March, 1813. She is the daughter of Bela Jacobs, a Baptist minister in Cambridge, Mass., taught in Georgia, New York, Rhode Island, Nova Scotia, and afterward returned to Cambridge. She is the author of "Benedetta" and many other fugitive poems, some of which were reprinted in Rufus W. Griswold's "Female Poets of America"; also of a memoir of her father (1837); and of juvenile books, one of which, entitled "Nonantum and Natick," gives in a readable style a history of the Indian tribes of New England, and of John Eliot's missionary labors (Boston, 1853).

JACOBSEN, Simon, Dutch mariner, b. in Maestrich in 1624; d. in Leogane, Hayti, in 1679. He entered the French service, and was employed for several years by the Company of the West Indies, which intrusted him in 1653 with an exploration of the coasts of South America to the Straits of Magellan, with orders to take possession in the name of France of all unoccupied lands; but his ship was wrecked in sight of Buenos Ayres, and he was taken prisoner by the Spanish. On his release he returned to Dieppe, and in 1657 was sent to found a colony in Brazilian Guiana; but the unhealthy climate and the hostility of the Spanish drove away the settlers. The company then bought from Diel du Parquet the southwestern part of the island of Martinique in 1658, and Jacobsen, after conquering the Caribs, founded a prosperous colony of 4,000 inhabitants. He was given the government of Tortugas in 1663 as a reward, and in the following year he assumed also that of Santo Domingo, which he resigned soon afterward, having bought from the company a large tract near Cape Leogane in 1665. He founded there a prosperous city, which he ruled until his death.

JACOBSON, Christian, Danish explorer, b. in Copenhagen in 1528; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1596. He studied divinity, but he was seized with a desire to go to the New World, and, sailing for San Lucar de Barrameda, joined a cousin who was established as a merchant in Seville. The latter advised him to enter the Roman Catholic church; to which he readily assented, and obtained for him an appointment in the army. He was sent to Peru in 1551, and served in the civil wars in that country. In 1557 he went to Chili, and was made by Hurtado de Mendoza commander of the marines in the expedition of Ladrilleros (*q. v.*) to the South sea. Resigning his commission in 1564, he went on an exploration across the Cordilleras, reaching Buenos Ayres, after a dangerous journey, in 1565. Thence, sailing again for Peru, he settled in Lima, where he held an office in the audiencia, and devoted his leisure to literary labors. He wrote "Relacion del Viage de Ladrilleros al estrecho de Magellanes" (Seville, 1792); "Historia repertæ navigationis in Oceanum mare" (1779); "Derrotero de Viage" (1794); "Vidas de Españoles celebres" (2 vols., 1776); and several other works.

JACOBSON, John Christian, Moravian bishop, b. in Burkall, Denmark, 8 April, 1795; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 24 Nov., 1870. He was educated at the college and the theological seminary of the Moravian church in Germany. In 1816 he came to the United States, and filled various offices until 1834, when he was appointed principal of the female academy at Salem, N. C. He met with great success, building up that school until it became one of the best known and most prosperous girls' schools in the south. Subsequently he took charge of the boys' boarding-school at Nazareth, Pa. On 20 Sept., 1854, he was consecrated to the episcopacy, and stood at the head of the northern district of the church until 1867, when he retired.

JACOBUS, Melanchthon Williams, clergyman, b. in Newark, N. J., 19 Sept., 1816; d. in Allegheny City, Pa., 28 Oct., 1876. He was graduated at Princeton in 1834, and at the theological seminary there in 1838, after which he spent an additional year in study, at the same time assisting the professor of Hebrew. He was ordained minister of the 1st Presbyterian church of Brooklyn on 15 Sept., 1839. After a successful pastorate of nearly twelve years his health failed, and he made a tour through Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. On his return, in 1851, he accepted the professorship of oriental and biblical literature in the theological seminary at Alleghany City, where he remained till he died. From 1858 till 1870 he filled the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian church in Pittsburg in addition to his work in the seminary. In 1869 he was moderator of the last general assembly of the old-school branch of his church, and in 1870 presided, conjointly with Rev. Dr. Philemon H. Fowler, at the opening of the first assembly of the reunited church. He was an effective public speaker, and held a high place among biblical scholars. He received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson college in 1852, and that of LL. D. from Princeton in 1867. He published "Letters on the Public School Question" and "Notes on the New Testament" (4 vols., New York, 1848–'59). These commentaries, which were designed for Sunday-school and family use, were popular among all denominations. He also published "Notes on Genesis" (2 vols., 1864–'5).

JACOBY, Ludwig Sigismund, clergyman, b. in Altstrelitz, Mecklenburg, 21 Oct., 1813; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 21 June, 1874. He was of Jewish extraction, was converted to Christianity when about twenty-one years of age, and united with the Lutheran church. He had studied medicine, and on his arrival in the United States in 1839 he settled as a physician in Cincinnati. In 1841 he entered the Methodist Episcopal church, and in August of that year was sent by Bishop Morris to establish the first German mission in St. Louis. In 1849, at his own request, he was sent to Bremen, Germany, to introduce Methodism there, and met with good success. There, for twenty-two years, he labored as presiding elder, editor, publishing agent, and superintendent. In 1872 he returned to the United States, was stationed at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1873 was made presiding elder of the St. Louis district. He published many sermons, etc., in both English and German, his chief works being: "Geschichte des Methodismus, seiner Entstehung und Ausbreitung in den verschiedenen Theilen der Erde" (Cincinnati, 1855); "Letzte Stunden, oder die Kraft der Religion Jesu Christi im Tode" (1874); "Kurzer Inbegriff der christlichen Glaubenslehre"; and "Biblische Hand-Concordanz."

JACOME, Diego, Portuguese missionary, b. in Portugal early in the 16th century; d. in Brazil in 1565. He entered the Jesuit order in 1548, and went to Brazil to preach the gospel to the natives. When the plague broke out in Espirito Santo, he devoted himself to the care of the sick, and contracted the disease of which he died. He wrote "Carta escripa do Brazil em 1551, em que trata dos costumes dos Indios, e trabalhos, que os PP. da companhia padecem na sua conversão." The original is preserved in the convent of St. Roch, Lisbon. It was translated into Italian (Venice, 1559).

JACQUES, D. H., author, b. about 1825; d. near Fernandina, Fla., 28 Aug., 1877. He was a physician, edited the "Rural Carolinian," and was the author of "Hints toward Physical Perfection, or Philosophy of Human Beauty" (New York, 1859); "The Garden" (New York, 1866); "The Farm," with an essay by John J. Thomas (revised ed., New York, 1866); and other agricultural works.

JACQUIN, Nicolas Joseph, Dutch botanist, b. in Leyden, 16 Feb., 1727; d. in Vienna, 24 Oct., 1817. He was appointed in 1752, by Francis I., imperial botanist, and two years later went to America in search of unknown plants. He remained five years in South America and the West Indies, and returned to Europe in 1760, with a rich collection of plants and many specimens in natural history, which he presented to the emperor. They became afterward the property of the Museum of Schoenbrunn, which he contrived to make one of the most interesting in Europe. He was appointed in 1774 professor of botany and chemistry in the University of Vienna, and created baron by Joseph II. in 1806. Jacquin discovered about sixty new species of plants, and Linnæus has given his name to a tree of the family of the Sapotellas, peculiar to the West Indies. His numerous works include "Selectarum stirpium americanarum historia" (Vienna, 1763; 2d ed., revised, 1781); and "Enumeratio systematica plantarum quæ in insulis Caribæis, vicinoque Americæ continente detexit" (Leyden, 1760).

JAFFREY, George, jurist, b. in New Castle, N. H., 22 Nov., 1682; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 8 May, 1749. He was graduated at Harvard in 1702, studied law, and was successively a councillor, a judge, treasurer of New Hampshire, and chief justice. The town of Jaffrey is named for him.

JAGGAR, Thomas Augustus, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 2 June, 1839. He was educated by a private tutor, and began a course of preparation for the ministry while engaged in business. He was graduated at the General theological seminary, and was made deacon, 10 Nov., 1860, at once becoming assistant minister of St. George's, Flushing, N. Y. In May, 1862, he took charge of Trinity church, Bergen Point, N. J., and was ordained priest, 3 June, 1863, by Bishop Potter, of New York. He was successively rector of Anthon memorial church, New York, in 1864–'8; St. John's, Yonkers, N. Y., in 1868–'70, where he founded the St. John's Riverside hospital; and Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, in 1870–'5. He was consecrated bishop of southern Ohio, 28 April, 1875. In 1874 he had received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. His publications comprise occasional sermons and addresses.

JAMES, Benjamin, lawyer, b. in Stafford county, Va., 22 April, 1768; d. in Laurens district, S. C., 15 Nov., 1825. He received his literary education in Virginia, studied law in Charleston, S. C., and practised there till 1796, when he returned to the homestead in Virginia, and there prosecuted his profession until 1808, when he removed to Laurens district, S. C. After this he abandoned the practice of law, turned his attention to farming,

and was elected to the state senate. He is the author of "Digest of the Statute and Common Law of Carolina" (Columbia, 1814).

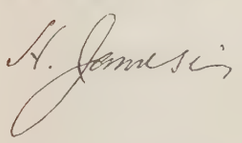
JAMES, Charles Tillinghast, senator, b. in West Greenwich, R. I., in 1804; d. in Sag Harbor, N. Y., 17 Oct., 1862. He received a limited education, learned the trade of a carpenter, and in 1823 began to study mechanics, at the same time learning, as a workman in the machine-shops, the construction of cotton-machinery. He afterward removed to Providence, became superintendent of Slater's steam cotton-mills, and was chosen major-general of Rhode Island militia. After a few years' residence in Providence, he removed to Newburyport, Mass., where he erected the Bartlett and James mills; subsequently built cotton-mills in Salem, Mass., and in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Tennessee, and, returning in 1849 to Rhode Island, erected the Atlantic delaine-mill at Olneyville. He was U. S. senator from Rhode Island from 1851 till 1857, and after his retirement from the senate devoted his attention to the perfection of several inventions, among which was a rifled cannon and a new projectile. He was an excellent marksman, and thoroughly versed in the use and construction of fire-arms. In 1838 Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. Gen. James died of wounds that he received from the explosion of a shell of his own manufacture, with which he was experimenting. He wrote a series of papers on the culture and manufacture of cotton in the south.

JAMES, Edmund Janes, political economist, b. in Jacksonville, Ill., 21 May, 1855. He studied at Harvard, and then at the University of Halle, in Prussia, where in 1877 he took the degree of Ph. D. After teaching in Illinois until 1883, he was appointed in that year to the professorship of public finance and administration in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. James is a member of scientific societies, and was vice-president of the American economic association in 1885. He was editor of the "Illinois School Journal" during 1880–'3, and in 1884 became associate editor of the "Finanzarchiv" of Würzburg, Germany. His scientific papers number about 100, and have been contributed to journals and the proceedings of societies both at home and abroad. He is now (1887) preparing for the National government reports on the "Teaching of Political Science in the Schools and Universities of Europe and America" and the "Relation of the Government to the Preservation and Extension of our Forests." Dr. James has also published a translation of Isocrates's "Panegyrics" (Cambridge, 1874); "Entwickelung des amerikanischen Zolltariffs" (Jena, 1877); and "Relation of Modern Municipality to the Gas Supply" (Baltimore, 1886).

JAMES, Edwin, geologist, b. in Weybridge, Vt., 27 Aug., 1797; d. in Burlington, Iowa, 28 Oct., 1861. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1816, and then spent three years in Albany, where he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Daniel James, botany with Dr. John Torrey, and geology under Prof. Amos Eaton. In 1820 he was appointed botanist and geologist to the exploring expedition of Maj. Samuel H. Long, and was actively engaged in field work during that year. For two years following he was occupied in compiling and preparing for the press the report of the "Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1818–'19" (2 vols., with atlas, Philadelphia and London, 1823). He then received the appointment of surgeon in the U. S. army, and for six years was stationed at frontier outposts. During this time, in addition to his professional duties, he was occupied with the study of the native Indian dialects, and prepared a translation of the New Testament in the Ojibway language (1833). In 1830 he resigned his commission and returned to Albany, where for a short time he was associated with Edward C. Delavan in the editorship of the "Temperance Herald and Journal." Meanwhile he also prepared for the press "The Narrative of John Tanner," a strange frontier character, who was stolen when a child by the Indians (New York, 1830). In 1834 he again went west, and in 1836 settled in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life, mainly in agricultural pursuits. Dr. James was the earliest botanical explorer of the Rocky mountains, and his name was originally given by Maj. Long to the mountain that has since been known as Pike's peak.

JAMES, Henry, theologian, b. in Albany, N. Y., 3 June, 1811; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 18 Dec., 1882. When he was twelve years of age an accident so injured his leg that amputation was necessary. He was graduated at Union in 1830. Having inherited wealth from his father, a merchant in Albany, he did not immediately adopt a profession, but studied law for a time in Albany, and afterward became a student in Princeton theological seminary. There he argued with the professors against the doctrine of justification by faith, and infused his unorthodox opinions into the minds of other students. He therefore decided in 1835, after two years' residence in Princeton, to leave the institution. Going to England, he continued the study of theology and philosophy, and was attracted to the tenets of the Sandemanian sect. After his return he published an edition of Robert Sandeman's "Letters on Theron and Aspasia," with an introductory essay (New York, 1839). In 1840, in a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Apostolic Gospel," he denied the doctrine of the Trinity, while affirming the divinity of Christ. In 1843 he visited Europe again, and there became familiar with the writings and doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, and in the main adopted the theological system and social philosophy of that thinker, but objected to the ecclesiastical organization of the New Jerusalem church. "What is the State?" a lecture delivered in Albany, was published in 1846, and in 1847 a "Letter to a Swedenborgian," in which he opposed ecclesiasticism, while approving the Swedenborgian doctrines. A series of lectures that he delivered in New York city in 1849 were published under the title "Moralism and Christianity, or Man's Experience and Destiny" (New York, 1850); also a second series, delivered in 1851, in a volume entitled "Lectures and Miscellanies" (1852), containing, besides the lectures, some magazine and review articles. His subsequent works elucidated more fully his theological system, in which the central idea was the absolute divinity of God and the divine humanity of Christ, and set forth social doctrines similar to the teachings of the theoretical socialists. On repeated visits to England he frequented the society of Thomas Carlyle and other leaders of thought. At home he was the intimate associate of the transcendental philosophers, though differing with them in opinion. He resided for many years in New York city, and for some time in Newport, R. I., but in 1866 removed to Cambridge, Mass. He contributed to the New York "Tribune" a series of letters on "English and Continental Life," and in later life published "Personal Recollections of Carlyle" and other reminiscences in the periodicals. Besides the works already mentioned he published "The Church of

Christ not an Ecclesiasticism" (New York, 1854); "The Nature of Evil Considered in a Letter addressed to the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D." (1855); "Christianity the Logic of Creation" (London and New York, 1857); "Substance and Shadow, or Morality and Religion in their Relation to Life" (Boston, 1863); "The Secret of Swedenborg, being an Elucidation of his Doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity" (1869); and "Society the Redeemed Form of Man." His "Literary Remains" were edited by his son William (Boston, 1885).—His son, **William,** b. in New York city, 11 Jan., 1842, resided much with his father abroad, studied in the Lawrence scientific school at Harvard, and accompanied the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865–'6. After his return he studied medicine, and was graduated M. D. at Harvard in 1869. In 1876 he became assistant professor of physiology in the Cambridge medical school, in 1880 assistant professor of philosophy in Harvard college, and in 1885 full professor of philosophy. He has published his father's "Literary Remains."—Another son, **Henry,** novelist, b. in New York city, 15 April, 1843, was educated under his father's supervision in New York, Geneva, Paris, and Boulogne-sur-Mer. His family went abroad in 1855, and remained in Europe till 1858. After spending another year in Europe (at Geneva and Bonn) he returned to New York, and in 1862 entered the Harvard law-school. In 1865 he began to contribute sketches to the magazines. A year or two later he essayed serial stories, but during the first ten years of his literary career produced no extended novel. The subject most frequently treated of in his works is the contrast between American and European life and manners. The scenes of several are laid in the Old World, and the principal characters are Americans travelling abroad and coming for the first time in contact with European society, or members of the American colonies in foreign capitals. When the action of his stories takes place in the United States, he introduces foreigners or travelled Americans in order to illustrate the divergences between American and European life. A familiarity with the Old World from his boyhood, and long periods of residence abroad, afforded suggestions and abundant materials for this kind of social study. In 1869 he went to Europe, where he has since resided, alternating between England and Italy. In 1874 he returned for a few months, and wrote anonymous criticisms on literature and art for the "Atlantic Monthly." His novels, after appearing serially, were issued in book-form in Boston and London, and many of them translated into French and German. A part of his earlier tales and sketches and nearly all of his later ones were also republished. Mr. James originated the international novel, and is classed with Thomas Bailey Aldrich and William D. Howells as a representative of the analytical and metaphysical school of novelists. Many of his novels close abruptly, leaving the reader in doubt concerning the subsequent fate of the actors in the story, where other authors would invent a dénouement. In both style and method he has followed French models. He early acquired a mastery of the French tongue so complete that a story contributed by him to the "Revue des deux mondes" has been praised by severe French critics as an example of elegant French. His earliest published story was a tale of the war, entitled "The Story of a Year." In 1867 he published "Poor Richard," a brief serial story, which was followed in 1869 by "Gabrielle de Bergerac," of about the same length. "Watch and Ward" (1871) was longer, and "Roderick Hudson," published serially in 1875, was the first of his extended novels. During his visit to the United States in 1874–'5 he published a volume of "Trans-Atlantic Sketches" (Boston, 1875). "A Passionate Pilgrim," depicting the emotions of an enthusiastic traveller among the historical scenes of the mother country, was printed in a volume with other stories in the same year. "The American," regarded by many as his best novel, appeared as a serial during 1877–'8. In the latter year "Daisy Miller" was published, and in immediate succession "An International Episode." The former, describing the follies of an American girl on the continent of Europe, and the compromising situations in which she placed herself by defying European rules of propriety, first brought upon the author the reproaches of his countrymen, who accused him of having become denationalized, and of devoting his talents to deriding and belittling his own land and people. "The Europeans" appeared in 1878; also a short serial entitled the "Pension Beaurepas." In the same year was issued a volume of critical essays on "French Poets and Novelists," treating of Alfred de Musset, Gautier, Baudelaire, Georges Sand, and other modern French writers. He is the author of "Hawthorne" in the "English Men of Letters" series. "Confidence" was published in 1879, followed by sketches and stories and essays in the "North American Review" and various magazines. "Washington Square," a story of New York life of a past period, appeared simultaneously on both sides of the ocean in the "Cornhill Magazine" and "Harper's Magazine" in 1880. "A Bundle of Letters" and "Diary of a Man of Fifty" (1880) are shorter works. "The Portrait of a Lady," delineating the character of an American female newspaper correspondent, was published in the "Atlantic Monthly" and "Macmillan's Magazine" in 1880–'1. "The Siege of London" was published in 1883, and "Portraits of Places" in 1884. Sketches of French life and scenes were published in the "Atlantic Monthly," serially, under the title of "En province," and afterward in a volume under that of "A Little Tour in France" (Boston, 1884). "Tales of Three Cities" appeared in book-form during the same year, and in 1885 he issued "The Author of Beltraffio," with other stories. In 1886 he published "The Bostonians" and "Princess Casamassima."



JAMES, Henry Ammon, lawyer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 24 April, 1854. He was graduated at Yale in 1874, and at the law-school in 1878, and since 1880 has practised his profession in New York city. He has published "Communism in America" (New York, 1879).

JAMES, Joseph Francis, botanist, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 8 Feb., 1857. He is the son of Uriah P. James, who is the owner of one of the finest collections of fossils in Ohio and the publisher of "The Paleontologist." The son received a common-school education in Cincinnati, subsequently turned his attention to botany, and in 1881 he was appointed custodian of the Cincinnati society of

natural history. He was given complete charge of the large collections of that society, and during his tenure of office arranged, labeled, and catalogued the library, and specimens in botany, zoölogy, mineralogy, geology, and other subjects. This place he resigned in August, 1886, to take the chair of botany and geology in Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, and meanwhile since 1883 he has also held the professorship of botany in the department of pharmacy in the University of Cincinnati. He is a member of scientific societies, and the author of frequent papers on botany and geology in scientific journals.

JAMES, Maria, poet, b. in Wales 11 Oct., 1793; d. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1868. She emigrated to the United States in 1803, and after her tenth year lived at domestic service in the Garrison family, of Dutchess county, N. Y. In 1833 some of her compositions attracted the attention of Prof. Alonzo Potter, of Union college, who introduced a collection of them to the public under the title of "Wales and Other Poems" (New York, 1839).

JAMES, Thomas, English navigator, b. about 1590. He was employed in 1631, together with Luke Fox, by a company of merchants at Bristol to discover a northwest passage. He left Bristol on 3 May of that year, and proceeded to Hudson bay. After wintering on an island in about latitude 52° N., he sailed northward, and on 26 Aug., 1632, when his further progress was stopped by the ice, he had attained lat. 65° 30′ N. Capt. James explored Hudson bay, and gave the name of New Wales to the country on the western side of it. The southern part of that bay was named James bay. He returned to England on 22 Oct., and published "The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Capt. Thomas James for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage to the South Sea" (London, 1633).

JAMES, Thomas, clergyman, b. in England in 1592; d. there about 1678. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1614, and came from Lincolnshire, where he had been a minister, to Boston on 5 June, 1632. He was ordained in Charlestown, Mass., 2 Nov., 1632, and was the first minister of that place, but was discharged in March, 1636, a dissension having sprung up between him and his congregation. He then went to New Haven, and in 1642 to Virginia, but was compelled to leave because he would not conform to the English church. He returned to New England in June, 1643, and afterward to his native country, where he was minister of Needham, Suffolk, until he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662.—His son, **Thomas,** was minister of East Hampton, L. I., from 1650 till the time of his death in 1696.

JAMES, Thomas Chalkley, physician, b. in Philadelphia in 1766; d. there, 25 July, 1835. His father, Abel, a Quaker of Welsh origin, was a successful merchant of Philadelphia, and his mother was a daughter of Thomas Chalkley, the Quaker preacher. The son was educated at Robert Prout's school, studied medicine, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1787. He then went as surgeon of a ship to the Cape of Good Hope, and studied in London and Edinburgh from 1790 till 1793, when he returned to the United States. In 1803 he established the School of obstetrics in Philadelphia, and for twenty-five years was physician and obstetrician in the Pennsylvania hospital. He was for some years president of the Philadelphia college of physicians, and was professor of midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania from 1811 till 1834. Dr. James was founder of the Pennsylvania historical society, and contributed to the "Port-folio" in 1801, under the signature "P. D.," translations of the "Idyls" of Gessner. He was associate editor of the "Eclectic Repertory."

JAMES, Thomas Lemuel, banker, b. in Utica, N. Y., 29 March, 1831. His grandparents on both sides emigrated to the United States from Wales in 1800. After studying in the common schools and the Utica academy, he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Utica "Liberty Press," and in 1851 bought the "Madison County Journal," a Whig newspaper, published at Hamilton, N. Y. In 1856, when the Republican party made its first national canvass, his paper was united with the "Democratic Reflector" under the name of the "Democratic Republican." He continued in journalism for ten years, meanwhile also serving as collector of canal tolls at Hamilton in 1854–'5. In 1861 he was appointed an inspector of customs in New York city, and three years later was promoted to be weigher. In 1870 he was appointed deputy collector, and placed in charge of the warehouse division and the bonded warehouses of the port. The records of the division were in confusion, and the general work from one to three years behind, but in one month Mr. James reported the exact condition of the division, and within six months he had brought the business up to date. Prevailing laxity had given way to the utmost efficiency. He was appointed by Gen. Arthur, who had become collector, a member of the civil-service board of the collector's and surveyor's offices, was made its chairman, and was among the earliest and most steadfast of public officials in advocating and applying the reform of the civil service by establishing the system of appointments upon the basis of examination and merit. On 17 March, 1873, Mr. James was appointed postmaster of New York by President Grant, and he was reappointed four years later by President Hayes. His service is recognized as marking a new era in postal administration. The two aims which he kept steadily in view were, first, to bring the office and its working force up to the highest state of efficiency, and, second, to improve and increase the postal facilities wherever practicable. The deliveries were multiplied, fast mails were recommended and obtained, the foreign mails were expedited, and the security of the mails was increased by careful devices. After the removal of Gen. Arthur from the collectorship, the President tendered the appointment to Mr. James, but he declined it on the ground that, having been Gen. Arthur's deputy, he could not consent to supersede him. In 1880, when David M. Key resigned the postmaster-generalship, President Hayes offered this place in his cabinet to Mr. James, who, on consultation with his friends, declined it. The same year the Republicans named him for mayor of New York, but he declined the nomination. When President Garfield announced his cabinet, 5 March, 1881, Mr. James was included as postmaster-general, and two days later entered on the duties of the office. The assassination of the president and the accession of Vice-President Arthur caused a complete recast of the cabinet, and Mr. James retired, 4 Jan., 1882. Though he thus served only ten months, his administration was not too brief to be distinguished by important and lasting reforms. When he began he found an annual deficit of $2,000,000, which had varied in amount every year from 1865, and, with one or two exceptions, from 1851. His policy of retrenchment and reform was immediately begun. The reductions that he made in the star service amounted to $1,713,541, and those in the steamboat service to over $300,000, thus effecting an aggregate saving of over $2,000,000. In

co-operation with the department of justice, Mr. James instituted a thorough investigation into the abuses and frauds in his department, the result of which was the famous star-route trials. In his annual report to Congress he announced that, with these reforms and with retrenchments in other directions which he indicated, a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents would be possible, and it followed soon afterward. While postmaster-general, Mr. James negotiated a money-order convention with all the Australian colonies, and with the island of Jamaica. Retiring from the post-office department, 4 Jan., 1882, he became president of the Lincoln national bank, and the Lincoln safe-deposit company of New York. The degree of A. M. was given him in 1863 by Hamilton college, and that of LL. D. by Madison university in 1883 and by St. John's college in 1884.

JAMES, Thomas Potts, botanist, b. in Radnor, Pa., 1 Sept., 1803; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 22 Feb., 1882. He was a wholesale druggist in Philadelphia for forty years, devoting his leisure to botany, for which he showed a fondness from early youth. While in Philadelphia he made himself familiar with the phænogamous vegetation of that vicinity, and subsequently became a proficient and an accepted authority on bryology, or the study of mosses. He shared the reputation of Coe F. Austin, Leo Lesquereux, and William S. Sullivan as authorities on that branch of botany in the United States. In 1867 he settled in Cambridge, Mass., where the advantages of association with Asa Gray and the use of the Harvard collections facilitated his investigations. He was a member of scientific societies, and one of the founders and long the treasurer of the American pomological society. His scientific papers were contributed to the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences" and to the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." The article on "Musci" in the volume on "Botany" of the reports of Clarence King's "Exploration of the 40th Parallel" is by him, and to other government reports he contributed similar articles. He was joint author with Leo Lesquereux of the "Manual of American Mosses" (Boston, 1884).

JAMESON, Charles Davis, soldier, b. in Gorham, Me., 24 Feb., 1827; d. in Oldtown, Me., 6 Nov., 1862. In his youth his parents removed with him to Oldtown, where, after receiving a limited education, he embarked in the lumber-trade, and became one of the largest manufacturers and shippers of lumber on the Penobscot. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston National Democratic convention, and at the beginning of the civil war he was placed in command of the 2d Maine regiment, the first that left that state for the seat of war. He led his regiment at Bull Run, and with his command protected the rear of the army in its retreat to Centreville. For his services on this occasion he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 3 Sept., 1861. He participated in the seven days' fight about Richmond, but after the battle of Fair Oaks was attacked with camp fever, and returned home to die. In 1861–'2 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Maine.

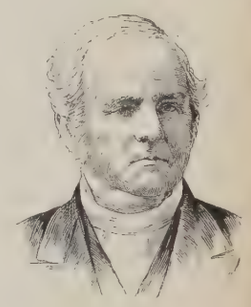
JAMESON, David, soldier, b. in 1752; d. in Culpeper county, Va., 2 Oct., 1839. He fought at the battle of Great Bridge, 9 Dec., 1775, and served in the southern states in Stevens's brigade in 1780 and 1781. In 1790–'1 he was a delegate to the Virginia legislature, and was afterward a magistrate and high-sheriff of Culpeper county.—His brother, **John,** held a command till the end of the war, and was afterward clerk of Culpeper county.

JAMESON, John Alexander, jurist, b. in Irasburg, Vt., 25 Jan., 1824. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1846, and was tutor there in 1850–'3. He then studied law, began practice in Freeport, Ill., in 1853, and settled in Chicago in April, 1856. In November, 1865, he became judge of the superior court of that city (now the superior court of Cook county), and continued on the bench till November, 1883. He was professor of constitutional law, equity, and jurisprudence in the law-school of the University of Chicago from 1867 till 1868, when he resigned, and was for many years assistant editor of the "American Law Register," published in Philadelphia. He is the author of "The Constitutional Convention, its History, Powers, and Modes of Proceeding" (New York, 1867; 4th ed., 1887). He had prepared materials for a "Treatise on the Law of Judicial Sales," which were destroyed in the Chicago fire.

JAMESON, Patrick Henry, physician, b. in Monroe, Jefferson co., Ind., 18 April, 1824. He was graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1849, and established himself in practice in Indianapolis. He was commissioner of the Indiana hospital for the insane from 1861 till 1866, and also surgeon in charge of state and National troops in quarters at the several camps, and in hospital at the soldiers' home, Indianapolis. From January, 1863, till March, 1866, he was acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and from 1861 till 1869 physician to the Indiana institution for the deaf and dumb. He has contributed occasionally to medical journals, and has written eighteen consecutive annual reports of the Indiana hospital for the insane.

JAMESON, William, naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1791; d. in Alexandria, Va., 7 Oct., 1873. He was appointed a midshipman from the District of Columbia in 1811. During the war of 1812–'14 he was in several engagements, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1817, commander in 1837, and as captain in 1844. He adhered to the cause of the Union at the beginning of the civil war, and was commissioned commodore, 16 July, 1862. He was invalided, and remained in Alexandria during the war, and was subsequently placed on the retired list.

JANES, Edmund Storer, M. E. bishop, b. in Sheffield, Berkshire co., Mass., 27 April, 1807; d. in New York city, 18 Sept., 1876. His father was a mechanic, and the son united with the Methodist church at thirteen years of age. By diligent improvement of scanty opportunities he fitted himself to teach a country school, and in the pursuit of that calling he removed to New Jersey, where he found his way into the Methodist ministry. In 1830 he was admitted to the Philadelphia conference, which then embraced the whole state of New Jersey. In 1835 he was appointed financial agent for Dickinson college, and in 1840 he was chosen financial secretary of the American Bible society, which office he filled for four years, travelling in the interests of that society through all parts of the country. In 1844 he was elected and ordained bishop by the general conference sitting in



E. S. Janes

New York city. He was not a member of the body by which he was elected, nor had he served in any previous general conference. He was only thirty-eight years old, and though widely known by means of his labors in behalf of the Bible society, yet he had escaped all complication with the subject of the church's relation to slavery, which then agitated it, and so he was not unacceptable to either party. In the discharge of the duties of his office he visited and revisited nearly every state and territory of the country. In 1854 he visited Europe, having been commissioned to represent his church at the session of the British Wesleyan conference. While abroad he visited both the Irish and French Methodist conferences, and also the missions of his own church in Germany and Switzerland, and in Norway and Sweden. As a preacher Bishop Janes was a model of simplicity and correctness. He resided in New York from his election to the episcopacy till his death. — His twin brother, **Edwin L.**, clergyman, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 27 April, 1807; d. in Flushing, L. I., 10 Jan., 1875, taught from 1825 till 1831, and in 1832 joined the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was appointed pastor in West Philadelphia. He held charges in New York, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, and elsewhere, for six years was a secretary of the National temperance society, and also labored earnestly for the poor. His works include "Wesley his Own Biographer" (New York, 1870); "Incidents in the Life of Bishop Asbury" (1872); and "Recollections in the Life of the Rev. Dr. Edward Payson" (1873).

JANES, Edward Houghton, physician, b. in Northfield, Franklin co., Mass., 3 Oct., 1820. He was educated in the Delaware literary institute, Franklin county, N. Y., and was graduated at the Berkshire medical college in 1847. He settled in practice in New York city in 1850, was for a short period during the civil war in the service of the sanitary commission, and appointed sanitary inspector by the Metropolitan board of health in 1866. Since 1873 he has been assistant superintendent of the New York health department. In 1872 he was appointed to the chair of hygiene in the Women's medical college of the New York infirmary. He was one of the original members of the American public health association, and was its recording secretary from 1877 till 1880. He has published a "Report on Condensed Milk" (1858), "Report on the Sanitary Condition of New York" (New York, 1865), annual reports to the American public health association, and papers on professional subjects.

JANEWAY, Jacob Jones, clergyman, b. in New York city, 20 Nov., 1774; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 27 June, 1858. His family came from England early in the 17th century, one of whom bore with him the charter of Trinity church, of which he was a vestryman. He died about 1708. Jacob was graduated at Columbia in 1794, and after studying theology with Dr. John H. Livingston was ordained in 1799 a colleague of Dr. Ashbel Green in the 2d Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, where he remained till 1828. After holding for one year the chair of theology in the Western theological seminary, he was pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in New Brunswick, N. J., for two years. He was elected a trustee of Rutgers in 1820, and in 1833–'9 was vice-president of that college and professor of literature, the evidences of Christianity, and political economy. He then became a trustee of Princeton, and was engaged till his death in general missionary work and in supervision of theological and collegiate institutions in the Presbyterian church. He was a director of Princeton theological seminary from 1813 till 1830 and again from 1840 till 1858, and president of the board from 1849 till 1858. He joined his friend, Dr. Jonathan Cogswell, of New Brunswick, in the gift of a church to the Presbyterians of that city. His publications include "Commentaries on Romans, Hebrews, and Acts" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1866); "Internal Evidence of the Holy Bible"; "Communicants' Manual"; "On Unlawful Marriage" (New York, 1844); "Review of Dr. Schaff on Protestantism"; and essays and letters on religious subjects. See "Memoir of Rev. Jacob J. Janeway," by his son, Thomas L. Janeway (Philadelphia, 1861). — His grandson, **Edward Gamaliel**, physician, b. in New York city, 31 Aug., 1841, was graduated at Rutgers in 1860, after which, during 1862–'3, he was acting medical cadet in the U. S. army hospital in Newark, N. J., and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1864. Dr. Janeway then settled in New York, where he has ever since practised. His connection with Bellevue hospital medical college began in 1868, when he was appointed one of its curators. In 1872 he was called to the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical department of the University of the city of New York, but at the end of a year he returned to Bellevue as professor of materia medica and therapeutics. This appointment he held until 1876, when he became professor of pathological anatomy and histology, diseases of the nervous system, and clinical medicine. In 1881 he added the instruction in principles and practice of medicine to his duties, and he also delivered the lectures on materia medica and therapeutics from 1873 till 1876. Dr. Janeway was appointed health commissioner of the city of New York in 1875, and filled that appointment until 1882. He held visiting appointments to the Charity hospital in 1868–'71, to the Hospital for epileptics and paralytics in 1870–'4, and to Bellevue hospital since 1871, being also one of the pathologists to that institution since 1867. As a diagnostician he has a high reputation, and his consulting practice is very large. He is a member of numerous medical societies, was vice-president of the New York pathological society in 1874, and has been president of the New York medical journal association.

JANNEY, Samuel Macpherson, author, b. in Loudon county, Va., 11 Jan., 1801; d. there, 30 April, 1880. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, and travelled extensively in this capacity. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern superintendency. He was the author of a prize poem entitled "The Country School-House" (1825); "Conversations on Religious Subjects" (1835; 3d ed., Philadelphia, 1843); "The Last of the Lenape, and Other Poems" (1839); "The Teacher's Gift," essays in prose and verse (1840); "An Historical Sketch of the Christian Church during the Middle Ages" (1847); "Life of William Penn" (1852; 3d ed., 1856); "Life of George Fox" (1853); and a "History of the Religious Society of Friends, from its Rise to the Year 1828" (4 vols., 1860–'7).—His brother, **Asa Moore**, philanthropist, b. in Loudon county, Va., 18 Sept., 1802; d. there, 31 May, 1871. In 1836 he removed to Richmond with his family, and had charge of Gallego mills, one of the largest flouring-mills in the south. He resided in Loudon county from 1860 till 1869, when he was appointed agent for the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska. He labored faithfully for the advancement of these Indians, doing much to improve their moral and

physical condition. While there, he had a saw-mill and flouring-mill erected, lands were allotted to the Indians in severalty, and about 100 log-houses built. His wife and daughters also labored among the women of the tribe. Owing to impaired health, he resigned his commission and returned to Virginia. He was a member of the Society of Friends, in which he held the office of elder.

JANNEY, Thomas, Quaker, b. in Cheshire, England, in 1634; d. there, 12 Dec., 1696. He settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1683, and also labored in New Jersey. He visited the churches of New England, Long Island, and Maryland, and finally went to England with Griffith Owen in 1695.

JANNSENS, Francis, R. C. bishop, b. in Tilburg, North Brabant, Holland, 17 Oct., 1847. He studied theology in the Episcopal seminary of Boisle-Duc, and afterward entered the American college of the University of Louvain, with a view to becoming a missionary in the United States. He was ordained priest, 21 Dec., 1867, sailed for this country in September, 1868, and was assigned to missionary duty in Richmond, Va. He was first assistant at the cathedral, and in 1870 was appointed rector, secretary, and chancellor of the diocese, at the same time taking charge of several missions. In 1877 he became vicar-general. On the translation of Bishop Gibbons to Baltimore as coadjutor-archbishop, Father Jannsens was appointed administrator of the diocese of Richmond. He filled the same office under Bishop Keane that he had occupied under his predecessor. After the translation of Bishop Elder from the diocese of Natchez to the coadjutorship of Cincinnati, Father Jannsens was nominated for the vacant see, and he was consecrated by Archbishop Gibbons in the cathedral of Richmond, 1 May, 1881. Before assuming the duties of his office he visited Rome. Bishop Jannsens is supreme spiritual director of the Catholic knights of the United States, a benevolent organization of large membership. In 1884 there were 14,000 Roman Catholics under his jurisdiction, with fifty-three churches and thirty priests.

JANSEN, Olaüs, Danish naturalist, b. in Christianstadt in 1714; d. in Copenhagen in 1778. He studied in Germany, and was for several years professor at the University of Tübingen, where he acquired reputation as a naturalist. He was elected in 1761 rector of the University of Copenhagen, and in the following year a member of the Academy of sciences. Two years later he was sent by the government to travel in America and collect information on the natural productions of that country. He landed in Buenos Ayres in October, 1764, and visited successively Paraguay, Uruguay, Chili, Patagonia, Araucania, Brazil, Peru, Central America, thence, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he journeyed through New Spain, Louisiana, and Florida, reaching Boston in 1772. On his return, which was hastened by difficulties in which he was involved with the English authorities when he was about to visit Canada, he published "Den Geist in den Naturvidenskaben og naturens almindelige laere" (Copenhagen, 1773); "Journal holden y Skibet prindsess Isabella poa rejsen til Buenos Ayres" (2 vols., 1773–'4); "Forste indledning til den Almind. naturlaere" (1774); "Neue Reisen durch Brazil und Peru" (1775); "Neue Reisen durch Louisiana und Nueva España" (1776); "Geschichte und Beschreibung des Brodbaums" (Tübingen and Copenhagen, 1776); "Anmarkningar ons Historia Naturalis och climated af Nye England og Nye Spanien" (2 vols., Copenhagen and Stockholm, 1778); and several other works, which enjoyed a high reputation during the 18th century.

JANSEN, Reynier, printer, b. in Holland; d. in Philadelphia in March, 1706. He emigrated to this country in 1698. He was a lace-maker at Alkmaier, Holland, but, shortly after coming to Philadelphia, he set up a printing-press—the second in the middle colonies. From 1698 till 1706 he was the only printer in Pennsylvania. Probably the first book issued by him was "God's Protecting Providence" (1699). Thomas, in "History of Printing in America," says: "I have met with only one book with Jansen's name in the imprint," while Hildeburn, in "Issues of Pennsylvania Press, 1685–1784" (1885), enumerates thirty-five different publications bearing Jansen's imprint. The issues of Jansen's press have sold higher on the average as imprints than the issues of any other American printer. His two sons carried on the printing-business a few years after their father's death. One of the sons assumed the name of Tiberius Johnson, and the other that of Joseph Reynier, and respectively printed in these names.

JANSEN VAN ILPENDAM, Jan, Dutch official, d. probably at Marcus Hook, Pa., in 1685. About 1640 he was appointed by Gov. William Kieft custom-house officer on the Delaware, and put in command of Fort Nassau. In 1642 a company from New Haven attempted to effect a settlement nearly opposite the fort, to prevent which Jansen was ordered by the Dutch governor to proceed to the unbidden comers and require of them to show by what "authority they acted, and how they dared to make such encroachment on our rights and privileges, our territory and commerce; and, if they could show no authority, to let them depart, and, if they refused, to take them prisoners and bring them to New York"; and to aid him in enforcing his authority he was sent two yachts, and directed to man them. This order he obeyed, and it resulted in his burning the trading-house and taking the traders prisoners, whereat the government of New Haven addressed to Kieft a vigorous protest. In 1644 he refused to allow a Boston company to pass up the river on the ostensible mission of exploring for the Syconian lake. In 1645 he fell into disfavor, and was charged with fraud and neglect of duty in his office as commissary of the fort, one item of his offending being that he had given "more to the Indians than the ordinary rate." He was removed, and Andreas Hudde appointed to succeed him. He continued to reside on the river and to trade with the Indians, and is frequently named in historical documents.

JANSON, Kristofer, clergyman, b. in Bergen, Norway, 5 May, 1841. After finishing the theological course in the University of Christiania, he founded, with a friend, Kristofer Bruun, a People's high-school in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, with the view of raising the intellectual level of the peasants. While at home he was a leader of the movement (the "Maalstraev"), which has in view the replacing of the Danish language, which is the Norwegian language of literature, by the truly Norwegian language, which is still spoken among the peasants of Norway. Janson has written a large series of novels in this language, the most important of which are "Han ok Ho" (Christiania, 1867), and "Marit Skjölte" (1869). The Norwegian storthing, in acknowledgment of Janson's merits, allowed him what is called a poet's salary, a compensation that has been given to only three others of the most eminent Norwegian authors. In 1882 Janson settled in this country as minister of a Unitarian parish in Minneapolis, Minn. He has since then preached both in English and Norwegian, and he seeks to spread religious tolerance

among his countrymen in the northwest. His experiences as a minister in the far west have been utilized in his book "Praeriens Saga," which is written in the common Danish-Norwegian language (Copenhagen, 1884). Some of his books have been translated into English, including "The Spell-bound Fiddler" (Chicago, 1884); "The Children of Hell" (1885); and "Wives, Submit Yourselves unto your Husbands" (1885).

JANVIER, Levi, missionary, b. in Pittsgrove, N. J., 25 April, 1816; d. in India, 25 March, 1864. He was graduated at Princeton in 1835, and studied theology in the seminary there, also teaching in Lafayette college. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and went to India as a missionary in 1841, settling in Lodonia, in northern India, where he was for several years superintendent of the mission. Owing to impaired health, he visited the United States in 1859, but returned to his missionary work in the following year. He was assassinated by a fanatic Sikh at Ananapoor, India. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him by Lafayette in 1861. He prepared a translation of the Pentateuch and Psalms into Punjaubi, assisted in compiling a "Punjaubi Dictionary" (1854), and wrote various books and tracts in this language.

JAQUEZ, Christoval (hah'-keth), Portuguese mariner, b. toward the end of the 15th century; d. in Iguarassú in 1555. He served with credit in the navy, and in 1536 was given command of a fleet to oppose the progress of the French in Brazil. Sailing from Lisbon in November, Jaquez landed on the South American continent in the following spring and founded an establishment on the banks of the river called by the Indians Iguarassú. He afterward explored and charted the coast as far as the river Plate, and, on his return to Iguarassú, sent to Portugal two vessels loaded with Brazilian dye-woods. In 1540 he started again on an exploration along the coast and captured three French schooners which were trading with the Indians. Jaquez sailed a few years later to Lisbon and endeavored to obtain a grant of land in Brazil for himself, but, having failed in his efforts, he returned again to Iguarassú in time to assist Duarte Cœlho Pereira in the destruction of the establishment that had been founded by Marseilles traders forty-two miles from the Portuguese settlement, and resumed the command of the colony. He died from fever two years later.

JARAUTA, Cenobio (hah-row'-tah), Mexican insurgent, b. in Spain late in the 18th century; d. near Guanajuato, Mexico, 18 July, 1848. He entered a convent in Spain in early life, and during the civil war in that country, although he was a priest, raised men and became a Carlist leader, celebrated for his cruelties. He came to Mexico about 1841, and by the influence of his countrymen obtained a parish in Aguascalientes. Toward the end of June, 1848, a revolution against the government, headed by Father Jarauta, began in that city. Supported by the garrison of Lagos, Jarauta published in June a proclamation ignoring the existing government and providing for the instalment of another with monarchical tendency. Meanwhile the command of the forces was to be vested in the general officer of the highest rank who would accept the plan. Gen. Mariano Paredes joined Jarauta and marched on Guanajuato. The governor of the place was deposed and Manuel Doblado appointed in his place, who issued an address to other governors; but they disapproved it, and Gen. Miñon was sent with a large force to attack the rebels. Much hard fighting ensued, but the most important action was on 18 July, 1848, when the town was assaulted and Jarauta taken prisoner, conveyed to La Valenciana near by, and shot. The guerilla force commanded by Father Jarauta had been much feared because they plundered both friends and enemies. The death of their leader disheartened the rebels, and, although their chiefs pretended to continue the struggle, they surrendered on the next day.

JARAVA, Manuel (hah-rah'-vah), Chilian historian, b. in Santiago in 1621; d. in Quito in 1673. He became a Jesuit, and was at first employed in missionary work, but met with little success, as he often neglected his duties for study. His superiors at last called him to Quito, where he was appointed historiographer of the viceroy in 1670. It is supposed that Jarava would have achieved great reputation as a historian, but his former labors in the mission had heavily told upon him, and he soon died of consumption. He left many notes, which were preserved in the College of Quito, and which Humboldt discovered and used afterward with great benefit, as he acknowledges in his works. Jarava published "Relatio de Christianitate in America, et de rebus gestis patrum Societatis Jesu in provincias" (2 vols., Quito, 1671); "Historia del Reino de Chile" (3 vols., 1672); "Historia del Reino de Quito" (2 vols., 1672); and "Crónica del Reino de Quito" (3 vols., 1673).

JARAY, Luis de Céspedes (hah-rah'-e), Spanish soldier, b. in Santiago, Spain, in the latter part of the 16th century; d. in Charcas, Peru, about 1640. He began his career in Italy, where he rose to the rank of captain, and about 1619 sailed for Rio de la Plata, having been appointed governor of Paraguay. On his way he married in Brazil Victoria Correa de Saa, and, instead of continuing his journey by water, according to instructions, he resolved to go across the country. The Jesuits and their followers awaited the coming of the new governor with joy, as they believed that, coming through the country of the Paulists or traders from São Paulo, he must have become fully informed of their atrocities and would at once check them. But his wife's estates in Brazil needed laborers, and Jaray had agreed to protect the traders in kidnapping the people whom he had been sent to govern on condition that he should receive 600 of the captives to labor in his wife's plantations. Jaray haughtily refused the request of the priests for protection, and the missions of Guayrá and Misiones fell an easy pray to the slave-hunters. The neophytes were carried off by thousands, and those that were left, to the number of about 12,000, resolved to abandon that part of the country. But the Paulists, having depopulated the missions of the eastern and northern part of Paraguay, now turned their eyes on the Spanish towns in the same province, and these soon shared the fate of the others. At last the crimes of Jaray reached the ears of the audiencia of Charcas, which summoned him to its presence in 1636 and condemned him to pay a heavy fine, stripping him of all authority, and forbidding him to hold any public office whatever for the space of six years.

JARDINE, Robert, clergyman, b. in Augusta, Grenville co., Ontario, 19 June, 1840. His family emigrated from Scotland to Canada, and he was graduated at Queens university, Kingston, in 1860. After studying theology he labored as a missionary in La Prairie and Owen Sound. In 1866 he was licensed by the presbytery of Perth and went to Scotland, where he studied in the University of Edinburgh, receiving the degree of doctor of science in 1867. In that year he returned to Canada, and was appointed professor of rhetoric and phi-

losophy in the University of New Brunswick, which post he held two years. In 1869 he again went to Scotland, and during a walking-tour in the highlands met Dr. Norman Macleod, of Glasgow, who had returned from India, and who induced him to become a missionary. He was appointed principal of the general assembly's institution in Bombay, with instruction to add a college department. After one year in Bombay he was ordered to Calcutta to take charge of a similar institution, where he served six years. During his service a large number of pupils were added to the school, and it was united with the University of Calcutta. He was also interested in other missionary work, aided the Bengali Christians in organizing a congregation and in building a church, and was a delegate to the missionary conference at Allahabad in 1872–'3, where he read a paper upon the "Brahma Samaj." He was a frequent contributor to the "Calcutta Review" and other local papers, and was appointed every year an examiner for degrees in the University of Calcutta. In 1877 he went to Scotland, where he spent several months, and lectured in the four universities on "Comparative Theology" from a missionary standpoint. For three months he held charge of Park church, Glasgow, after which he returned to Canada. He was pastor of St. Andrew's church, Chatham, N. B., in 1879–'81, and was then called to St. John's church in Brockville. He published letters to English-speaking Hindus on religious subjects entitled "What to Believe" (Calcutta, 1876)), and "The Elements of the Psychology of Cognition" (London, 1874).

JARDIUS, Charles Francois des, French naval officer, b. in Port Louis, Guadeloupe, in 1729; d. in Santo Domingo in September, 1791. He entered the navy when scarcely sixteen years old, became commander in 1778, and under the Marquis of Bouille greatly contributed to the capture of Tobago, taking part also in the battles with Admiral Rodney in the waters of La Dominique in April and May, 1780. In the third battle, which was a success for the French, he held his ground alone against three English vessels, and received the brevet of commodore. He afterward served under Count de Grasse when the latter went to protect the American coasts, and commanded a division in the fleet of Admiral Destouches when the latter defeated the English under Admiral Arbuthnot on 16 March, 1781, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay. His gallantry during the action won him great praises from the Americans, and he was made an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He commanded the station of Santo Domingo in 1791 at the time of the troubles in the island, and, having landed with a corps of marines to crush the rebels, was instantly killed.

JARNAC, Gaston Louis de (zhar'-nack'), French soldier, b. in Angoulême in 1758; d. in Texas in 1818. He served in the war for American independence from 1776 till 1781, was wounded at Yorktown, and received from Louis XVI. the cross of Saint Louis. He emigrated to the United States during the French revolution, taught French and mathematics in Boston and Philadelphia, and opened, in 1797, the French institute at New Orleans. Returning to France in 1805, he was for some time an officer in the army, but having expressed himself too freely on the policy of Napoleon, he feared arrest, and fled again to the United States, living quietly till 1814, when he accepted service under Jean Lafitte (*q. v.*). In 1816 he made the acquaintance of Gen. Charles Lallemand (*q. v.*), and agreed to devote the fortune that he had made with Lafitte in the foundation of the "Champ d'Asile" on the banks of the river Trinidad in Texas, and in that military colony held an important command. But famine and troubles ruined the colony. Jarnac reproached Lallemand for his despotic rule, and with a few followers set out, under the guidance of a Choctaw Indian, to reach Louisiana. But the savage led them to an Indian village, where they were attacked and, after a desperate resistance, taken captive and murdered.

JARNAGIN, Spencer, lawyer, b. in Granger county, Tenn., about 1793; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 24 June, 1851. After his graduation at Greenville college in 1813, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and began to practise in Athens, Tenn. He was a member of the state house of representatives, and was elected U. S. senator as a Whig, serving from 1843 till 1847.

JARQUE, Francisco (har'-keh), South American missionary, b. in Hispaniola (according to some authors, in Panama) in 1636; d. in Tucuman, Argentine Republic, in 1691. He studied in Mexico, and served as a lieutenant in the Spanish army, but in 1658 resigned, and united with the Jesuits. He taught rhetoric for several years in the College of Buenos Ayres, and, having acquired a perfect knowledge of the Guarani language, was attached to the missions of South America in 1665. In 1671 he was elected provincial of the Paraguayan missions, which he reorganized and greatly enlarged, and he became afterward vicar of the cathedral of Potosi, Peru, and dean of Cordova. Leon Pinelo asserts in his "Biblioteca oriental y occidental" that Fray Jarque was the most competent linguist that has devoted his labors to the Indian language, and Humboldt and many others have spoken of him with high praise. He published "Estado presente de las misiones en el Tucuman, Paraguay é Rio de la Plata" (Tucuman, 1687), and "Tesoro de la lengua Guarani," which is still a standard work (Buenos Ayres, 1690).

JARRATT, Devereux, clergyman, b. near Richmond, Va., 17 Jan., 1733; d. in Virginia, 29 Jan., 1801. He began to prepare for the Presbyterian ministry, but in 1762, determining to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, sold his patrimony and went to England for ordination. In the next year he returned to Virginia and assumed charge of the parish of Bath. His system of religion was regarded as an innovation in the established church of Virginia, and many considered him a fanatic. His last sermon was delivered in the old Saponey church, which is regarded as the scene of his labors. He published three volumes of sermons (1793–'4), and a series of letters to a friend entitled "Thoughts on Some Important Subjects in Divinity" (1791). These were afterward republished in connection with his "Autobiography" in a series of letters addressed to the Rev. John Coleman (1806).

JARRIC, Louis Etienne, Chevalier de, West Indian revolutionist, b. in Les Cayes, Santo Domingo, in 1757; d. there, 21 Feb., 1791. He was the son of a wealthy creole nobleman, and assumed the name of Chevalier de Jarric, although he was a natural son and a mulatto. His father gave him a good education and left him some property, but young Etienne felt his situation keenly, and accepted with delight the new democratic principles of 1789 as the means of elevating himself to the same level as the white creoles. He served on the continent as a captain when the French revolution began, and, returning to Santo Domingo, called the negroes together in mass-meetings, urging them to assert their rights, inasmuch as the constituent assembly had already given some hint of recogni-

tion. The result of these meetings was his election as a delegate to the assembly in 1789. In Paris he founded the Society of the friends of the blacks, and spoke several times at the bar of the assembly in behalf of the colored population of the colonies; but his exertions were in the end of no avail, although he had interested the orator Barnave in his cause. He then resolved to conquer by force what he could not do by persuasion, and, sailing for the United States, he bought in that country a full cargo of arms and ammunition, and landed with his colleague, Vincent Ogé (*q. v.*), in October, 1790. They at once issued proclamations, calling the negroes to arms, and in a few days found themselves at the head of 700 men. M. de Vincent, governor of the cape, sent a body of regulars to crush the rebellion; but they were defeated at the battle of Dondan, after which Jarric increased his forces to the number of over 2,500 men. De Vincent now marched in person with all his forces against Jarric. A great battle was fought near the river Saint Vincent, and the rebels suffered such a defeat that Ogé and Jarric were compelled to fly to the Spanish possessions. They were surrendered by the authorities, and Jarric was broken on the wheel.

JARVES, James Jackson, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 Aug., 1820. He was educated at the Chauncey hall school in Boston, and was prepared to enter Harvard in 1833, when failing health and impaired eyesight compelled him to give up study. Subsequently he travelled extensively through South America and the islands of the Pacific, settling in 1838 on the Hawaiian islands. In 1840 he established "The Polynesian," the first newspaper published in Honolulu, and in 1844 he received the title of director of the government press, his journal becoming the official organ of the Hawaiian islands. He returned to the United States in 1849, and soon afterward received from the Hawaiian government the appointment of special commissioner to negotiate treaties with the United States, France, and Great Britain. In 1851 he visited Europe, and subsequently resided in Florence, where he was engaged in making art collections. Of these his art gallery of old Italian masters now forms part of the collection of the Yale school of the fine arts, while a second collection of old masters and antique sculpture belongs to the Holenden gallery in Cleveland, and his specimens of antique and modern Venetian glass were presented by him to the Metropolitan museum of art in New York. His work gained for him an election to honorary membership in the Academia delle belle arti in Florence. From 1879 till 1882 he was U. S. vice-consul and acting consul in Florence, and later became the commissioner of Italy at the Boston foreign exhibition of 1882–'3, for which in 1887 he was made a knight of the order of the crown of Italy. In 1886 his collection of laces, stuffs, embroideries, costumes, and other textile fabrics, embracing specimens made in the 12th century and till the present time, were sold in New York. Mr. Jarves has contributed to periodical literature, and has published "History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands" (Boston and London, 1843); "Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands" (1844); "Parisian Sights and French Principles seen through American Spectacles" (2 vols., New York, 1853); "Art Hints, Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting" (1855); "Kiana, a Tradition of Hawaii" (Boston, 1855); "Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles" (New York, 1855); "The Confessions of an Inquirer" (3 parts, Boston, 1857–'69); "Art Studies: The Old Masters of Italy" (New York, 1861); "The Art Idea, Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture in America" (Boston, 1866); "Art Thoughts: The Experiences and Observations of an American Amateur in Europe" (1869); "Glimpses at the Art of Japan" (New York, 1876); and "Italian Rambles" (1884).

JARVIS, Abraham, P. E. bishop, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 5 May, 1739; d. in New Haven, Conn., 3 May, 1813. He was graduated at Yale in 1761, and soon after leaving college became lay-reader in the parish at Middletown, Conn., meanwhile studying theology. He was ordained priest in England, 19 Feb., 1764, by the Bishop of Carlisle, and on returning to Connecticut was settled as rector of Christ church, Middletown. At the beginning of the Revolution he was subjected to great inconvenience and many trials, as he did not hold that the Declaration of Independence dissolved the ecclesiastical obligations of his church to the Church of England. On 23 July, 1776, a convention of the Episcopal clergy of Connecticut was held at New Haven, over which Mr. Jarvis presided. It was resolved to suspend all public worship in the churches, it being held that it would be unsafe to continue the reading of the entire liturgy. Shortly after the declaration of peace he took an active part in the movement which resulted in the consecration of Bishop Seabury (*q. v.*), most of the official papers on the subject which were sent to England being written by him. On the death of Seabury in 1796, Mr. Jarvis was elected to succeed him, but declined. On being again elected in June, 1797, he accepted and was consecrated by Bishop Provoost, of New York, Bishop Bass, of Massachusetts, and Bishop White. He continued at Middletown for two years after his consecration and then removed to Cheshire, and in 1803 to New Haven, where he remained until his death. Bishop Jarvis was didactic and often metaphysical in the pulpit. He published a "Sermon on the Death of Bishop Seabury" (1796), and another on "The Witness of the Spirit."—His son, **Samuel Farmar,** clergyman, b. in Middletown, Conn., 20 Jan., 1786; d. there, 26 March, 1851, was graduated at Yale in 1805, and ordained priest, 5 April, 1811. The same year he took charge of St. Michael's church, Bloomingdale, N. Y., and in 1813 was also made rector of St. James's church, New York city, retaining both parishes until May, 1819. In the latter year he was appointed professor of biblical learning in the recently established New York general theological seminary, but he resigned in 1820 on being elected the first rector of St. Paul's, Boston, Mass. Here he remained six years, when he gave up his charge to sail for Europe, with a view of qualifying himself for certain works that he had projected, relating to the history of the church. During a nine years' absence he visited all the important libraries and explored every accessible source of information on the subjects to which his attention had been directed. On his return in 1835 he accepted the professorship of

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oriental literature in Washington (now Trinity) college, but resigned in 1837 to become rector of Christ church, Middletown, Conn. Having been appointed church historiographer by the general convention of 1838, he resigned his charge in 1842, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary labors. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and that of LL. D. from Trinity in 1837. Dr. Jarvis was a trustee of Trinity college and of the General theological seminary, secretary and treasurer of the Christian knowledge society, and secretary of his diocese. He was a fine classical and biblical scholar, and also took a great interest in art, having collected during his residence abroad a gallery of old paintings, mostly of the Italian school. These were exhibited on his return for the benefit of a charitable association, but were finally sold after his death, together with his valuable library. Dr. Jarvis's principal publications are "A Discourse on the Religion of the Indian Tribes of North America" (New York, 1820); "A Discourse on Regeneration" (1821); "A Sermon on Christian Unity" (1837); "Two Discourses on Prophecy; being a Refutation of Millerism" and "No Union with Rome" (1843); "A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church" (London, 1844; Boston, 1845); "The Colonies of Heaven," a sermon (1846); "A Reply to Dr. Milner's 'End of Controversy'" (New York, 1847); and "The Church of the Redeemed," only the first volume of which was published (Boston, 1850), Dr. Jarvis's last illness preventing further literary work. He was one of the editors of the "Gospel Advocate" from 1821 till 1826, contributed articles to the "Church Review," and edited the American edition of Thomas H. Horne's "Mariolatry" (1844).

JARVIS, Charles, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 Oct., 1748; d. there, 15 Nov., 1807. He was graduated at Harvard in 1766, and, after completing his medical education in Europe, settled in Boston, where he became well known in his profession. He was a zealous patriot during the Revolution, was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1788, and a member of the legislature until 1798. He was a popular orator and leader of the Jefferson party, and was appointed by Jefferson to be surgeon of the marine hospital in Chelsea.—His only son, **William,** merchant, b. in Boston, 4 Feb., 1770; d. in Weathersfield, Vt., 21 Oct., 1859, was educated at Bordentown academy, N. J. When of age he entered into mercantile business in Boston, but failed, and went to sea as supercargo. In two voyages he had made enough to purchase a third of a ship, and although he had no nautical experience, except that of these voyages, the other owners intrusted him with her command. He navigated this vessel with success for five years, also engaging in trade on his own account, and, regaining his fortune, paid his debts and retired from the sea. In 1802 he was appointed by President Jefferson consul-general at Lisbon, and chargé d'affaires at the court of Portugal. This was during the English wars with Napoleon, and the position of our representatives in Europe was difficult. American commerce was constantly assailed by the cruisers of the belligerents, and the impressment of our seamen by the British finally led to the war of 1812. Mr. Jarvis won a great reputation by the dexterous management of the nogotiations which he was obliged to conduct from time to time, first with the Portuguese government, then with Gen. Junot, the commander of the French forces, who took possession of Lisbon in 1807, and governed there until 1808, and afterward with the British authorities. Mr. Jefferson spoke of him as "pre-eminently among the faithful of the public servants." Mr. Jarvis continued to represent this country in Portugal until October, 1810. During this time the departure of the Braganzas to Brazil took place, and the overthrow of the Spanish royal family. The flocks of merino sheep, which up to that time had remained exclusively the property of the Spanish and Portuguese grandees, were offered for sale. Mr. Jarvis was satisfied that the raising of sheep and the growth of wool could be conducted successfully in New England, and he purchased and exported to the United States large numbers of merinos, many of them from the Paular flocks of Godoy. Some of these he presented to public men, and they were distributed from Maine to Virginia. Our minister to Madrid, Col. Humphreys, did the same, and from the flocks thus sent to this country by these two gentlemen the merino sheep throughout the Union are descended. On his return to this country Mr. Jarvis found the National treasury almost bankrupt, and he never asked, and never received, a dollar of his salary. About 1812 Mr. Jarvis purchased a large tract of land on the bank of Connecticut river, in the town of Weathersfield, Vt., where he resided till his death. Mr. Jarvis continued to take pride in his pure-blooded merinos. He exhibited an active interest in public affairs, was an ardent friend and admirer of Henry Clay and active in the Whig party, although he never would consent to accept the offices that were frequently tendered him. Although a high-tariff man, he never advocated a duty on wool.

JARVIS, Edward, physician, b. in Concord, Mass., 9 Jan., 1803; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 31 Oct., 1884. He was descended from John Jarvis, a ship-builder who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Boston in 1661. He was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and at the Boston medical school in 1830, and practised in Northfield, Mass., in 1830–'2, in Concord, Mass., till 1837, in Louisville, Ky., in 1837–'42, and then in Dorchester, Mass. Dr. Jarvis made a sanitary survey of Massachusetts, by order of the government, and published a report (1855), and subsequently, by appointment of the secretary of the interior, he tabulated the mortality statistics of the United States as reported in the census of 1860, his work constituting one half of the fourth volume of the reports of the eighth census. He was a member of numerous learned societies, was president of the American statistical association from 1852 till his death, and published "Practical Physiology" (Philadelphia, 1848); "Primary Physiology for Schools" (1849); and a large number of reports on public health, mortality rates, education, insanity, and other subjects.

JARVIS, John Wesley, artist, b. in South Shields, England, in 1780; d. in New York city in 1840. He came to Philadelphia in 1785, and began, with but little instruction, as a portrait-painter, but, although self-taught, was one of the first artists in the United States to give attention to the study of art-anatomy. He became popular, and his portraits, which were executed chiefly in New York and the southern cities, were numerous and often effective. His works include likenesses of Com. Isaac Hull, Com. William Bainbridge, Com. Thomas McDonough, Gov. DeWitt Clinton, John Randolph, Bishop Benjamin Moore, and Fitz-Greene Halleck. His portraits are agreeable in color, and valuable for seizing characteristic traits.

JARVIS, Russell, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1791; d. in New York city, 17 April, 1853. During his infancy his family removed to Clare-

mont, N. H., where his early life was spent. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1810, and afterward at the Litchfield, Conn., law-school. After practising his profession for a few years, he became a regular writer on the "United States Telegraph" in Washington, and in 1836, on the establishment of the "Public Ledger" in Philadelphia, became its editor. He was bold in attacking abuses of local interest, and succeeded in attracting attention to the "Ledger," adding to its popularity and increasing its circulation. In 1839 he withdrew from that paper and established the "World," a morning journal, which was not a success. In about nine months Jarvis gave up the publication and went to New York, where he afterward resided. In time he renewed his connection with the "Ledger" as contributing editor, still living in New York. He was also a writer and correspondent for other journals.

JARVIS, Thomas Jordan, governor of North Carolina, b. in Jarvisburg, Currituck co., N. C., 18 Jan., 1836. His youth was spent on a farm, laboring for the support of his family, and his college education was obtained by a loan from a friend. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon in 1860, and in the following year entered the Confederate army as a private. He soon became 1st lieutenant in the 8th North Carolina regiment, and in 1863 was promoted captain, but on 14 May, 1864, his right arm was shattered by a bullet, and he was compelled to retire from the service. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1865, became a merchant, and while engaged in business studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He began to practise in 1868, was a presidential elector in that year, elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1870, becoming speaker of the house. He was again a presidential elector in 1872, in 1875 was a member of the State constitutional convention, and in the following year was elected lieutenant-governor of North Carolina. In 1879 he became governor, by the election of Gov. Zebulon B. Vance to the U. S. senate, and in 1880 he was elected to the office, which he held till 1884. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. minister to Brazil.

JASPER, William, soldier, b. in South Carolina about 1750; d. in Savannah, Ga., 9 Oct., 1779. He enlisted as a sergeant in the 2d South Carolina regiment, and distinguished himself in the attack on Fort Moultrie, 28 June, 1776. In the height of the engagement the flag-staff was shot away, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the outside of the works. Fearlessly leaping from an embrasure, Jasper recovered the colors, which he tied to a sponge-staff and replaced on the parapet, where he supported them until another flag-staff had been procured. In recognition of this act, Gov. Rutledge gave Jasper his own sword, and offered him a lieutenant's commission, which he declined, as he could neither read nor write. His activity and enterprise induced Moultrie to give him a roving commission, and, selecting about six men from the regiment, he often returned with prisoners before Moultrie was aware of his absence. On one occasion, actuated by sympathy for a Mrs. Jones, whose husband was a prisoner and liable to execution, with only one companion he captured a small British guard, and released the prisoners they were taking to Savannah. In the assault on Savannah, 9 Oct., 1779, Sergeant Jasper accompanied D'Estaing and Lincoln in their attack on the Spring Hill redoubt, and was mortally wounded while attempting to fasten the regimental colors to the parapet. A square in the city of Savannah and a county of Georgia bear his name.

JAUBERT, Edouard Etienne (zho'-bair'), French historian, b. in Auch in 1629; d. in Bordeaux in 1698. He became a Jesuit, and went in 1658 to Guadeloupe, where he remained several years. He was elected provincial of Santo Domingo in 1671, and of Guatemala in 1683, and made himself conspicuous by his exertions for the Indians. Father Jaubert came several times into conflict with the Spanish authorities, and at last, for the sake of peace, his superiors recalled him in 1682. He published "Histoire des Caraïbes, dans laquelle est discutée la ferocité de leurs mœurs, et l'anthropophagie qu'on leur reproche" (Bordeaux, 1685); "Statistique des missions de la compagnie de Jésus" (2 vols., 1687); "Histoire et découvertes des Portugais, des Espagnols et des Français dans l'Amérique" (1688); "Les colonies françaises dans les îles Antilles de l'Amérique" (1687); "Histoire et géographie de l'île Hispaniola ou Santo Domingo" (1689); and several other works, which enjoyed great popularity for many years.

JAUCOURT, Paul de (zho'-koor'), Flemish soldier, b. in Malines in 1754; d. in Paris in 1793. He was a lieutenant in the Austrian army when the American Revolution began, and, having sent in his resignation, he accompanied, in 1779, his friend, the Chevalier de Chastellux, to the United States, where he served as a volunteer. He was adjutant to the Count of Saint Simon at Yorktown in 1781. When peace was signed, he entered the French service, and went to Cayenne as a major of artillery in 1785. He submitted to the governor designs for the fortifications of Cayenne, and was permitted to carry them out. But the events of the revolution interrupted the works, and he was arrested on suspicion of being a royalist, and sent to Paris in 1793, where he was sentenced to death, and executed in November.

JAUREGUI Y AGUILAR, Domingo (how'-ray-ghee), South American historian, b. in Panama in 1705; d. in Paracatú del Principe, Brazil, in 1758. He became a Jesuit, lived in Brazil, engaging in missionary work among the Indians, and afterward in Uruguay, where he was elected assistant provincial, and had charge of several Indian villages. Toward the end of his career he retired to Paracatú del Principe, of which he became vicar in 1751, and devoted his leisure time to historical researches. Jauregui published his works under the pen-name of Fray Domingo, but after his death his manuscripts and a revised edition of his former publications were printed in Rome under his real name. They include "Crónica de la Nueva Andalusía" (2 vols., Buenos Ayres, 1748); "Descripção geral d'America" (Rio Janeiro, 1751); "Historia da provincia Sancta Cruz a qui vulgarmente chamamos Brazil" (Buenos Ayres, 1754); "Crónica do estado do Brasil" (2 vols., Rome, 1774); "Crónica de las Indias" (2 vols., 1774); "Historia corográfica des los Reinos del Quito é Chile" (3 vols., 1776); and "Historia del Nuevo Mundo" (1776).

JAUREGUI Y ALDECOA, Agustin de, viceroy of Peru, b. in Bazan, Navarre, in 1708; d. in Lima, Peru, 27 April, 1784. In his youth he was equerry to Philip V., who afterward appointed him captain of dragoons. In 1740, having been promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, he joined the expeditionary force that was sent to the West Indies to protect them against the British. With a division of 3,000 men he was in the expedition to Honduras, and his regiment took part in the capture of the island of Ruatan. On his return to Spain he was promoted brigadier by Charles III. in 1753, and in 1762 participated in the campaign of Portugal, and was promoted major-gen-

eral. In 1772 he was appointed president and governor of Chili, and took possession of his office in 1773. During his administration the audiencia of Chili was established in 1776, and in 1779 he was active in preparing to defend the country against a threatened invasion by the British. He was then promoted to lieutenant-general, appointed viceroy of Peru, and received the government from his predecessor on 21 July, 1780. He found the country in a difficult situation on account of the threatened rising of the natives in the interior, and, while he was preparing to resist the British fleet under Admiral Hugues, which had forced an entry to the Pacific, he received the news of the revolution under Tupac-Amarú. (See CONDORCANQUI.) By the active measures that were taken by Jauregui, the insurgents were decisively defeated, 6 April, 1781, and the insurrection quelled by the capture and execution of its leader. Tupac-Amarú's brother, Diego Cristobal, continued the insurrection, and the viceroy offered, on 10 Sept., 1781, to abolish the Indian tribute and grant a general amnesty, which Diego Cristobal accepted. As some of the Indian chieftains continued the insurrection, Diego Cristobal, on the pretext that he was secretly in communication with the insurgents, was arrested, 27 Feb., 1783, carried as a prisoner to Cuzco, and, after a mock trial, sentenced to be tortured and hanged together with two other Indian chiefs and one woman. Jauregui's administration was not remarkable for any very beneficial measures, and he is justly accused of cruelty in the treatment of the Indian rebels; but, on the other hand, he was thoroughly honest, and, unlike other viceroys, died poor. His successor arrived early in 1784, and Jauregui delivered the government to him on 3 April. He died from the result of an accident, and was buried in the church of Santo Domingo.

JAUREYBO I. (how-ray'-e-bo), Caribbean cacique, b. in Guadeloupe in the last half of the 15th century; d. at sea in 1514. From the year 1511, when the natives of Porto Rico asked the Caribs of the neighboring islands to help them in their desperate struggle for freedom against the Spanish invaders, the Caribs made many incursions into that country. From 1511 to 1514 their most formidable leader was Jaureybo, who harassed the conquerors by his numerous invasions. His last exploit, which was carried out to revenge the death of his brother Cazimes, occurred about the middle of the year 1514. He landed, with 200 men, at the mouth of Loiza river, and attacked the neighboring farms, setting the buildings on fire and killing the inhabitants. One of the conquerors, Capt. Sancho de Aragon, marched with a few men that had hastily been assembled against the invaders, but was totally defeated. Jaureybo withdrew his forces, prisoners, and plunder to the shore, and set out on his return to the Lesser Antilles. Don Cristobal de Mendoza, governor of Porto Rico, on hearing the news of Jaureybo's deed, pursued him with three ships manned by fifty men, and met the Caribbean craft at sunset near the island of Vieques. Jaureybo, who might have escaped toward one of the islands near by, protected by the darkness, decided to resist. He led his canoes toward the ships, and did his best to board them, but, after a desperate struggle and the destruction of his craft, was killed.

JAUREYBO II., Caribbean cacique. It is not certain that this chief was the son of the one mentioned above; but his name, the time of his appearance in Porto Rico, his rank, and his courage and audacity, leave little doubt of their kinship. Like his predecessor, he harassed the Spaniards, making the southeast part of the island practically uninhabitable. At the request of the governor of Porto Rico the king sent a squadron of three ships, under the command of Juan Ponce de Leon, to exterminate the Caribs. The squadron arrived at Guadaloupe, the stronghold of Jaureybo, 15 July, 1515, and Ponce de Leon ordered several of his men to land for water; but the Caribs, who were in ambush, fell upon them and obliged them to leave the field after a fight in which fifteen Spaniards were wounded and four killed. This loss obliged Ponce de Leon to return to Saint John of Porto Rico without attempting anything against them, which increased their audacity. From that time Jaureybo made numerous incursions, devastating the country, and the Spaniards were powerless to stop their depredations. On 23 Oct., 1530, he led 500 men and 11 canoes to the island and landed in a place called Daguao, where there were many farms and gold-mines. He plundered and destroyed the plantations, set every house on fire, murdering the inhabitants, and returned to his quarters with 25 prisoners and much booty. He frequently repeated his incursions; but little or nothing is known of his last days.

JAY, John, statesman, b. in New York city, 12 Dec., 1745; d. in Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., 17 May, 1829. He was of Huguenot descent, and was educated in part by Pastor Stoope, of the French church at New Rochelle, and was graduated at Kings (now Columbia), New York, in 1766. He studied law with Benjamin Kissam, having Lindley Murray as his fellow-student, and in 1766 was admitted to the bar. When news of the passage of the Boston port bill reached New York, on 16 May, 1776, at a meeting of citizens, Jay was appointed a member of a committee of fifty-one to correspond with the other colonies. Their reply to the Boston committee, attributed to Jay, recommended, as of the utmost moment, "a congress of deputies from the colonies in general." Jay was a delegate to the congress, which met in Philadelphia, 5 Sept. As one of a committee of three he prepared the "Address to the People of Great Britain," which Jefferson, while ignorant of the authorship, declared to be "a production certainly of the finest pen in America." Jay was an active member of the committee of observation in New York, on whose recommendation the counties elected a provincial congress, and also of a committee of association of 100 members, invested by the city of New York with general undefined powers. He was a member also of the 2d congress, which met in Philadelphia, 10 May, 1775, and drafted the "Address to the People of Canada and of Ireland"; and he carried against a strong opposition a petition to the king, which was signed by the members on 8 July. The rejection of this petition, leaving no alternative but submission or resistance, opened the way for a general acquiescence in the Declaration of Independence. Jay was a member of the secret committee appointed by congress, 29 Nov., 1775, after a confidential interview with a French officer, "to correspond with the friends of America in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts

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of the world." While he was attending congress at Philadelphia, Jay's presence was requested by the New York convention, which required his counsel. This convention met at White Plains, 9 July, 1776, and on Jay's motion unanimously approved the Declaration of Independence, which on that day was received from congress. The passage of a part of Lord Howe's fleet up the Hudson induced the appointment by the convention of a secret committee vested with extraordinary powers, of which Jay was made chairman, as also of a further committee for defeating conspiracies in the state against the liberties of America. The resolutions relating to this committee were drawn by him; and its minutes, many of which are in his hand, show the energy with which it exercised its powers by arrests, imprisonments, and banishments, and the vigorous system demanded by the critical condition of the American cause. The successes of the British in New York, and the retreat and needs of Washington's army, had induced a feeling of despondency, and Jay was the author of an earnest appeal to his countrymen, which by order of congress was translated into German and widely circulated.

Jay drafted the state constitution adopted by the convention of New York, which met successively at Harlem, Kingsbridge, Philip's Manor, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston. He was appointed chief justice of the state, holding his first term at Kingston on 9 Sept., 1777, and acting also in the council of safety, which directed the military occupation of the state and wielded an absolute sovereignty. He was visited at Fishkill, in the autumn of 1778, by Gen. Washington for a confidential conversation on the invasion of Canada by the French and American forces, which they concurred in disapproving, chiefly on the probability that if conquered it would be retained by France. Chief-Justice Jay was again sent to congress on a special occasion, the withdrawal of Vermont from the jurisdiction of New York, and three days after taking his seat he was, 1 Dec., 1778, elected its president. The next September he wrote his letter, in the name of congress, on currency and finance. On 27 Sept., 1778, he was appointed minister to Spain, and later one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace. He sailed with Mrs. Jay, on 20 Oct., in the American frigate "Confederacy," which, disabled by a storm, put into Martinico, whence they proceeded in the French frigate "Aurora," which brought them to Cadiz, 22 Jan., 1780. Jay, while received with personal courtesy, found no disposition to recognize American independence, and congress added to the embarrassing position of the minister at a reluctant court by drawing bills upon him for half a million of dollars, on the assumption that he would have obtained a subsidy from Spain before they should have become due. Jay accepted the bills, some of which were afterward protested, the Spanish court advancing money for only a few of them, and the rest were afterward paid with money borrowed by Franklin from France.

While in Spain Jay was added by congress to the peace commissioners, headed by John Adams, and at the request of Franklin, on 23 June, 1782, he went to Paris, where Franklin was alone. The position of the two commissioners was complicated by the fact that congress, under the persistent urgency of Luzerne, the French minister at Philadelphia, had materially modified the instructions originally given to Mr. Adams, and on 15 June, 1781, had instructed its commissioners "to make the most candid and confidential communications upon all subjects to the ministers of our generous ally, the king of France; to undertake nothing in their negotiations for peace and truce without their knowledge and concurrence, and ultimately to govern yourselves by their advice and opinion." Two arguments were used in support of this instruction: First, that the king was explicitly pledged by his minister to support the United States "in all points relating to their prosperity"; and next, that "nothing would be yielded by Great Britain which was not extorted by the address of France." An interesting memoir in the French archives, among the papers under the head of "Angleterre," shows that the interests of France required that the ambition of the American colonies "should be checked and held down to fixed limits through the union of the three nations," England, France, and Spain. Before the arrival of Jay, Franklin had had an informal conversation, first with Grenville, and then with Mr. Oswald, who had been sent by the cabinet of Rockingham. On 6 Aug. Oswald presented to Jay and Franklin a commission prescribing the terms of the enabling act, and authorizing him "to treat with the colonies and with any or either of them, and any part of them, and with any description of men in them, and with any person whatsoever, of and concerning peace," etc. This document led to a new complication in the American commission by developing a material difference of opinion between Jay and Franklin. When the commission was submitted to Vergennes, that minister held that it was sufficient, and advised Fitzherbert to that effect. Franklin believed it "would do." But Jay declined to treat under the description of "colonies" or on any other than an equal footing. Oswald adopted Jay's view, but the British cabinet did not, and Jay's refusal to proceed soon stayed the peace negotiations of the other powers, which Vergennes had arranged should proceed together, each nation negotiating for itself.

During Jay's residence in Spain he had learned much of the aims and methods of the Bourbon policy, and a memoir submitted to him by Rayneval, as his "personal views" against our right to the boundaries, an intercepted letter of Marbois, secretary of legation at Philadelphia, against our claim to the fisheries, and the departure for England with precautions for secrecy of Rayneval himself, the most skilful and trusted agent of Vergennes, convinced him that one object of Rayneval's mission was to prejudice Shelburne against the American claims. As a prudent counter-move to this secret mission, Jay promptly despatched Benjamin Vaughan, an intimate friend and agent of Shelburne, to counteract Rayneval's adverse influence to the American interests. This was done without consultation with Franklin, who did not concur with Jay in regard to Rayneval's journey, and who retained his confidence in the French court and was embarrassed and constrained by his instructions. It appears from "Shelburne's Life" that Rayneval, in his interview with Shelburne and Grantham, after discussing other questions, proceeded to speak about America; and "here Rayneval played into the hands of the English ministers, expressing a strong opinion against the American claims to the fisheries and the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio"; and that Vaughan arrived almost simultaneously, bringing the "considerations" prepared by Jay, which enforced these points: 1. That, as Britain could not conquer the United States, it was for her interest to conciliate them; 2. That the United States would not treat except on an equal footing; 3. That it was the in-

terest of France, but not of England, to postpone the acknowledgment of independence to a general peace; 4. That a hope of dividing the fisheries with France would be futile, as America would not make peace without them; 5. That any attempt to deprive the United States of the navigation of the Mississippi, or of that river as a boundary, would irritate America; 6. That such an attempt, if successful, would sow the seeds of war in the very treaty of peace. The disclosure of the grave difference between the Americans and their allies on the terms of peace, with the opportunity it afforded to England, consistently with the pride, interest, and justice of Great Britain, and with the national jealousy of France, seems to have come to the cabinet with the force of a revelation, and its effect upon their policy was instantaneous and complete. A new commission in the form drafted by Jay, authorizing Oswald to treat with "the United States" of America, was at once ordered, and Lord Shelburne wrote to Oswald that they had said and done "everything which had been desired," and that they had put the greatest confidence ever placed in man in the American commissioners. Vaughan returned "joyfully" with the new commission on 27 Sept., and on 5 Oct. Jay handed to Oswald the plan of a treaty including the clauses relating to independence, the boundaries, and the fisheries, and Oswald, in enclosing it to his government, wrote: "I look upon the treaty as now closed." The great success of the English at Gibraltar, however, which determined the ministry to resist the demands of France and Spain, induced them to attempt some modification of the concessions to the Americans, even when they had been made by Oswald with the approval of the cabinet. Strachey and Fitzherbert were therefore ordered to assist Oswald, and on 25 Oct. John Adams arrived from Holland, where he had negotiated a treaty. He expressed to Franklin his entire approval of Jay's views and action, and Franklin, at their next meeting with Oswald, said to Jay: "I am of your opinion, and will go on with these gentlemen without consulting the court"; and Jay, in writing to Livingston, spoke of their perfect unanimity, and specially acknowledged Mr. Adams's services on the eastern boundaries and Franklin's on the subject of the Tories. The provisional articles, signed 30 Nov., 1782, to take effect on a peace between France and England, were communicated to Vergennes, who wrote to Rayneval in England that the concessions of the English exceeded all that he had believed possible, and Rayneval replied: "The treaty seems to me like a dream." A new loan from France to America marked the continuance of their good understanding, and Hamilton wrote to Jay that the terms of the treaty exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine.

The violation of the instructions of congress displeased a part of that body. Mr. Madison, who had voted for the instruction, wrote: "In this business Jay has taken the lead, and proceeded to a length of which you can form little idea. Adams has followed with cordiality. Franklin has been dragged into it." Mr. Sparks, in his "Life of Franklin," contended that the violation of their instructions by the American commissioners, in concluding and signing their treaty without the concurrence of the French government, was "unjustifiable." By some error still unexplained, he represented the correspondence of Vergennes in the French archives as disproving the suspicions, which it authoritatively confirms. A map of North America, given in the "Life of Shelburne," showing "the boundaries of the United States, Canada, and the Spanish possessions, according to the proposals of the court of France," shows that obedience by the American commissioners to the instruction to govern themselves by the opinion of

Vergennes, would have shut out the United States from the Mississippi and the Gulf, and would have deprived them of nearly the whole of the states of Alabama and Mississippi, the greater part of Kentucky and Tennessee, the whole of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, and the navigation of the Mississippi.

The definitive treaty, a simple embodiment of the provisional articles, for nothing more could be procured from the cabinet of Fox and North, was signed 3 Sept., 1783, and Jay returned to New York in July, 1784, having been elected by congress secretary for foreign affairs, then the most important post in the country, which he held until the establishment of the Federal government in 1789. In that work he had taken a deep interest, as is shown by his correspondence with Washington and Jefferson, and on the formation of the National constitution he joined Hamilton and Madison in contributing to the "Federalist," and published an address to the inhabitants of New York in favor of the constitution. He was an active member of the New York convention, which, after a long struggle, adopted the constitution "in full confidence" that certain amendments would be adopted, and Jay was appointed to write the circular letter that secured the unanimous assent of the convention. On the organization of the Federal government, President Washington asked Jay to accept whatever place he might prefer, and Jay took the office of chief justice of the supreme court, when he resigned the post of president of the Abolition society. In 1792 he consented to be a candidate for the governorship of New York, but the canvassers declined on technical grounds to count certain votes given for Jay, which would have made a majority in his favor, and Gov. Clinton was declared elected. In 1794 Jay was nominated by Washington as a special envoy to Great Britain, with which our relations were then strained, and he concluded with Lord Grenville on 19 Nov., 1794, the convention known in American history as "Jay's treaty," which was assailed with furious denunciations by the Democratic party, whose tactics severely tested the firmness of Washington's character and the strength of his administration. The treaty and its ratification against an unexampled opposition avoided a war with Great Britain. An English opinion of the treaty, which in America was denounced as a complete surrender to England, was expressed by Lord Sheffield when, on the occurrence of the rupture with America, he wrote, "We have now a complete opportunity of getting rid of that most impolitic treaty of 1794, when Lord Grenville was so perfectly duped by Jay." Five days before his return from England, Jay was elected governor of New

York, an office to which he was re-elected in April, 1798. On the close of his second term, in 1801, Jay declined a return to the chief justiceship of the supreme court, to which he was reappointed by President Adams, and passed the remainder of his life on his estate in Westchester county, N. Y., a property which had descended to Mr. Jay through his mother, Mary Van Cortlandt. It is situated some forty-five miles north of New York city about midway between the Hudson river and Long Island sound. The Bedford house, as the mansion is called, is placed on an eminence overlooking the whole beautiful rolling region between the two great bodies of water. It is now the summer residence of his grandson, John Jay. See illustration on page 410. The last office that he filled was the presidency of the American Bible society. Daniel Webster said of him: "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay, it touched nothing less spotless than itself." The life of John Jay has been written by his son, and also by Henry B. Renwick (New York, 1841). See "The Life and Times of John Jay," by William Whitlock (New York, 1887). He married on 28 April, 1774, Sarah Van Brugh Livingston, eldest daughter of Gov. William Livingston. She accompanied her husband to Spain, and later was with him in Paris, where she was a great favorite in society, and they resided with Benjamin Franklin at Passy. John Adams's daughter says of her at this time: "Every person who knew her here bestows many encomiums on Mrs. Jay. Madame de Lafayette said she was well acquainted with her, and very fond of her, adding that Mrs. Jay and she thought alike, that pleasure might be found abroad, but happiness only at home in the society of one's family and friends." During the week of Washington's inauguration he dined with the Jays, and a few days later Mrs. Washington was entertained at Liberty hall by Gov. Livingston, Mrs. Livingston, and Mrs. Jay. During the following season hospitalities were frequently exchanged between the president and the Jays. The portrait of Mrs. Jay is from an original portrait painted by Robert E. Pine, and now in the possession of her grandson, John Jay.—John Jay's elder brother, **James**, Sir, physician, b. in New York city, 27 Oct., 1732; d. in Springfield, N. J., 20 Oct., 1815. He studied medicine, and, while visiting England in 1762 on business of his own, was employed to solicit contributions for King's (now Columbia) college. At this time (25 March, 1763) he was knighted and became involved in a suit in chancery arising out of the collections made for the college, but he returned to New York prior to the Revolution. Later he was instrumental in the passage of the New York act of attainder, and during the British occupation of the city was confined in the New York prison, but was at once released on the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton in 1782. He published two pamphlets (London, 1771 and 1774) relative to the collections made for the colleges in America and also "Reflections and Observations on the Gout" (London, 1772).—John Jay's eldest son, **Peter Augustus**, lawyer, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 24 Jan., 1776; d. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1842, was graduated at Columbia in 1794, and became his father's private secretary, and in that capacity accompanied him when he was sent as minister to England in 1794. On his return he studied law and achieved a high rank at the New York bar. In 1816 he was a member of the assembly, being active in promoting legislation for the building of the Erie canal, and with his brother William introduced the bill recommending the abolition of slavery in New York state. He held the office of recorder of New York city in 1819–'20, and was a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1827. Mr. Jay was a trustee of Columbia in 1812–'17, and again in 1823–'43, being chairman in 1832. In 1840–'3 he was president of the New York historical society, and he was connected with several literary and charitable societies. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1831, and from Columbia in 1835. His great learning and strength of intellect, his masterly reasoning, his wisdom and his pre-eminent moral excellence, combined with his thorough refinement and dignity as a man, made him a very marked and remarkable jurist and member of society. Mr. Jay was one of the members of the Kent club, composed of prominent members of the bar, and was active in the social affairs of New York city.—John Jay's second son, **William**, jurist, b. in New York city, 16 June, 1789; d. in Bedford, N. Y., 14 Oct., 1858, studied the classics at Albany with the Rev. Thomas Ellison, of Oxford, England. Among his classmates was James Fenimore Cooper, with whom he formed a life-long friendship, and who inscribed to Jay "Lionel Lincoln" and some of his "Letters from Europe." Jay was graduated at Yale in 1808, and studied law with John B. Henry of Albany, but was compelled to relinquish the profession by weakness of the eyes. He retired to his father's home at Bedford, and in 1812 married Augusta, daughter of John McVickar, a lady "in whose character were blended all the Christian graces and virtues." In 1815 he published a "Memoir on the Subject of a General Bible Society for the United States," and in 1810 assisted Elias Boudinot and others in forming the American Bible society, of which he was for years an active and practical promoter, and its principal champion against the vigorous attacks of the high-churchmen led by Bishop Hobart. The interest in the controversy extended to England, and Jay's numerous letters and pamphlets on the subject have been commended as models of that sort of warfare. In 1818 Jay was appointed to the bench of Westchester county by Gov. De Witt Clinton. His office as first judge was vacated by the adoption of the new constitution in 1821, but he was subsequently reappointed, without regard to politics, until he was superseded in 1843 by Gov. Bouck at the demand of a pro-slavery faction. In 1826, Jay, who in 1819, during the Missouri controversy, had written strongly against the extension of slavery, demanding that congress should "stand between the living and the dead, and stay the plague," was instrumental in calling the attention of the New York legislature and of congress to the necessity of reforming the slave-laws of the District of Columbia. A free colored man, Gilbert Horton, of Somers, Westchester co., who had gone to Washington, was there arrested as a runaway and advertised by the sheriff to be sold as a fugitive slave, to pay his jail fees, un-

less previously claimed by his master. Jay called a public meeting, which demanded the interposition of Gov. DeWitt Clinton. This was promptly given, Horton was released, and a petition circulated for the abolition of slavery in the District. The New York assembly, by a vote of fifty-seven to thirty-nine, instructed their representatives in congress to vote for the measure. Pennsylvania passed a similar bill, and upon the memorial presented by Gen. Aaron Ward, the house of representatives, after a prolonged debate, referred the subject to a special committee. In 1828–'9 the debate was renewed in congress, and resolutions and petitions multiplied, from Maine to Tennessee.

William Jay

Among Jay's writings at this time were essays on the Sabbath as a civil and divine institution, temperance, Sunday-schools, missionary and educational efforts, and an essay on duelling, to which, in 1830, while the authorship was unknown, a medal was awarded by the Anti-duelling association of Savannah, by a committee of which Judge James M. Wayne and Gov. Richard W. Habersham were members. In 1833 he published the "Life and Writings of John Jay." Its careful sketch of the peace negotiations of 1782, and its exposition of the hostility of France to the American claims was questioned by Dr. Sparks, but their accuracy was certified by Lord St. Helens (Mr. Fitzherbert), and has since been confirmed by the Vergennes correspondence and the "Life of Shelburne." In October, 1832, President Jackson appointed Judge Jay a commissioner to adjust all unsettled matters with the western Indians; but the appointment, which was unsolicited, was declined. Judge Jay contributed a paper on the anti-slavery movement to the first number of the "Emancipator," published in New York, 1 May, 1833. In October of the same year the New York city anti-slavery society was formed, and in December an Anti-slavery convention met at Philadelphia to form the American anti-slavery society. Each of these bodies, at Judge Jay's suggestion, disclaimed the right of congress to interfere with slavery in the states, while claiming for congress power to suppress the domestic slave-trade and to abolish slavery in the territories under its exclusive jurisdiction. The significance of the principles and action of these societies is illustrated by the interesting historic facts: first, that nullification in South Carolina in 1832, when a medal was struck inscribed "John C. Calhoun, First President of the Southern Confederacy," was the precursor of the secession of 1861, showing that the pro-slavery policy during the interval was a part of the secession scheme; and next, that the anti-slavery movement, organized in 1833 on strictly constitutional grounds, culminated in the Republican party, by which slavery was abolished and the republic preserved. The same year, 1833, was noted for the persecution and trial in Connecticut of Prudence Crandall (*q. v.*), and for the decision of Judge Daggett that colored persons could not be citizens. Judge Jay's review of that decision and his able enforcement of the opposite doctrine were approvingly quoted by Chancellor Kent in his "Commentaries." The years 1834 and 1835 were memorable for the attempt to arrest, by threats and violence, the expression of anti-slavery sentiments. Judge Jay, in a charge to the grand jury, called their attention to the prevailing spirit of lawless violence, and charged them that any law that might be passed to abridge in the slightest degree the freedom of speech or the press, to shield any one subject from discussion, would be null and void. He prepared also, for the American anti-slavery society, an address to the public, restating their views and principles, which was widely published throughout America and Europe. In 1834 Judge Jay published his "Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies," which was read "by scholars and statesmen and exerted a powerful influence!" "The work," wrote Prof. E. Wright, Jr., "sells faster than it can be printed," and it was presently reprinted in London. In December, 1835, President Jackson, in his message, assailed the character and designs of the anti-slavery movement, accusing the Abolitionists of circulating through the mails "inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, and calculated to stimulate them to insurrection and all the horrors of civil war," and the president suggested to congress a law forbidding the circulation through the mails of incendiary documents. On 28 Dec. the executive committee addressed to the president what Henry Wilson called "an elaborate and dignified protest from the polished and pungent pen of Judge Jay," denying his accusations, and offering to submit their publications to the inspection of congress.

Judge Jay's next work, "A View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery" (1837), made a deep impression, and had a rapid sale. This was followed in 1839 by a startling presentation of facts on "The Condition of the Free People of Color in the United States," in 1840 by an address to the friends of constitutional liberty on the violation by the house of representatives of the right of petition, and a review from his pen of the case of the "Amistad" negroes (see CINQUE) was read by John Quincy Adams in congress as a part of his speech on the subject. In 1842 Judge Jay reviewed the argument by Mr. Webster on the slaves of the "Creole." The two subjects to which Judge Jay's efforts were chiefly devoted were those of war and slavery. His writings on the first, both before and after he became president of the American peace society, had no little influence at home and abroad. In his volume entitled "War and Peace; the Evils of the First, with a Plan for securing the Last" (New York, 1848), he suggested stipulation by treaty referring international disputes to arbitration, as a plan based upon obvious principles of national policy, and adapted to the existing state of civilized society. The suggestion met with the warm approval of Joseph Sturge, the English philanthropist, who visited Judge Jay at Bedford while the work was still in manuscript, and it was embodied by Mr. Sturge in a volume published by him on his return to England. The plan was heartily approved by Mr. Cobden, who wrote to Judge Jay: "If your government is prepared to insert an arbitration clause in the pending treaties, I am persuaded it will be accepted by our government." The main feature of the plan, arbitration, after approval by successive peace congresses in Europe (at Brussels in 1848, at Paris in 1849, at London in 1851) was virtually recommended by Protocol No. 23, of the Congress of Paris, held in 1856 after the Crimean war, which protocol was unanimously adopted by

the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. These governments declared their wish that the states between which any serious misunderstanding might arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly power. The honor of its introduction in the congress belongs to Lord Clarendon, whose services had been solicited by Joseph Sturge and Henry Richard, and it was supported by all of his colleagues in the congress. It was subsequently referred to by Lord Derby as worthy of immortal honor. Lord Malmsbury pronounced it an act "important to civilization and to the security of the peace of Europe," and it was somewhat later approved by all the other powers to whom it was referred, more than forty in number. Among Judge Jay's other writings on this subject are his letter on the "Kossuth Excitement" (1852); an address before the American peace society at Boston (1845), and a petition from the society to the U. S. senate in behalf of stipulated arbitration (1853). Perhaps under this head should be included his historic and searching "Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War" (Boston, 1849). In 1846 Judge Jay republished, with an elaborate preface, the concluding chapter of Bishop Wilberforce's "History of the Church in America," which had been announced by two American publishers who relinquished the design when it was found to contain a reproof of the American church for its course on slavery. This was followed by a letter on the same subject to Bishop Ives, of North Carolina. "The Calvary Pastoral, a Tract for the Times," rebuked the attempt to convert the Episcopal church into a popish church without a pope. In 1849 appeared "An Address to the Non-Slaveholders of the South, on the Social and Political Evils of Slavery." This was in part embodied in an address to the people of California, which was effectively circulated on the Pacific coast in English and Spanish. In 1850 Judge Jay addressed a letter to William Nelson, on Clay's compromise measures; and this was followed by a review of Mr. Webster's declaration that slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of physical geography. Subsequent letters and addresses included one to Samuel A. Elliott, in reply to his apology for the fugitive-slave bill, an address to the anti-slavery Christians of the United States, and in 1853 several letters and reviews of the conduct of the American tract society in the interest of slavery. The same year a volume of Judge Jay's miscellaneous writings on slavery was published in Boston. In 1854 he had the satisfaction of seeing the Republican party founded on the anti-slavery principles that he had early advocated. Of his anti-slavery labors Horace Greeley said: "As to Chief-Justice Jay, the father, may be attributed, more than to any other man, the abolition of negro bondage in this state [New York], so to Judge William Jay, the son, the future will give the credit of having been one of the earliest advocates of the modern anti-slavery movements, which at this moment influence so radically the religion and the philanthropy of the country, and of having guided by his writings, in a large measure, the direction which a cause so important and so conservative of the best and most precious rights of the people should take." He left in manuscript a commentary on the Bible.—Peter Augustus's son, **John Clarkson,** physician, b. in New York city, 11 Sept., 1808, was graduated at Columbia in 1827, and at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1831. In addition to his practice of medicine he made a specialty of conchology, and acquired the most complete and valuable collection of shells in the United States. This and his costly library on this branch of science were purchased by Catherine Wolfe and presented, in memory of her father, to the American museum of natural history, where it is known as the Jay collection. In 1832 he became a member of the Lyceum of natural history (now New York academy of sciences), and was its treasurer in 1836–'43. He took an active part in the efforts that were made during that time to obtain subscriptions for the new building, and bore the principal burden in planning and superintending its construction. He was one of the founders of the New York yacht-club, and for some time its secretary. From 1859 till 1880 he was a trustee of Columbia college. The shells collected by the expedition of Com. Matthew C. Perry to Japan were submitted to him for examination, and he wrote the article on that subject in the government reports. Dr. Jay was the author of "Catalogue of Recent Shells" (New York, 1835); "Description of New and Rare Shells" (1836); and later editions of his catalogue, in which he enumerates about 11,000 well-marked varieties, and at least 7,000 well-established species.—William's son, **John,** diplomatist, b. in New York city, 23 June, 1817, was graduated at Columbia in 1836, and then studied law in his native city. After his admission to the bar in 1839 he became well known by his activity in opposition to slavery, and by his advocacy of St. Philip's colored church, which was admitted to the Protestant Episcopal convention after a nine years' contest. He was secretary of the Irish relief committee of 1847, and was counsel for many fugitive slaves, including George Kirk, two Brazilian slaves that were landed in New York, and the Lemmons (see ARTHUR, CHESTER ALAN), also in the noted Du Lux case, which, after dividing the opinions of the judges of the New York courts, was tried before the U. S. supreme court. In 1854 he organized the meetings at the Broadway tabernacle that resulted in the state convention at Saratoga, on 10 Aug., and in the dissolution of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party at Syracuse, 27 Sept., 1855. In 1869 he was sent as minister to Austria, where his diplomatic work included a naturalization treaty, the establishment of a convention on trade-marks, and the supervision of the U. S. commission to the world's fair of 1873. He resigned and returned to the United States in 1875, and has since resided in New York city. In 1877 he was appointed by Sec. Sherman chairman of the commission known as the Jay commission, to investigate the system of the New York custom-house. In 1883 he was appointed by Gov. Cleveland as the Republican member of the State civil service commission, of which he is still (1887) president. Mr. Jay was active in the early history of the American geographical and statistical society, and was long manager and corresponding secretary of the New York historical society, and an early member of the Union League club, and its president in 1866–'70 and 1877.

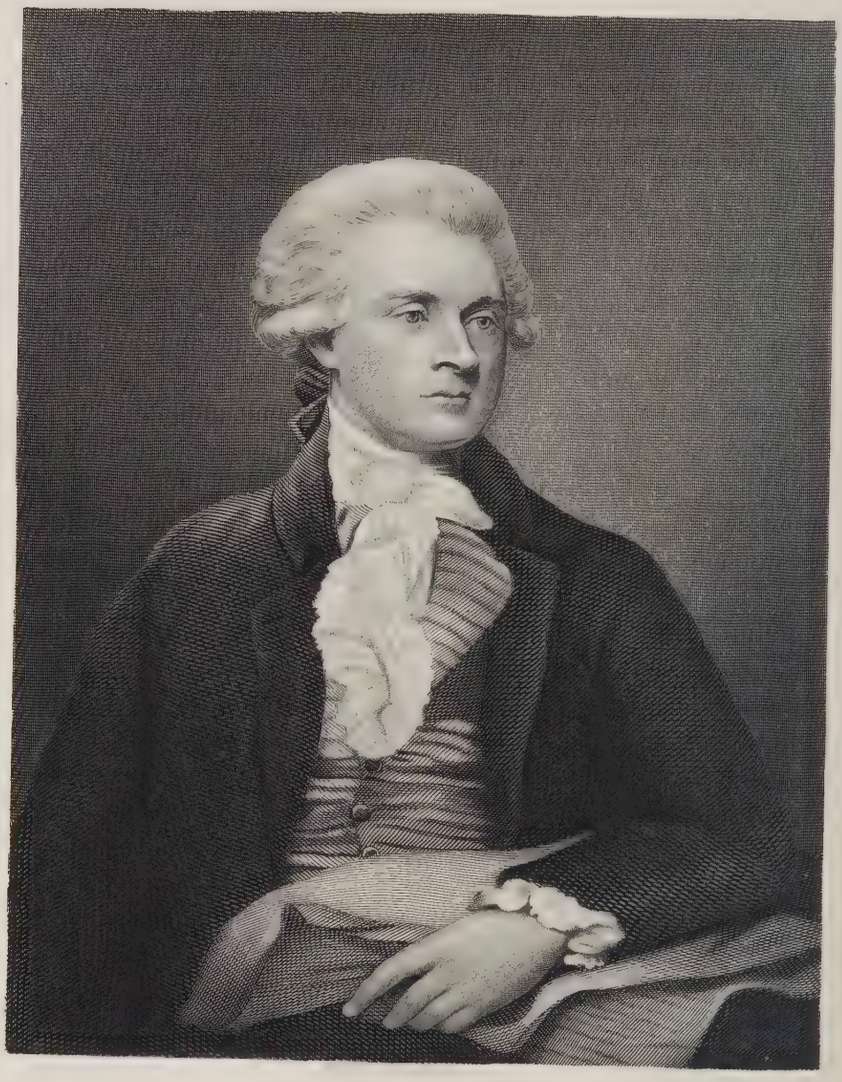
John Jay

He was also the first president of the Huguenot society organized in 1885 in New York. In connection with his political career, Mr. Jay has delivered numerous addresses on questions connected with slavery, and also bearing on its relation to the Episcopal church, of which denomination he is one of the leaders among the laity. They have been printed as pamphlets and widely circulated. Among the most important of them are "The Dignity of the Abolition Cause, as compared with the Political Schemes of the Day" (1839); "Caste and Slavery in the American Church" (1843); "The Proxy Bill and the Tract Society" (1859); "The American Church and the American Slave-Trade" (1860); "The Great Conspiracy and England's Neutrality" (1861); "America Free, or America Slave"; and "The Memories of the Past" (1867).

JAYNE, David, physician, b. in Monroe county, Pa., 22 July, 1799; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 March, 1866. He was the son of Ebenezer Jayne, a Baptist clergyman, who was the author of a Baptist hymn-book, and of various polemical essays. The son studied medicine and practised in New Jersey until 1836, when he settled in Philadelphia and continued his professional work in connection with a drug business. He also began the manufacture of medicines, which business grew to large proportions and made him wealthy. As early as 1849 he began to erect extensive granite and marble buildings in Philadelphia, and he continued to do so till the end of his life. At the time of his death he was about completing one of the finest residences in Philadelphia. Dr. Jayne is said to have been the first person to publish almanacs as a means of advertising, and these he printed in all the modern languages of Europe and Asia, including even some of the minor dialects of India.—His son, **Horace,** scientist, b. in Philadelphia, 5 March, 1859, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, in medicine in 1882. He subsequently spent nearly two years abroad, studying biology in the university at Leipsic, and under Haeckel at Jena. On his return he was chosen lecturer in biology in the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently professor of vertebrate morphology in the same institution, which place he now (1887) holds. He has written "A Revision of the Dermestidæ of North America," "Abnormities observed in North American Coleoptera," and "Origin of the Fittest."

JEFFERS, William Nicholson, naval officer, b. in Gloucester county, N. J., 6 Oct., 1824; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 July, 1883. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 25 Sept., 1840, took part in the capture of Upper California in 1842, and at the beginning of the Mexican war was ordered to the steamer "Vixen," and was present in all the naval actions in the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted to master in June, 1854, and commissioned lieutenant in January, 1855, and while in command of the "Water Witch" rescued the Spanish steamer "Cartagena," for which service the queen of Spain presented him with a sword. He was also present at the engagement with the fort at Paso de la Patria, which caused the expedition under Com. Shubrick to Paraguay. At the beginning of the civil war he was on sick-leave at his home, but at once applied for service, and was detailed on ordnance duty at Norfolk. He commanded the "Philadelphia" on Potomac river in April and May, 1861, the "Underwriter" during the brilliant operations in the sounds of North Carolina during January and February, 1862, and the "Monitor" in the action with Fort Darling on 15 May of that year. He was commissioned commander in March, 1865, captain in July, 1870, and in April, 1873, became chief of the bureau of ordnance. He was made commodore, 26 Feb., 1878, and in 1875 introduced a system of bronze and steel boat howitzers. In 1876 he doubled the power of the Dahlgren 11-inch smooth-bore by converting it into an 8-inch rifle, and the details of a breach-loading system for every calibre up to 12-inch. He published "Short Methods in Navigation" (1849); "Theory and Practice of Naval Gunnery" (New York, 1850); "Inspection and Proof of Cannon" (1864); "Marine Surveying" (1871); "Ordnance Instructions for U. S. Navy" (1866, 1880), and numerous pamphlets on naval subjects.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, b. in Plymouth, England, in 1774; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 6 Aug., 1832. He was the son of Thomas, a comedian connected with Drury Lane theatre, London, who for some time managed the play-house in Richmond, England. Jefferson's first appearance in the United States was made at the Federal street theatre, Boston, in 1795. On 10 Feb., 1796, he joined the John street company in New York city, continuing there until 1803. Within the same year he went to Philadelphia, where he was connected with the Chestnut street theatre for twenty-seven years, except for brief visits to neighboring cities. He resigned from this post in 1832. In Philadelphia his talent for comedy was rated beyond that of any other performer. As a comedian his manner was altogether free from grimace and extravagance. Jefferson's rôles were many, and almost equally well sustained.—His son, **Joseph,** actor, b. in Philadelphia in 1804; d. in Mobile, Ala., 24 Nov., 1842, was trained for a scene-painter, but eventually became an actor and manager. In 1826 he married Mrs. Burke, a popular stage vocalist. From 1835 till 1837 Jefferson was connected with the Franklin and Niblo's garden theatres in New York city. He appeared at many places during his career, but attracted little notice. His best personations were old men's characters. The son resembled his father in appearance, but, besides being constitutionally timid before an audience, he inherited none of the latter's ability. He was unselfish and improvident, and engaged in constant struggles for a livelihood. —His son, **Joseph,** the third of that name, b. in Philadelphia, 20 Feb., 1829, at the age of three years figured as the child in Kotzebue's drama of "Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla," and later represented "The Living Statues" at the theatre in Washington, D. C. In 1843, after the death of his father, the lad joined a party of strolling players, who made their way through Texas, and during the war with Mexico followed the U. S. army into Mexican territory. On his return to the northern states he was engaged to play small parts at several minor theatres, and unsuccessfully undertook to conduct the dramatic performances at Peale's museum in Philadelphia. In 1849 he married Miss Lockyer, an actress, and joined the company of the Chatham street national theatre in New York city, taking a part in the farce of "Somebody Else." Thereafter he led a strolling company through the southern states, and for brief terms managed the theatres in Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C. From 1850 until 1856 Jefferson was employed as actor and stage-manager in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington. During the latter part of 1856 he visited Europe for his health, and on his return became stage-manager of the theatre in Richmond, Va. Up to this time Jefferson had merely attained the standing of a respectable stock-actor. In 1857 he



Th. Jefferson.

began his connection with Laura Keene's theatre in New York city, which lasted until 1859. Here he first came prominently before the public on 18 Oct., 1858, as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." Laura Keene's company was one of unusual strength, and under admirable management. It included besides herself William R. Blake, Edward A. Sothern, and Charles W. Couldock, and later Dion Boucicault and his wife, all of whom, in course of time, became prominent. Young Jefferson, in this and several other dramas, fairly surpassed all his fellow-actors. The ease and simplicity of his method stood widely apart from the mannerism of his surroundings, and it was noticeable how, in distinction from others who nightly rehearsed their parts with studied inflections of speech and in unvarying attitudes, his representations were controlled by passing feelings and impressions that gave variety and freshness to each performance. The play ran for more than 150 nights. Among Jefferson's other parts were Newman Noggs in "Nicholas Nickleby," Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth," Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," Bob Acres in "The Rivals," and Dr. Ollapod in the "Poor Gentleman." Later he repeated these characters at the Winter garden theatre in New York city and other places as a star performer, with increasing popularity. In 1860 Jefferson visited California, where he met with little success, and soon afterward sailed for Australia, where he acted four years with reputation and profit. In September, 1865, against his inclination he made his début in London at the Adelphi theatre in "Rip Van Winkle," playing the part with success for more than 150 nights. He also appeared in Manchester and other large cities, returning to the United States in 1866. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Jefferson was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah Warren. Since then his performances have included a few favorite parts, of which "Rip Van Winkle" is the principal one. For over twenty years this drama has been played in almost every city of the United States. It has yielded Dion Boucicault, the playwright, in purchase-money and royalties, about $25,000. Several dramatizations of Irving's story had been attempted at different times, and played both in this country and in England, notably that of James H. Hackett, but none of them held the stage. In 1860 Jefferson played in one of these old versions at the Winter garden theatre in New York city. While he was in London the American actor arranged with Boucicault for an entire reconstruction of the drama, selecting the best situations from all the old renderings, and coupling his own suggestions with the playwright's skill and experience. In retirement Jefferson's pastimes are those of an angler and painter. Some of his landscapes in oil bid fair to attract public attention. His summers are spent on a farm in New Jersey, his midwinters at his sugar-plantation on the Bayou Teche, La. At present (1887) he is writing an autobiography.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, third president of the United States, b. in Shadwell, Albemarle co., Va., 2 April, 1743; d. at Monticello, in the same county, 4 July, 1826. His father was Peter Jefferson, who, with the aid of thirty slaves, tilled a tobacco and wheat farm of 1,900 acres; a man physically strong, a good mathematician, skilled in surveying, fond of standard literature, and in politics a British Whig. Like his fathers before him, Peter Jefferson was a justice of the peace, a vestryman of his parish, and a member of the colonial legislature. The first of the Virginia Jeffersons, who were of Welsh extraction, was a member of the Virginia legislature of 1619, noted as the first legislative body ever convened on the western continent. Peter married in 1738 Jane, daughter of Isham Randolph, a wealthy and conspicuous member of the family of that name. Of their ten children, Thomas was the third, born in a plain, spacious farm-house, traces of which still exist. He inherited a full measure of his father's bodily strength and stature, both having been esteemed in their prime the strongest men of their county. He inherited also his father's inclination to liberal politics, his taste for literature, and his aptitude for mathematics. Peter Jefferson died in 1757, when his son Thomas was fourteen years of age. On his death-bed he left an injunction that the education of his son, already well advanced in a preparatory school, should be completed at the College of William and Mary, a circumstance which his son always remembered with gratitude, saying that if he had to choose between the education and the estate his father left him, he would choose the education. His schoolmates reported that at school he was noted for good scholarship, industry, and shyness. Without leaving his father's land he could shoot turkeys, deer, foxes, and other game. His father in his last hours had specially charged his mother not to permit him to neglect the exercise requisite for health and strength; but the admonition was scarcely necessary, for the youth was a keen hunter and had been taught by his father to swim his horse over the Rivanna, a tributary of the James, which flowed by the estate. The Jeffersons were a musical family; the girls sang the songs of the time, and Thomas, practising the violin assiduously from boyhood, became an excellent performer. At seventeen, when he entered the College of William and Mary, he was tall, raw-boned, freckled, and sandy-haired, with large feet and hands, thick wrists, and prominent cheek-bones and chin. His comrades described him as far from handsome, a fresh, healthy-looking youth, very erect, agile, and strong, with something of rusticity in his air and demeanor. The college was not then efficient nor well equipped, but there was one true educator connected with it, Dr. William Small, of Scotland, professor of mathematics. Jefferson gratefully remembered him as an ardent student of science, who possessed a happy talent for communicating knowledge, a man of agreeable manners and enlightened mind. He goes so far as to say in his autobiography that his coming under the influence of Dr. Small "probably fixed the destinies of my life." The learned and genial professor became attached to his receptive pupil, made him the daily companion of his walks, and gave him those views of the connection of the sciences and of the system of things of which man is a part which then prevailed in the advanced scientific circles of Europe. Prof. Small was a friend of the poet Erasmus Darwin, progenitor of an illustrious line of learned men. Jefferson was a hard student in college, and at times forgot his

father's dying injunction as to exercise. He kept horses at Williamsburg, but as his love of knowledge increased his rides became shorter and less frequent, and even his beloved violin was neglected. There was a time, as he remembered, when he studied fifteen hours a day. Once a week the lieutenant-governor, Francis Fauquier, had a musical party at the "palace," to which the guests, in the good old style of that century, brought their instruments. Jefferson was always present at these parties with his violin, and participated in the concert, the governor himself being also a performer. From Fauquier, a man of the world of the period, he learned much of the social, political, and parliamentary life of the Old World. George Wythe, afterward chancellor, was then a young lawyer of Williamsburg. He was one of the highly gifted men that frequented the governor's table, and contributed essentially to the forming of Jefferson's mind.

On his graduation, Jefferson entered upon the study of law, under the guidance of George Wythe. As his father's estate was charged with the maintenance of a large family, a profession was necessary to the student, and he entered upon his preparation for the bar with all his energy and resolution. On coming of age, in April, 1764, he assumed the management of the estate, and was appointed to two of his father's offices—justice of the peace and vestryman. He gave much attention to the cultivation of his lands, and remained always an attentive, zealous, and improving farmer. He attached importance all his life to the fact that his legal training was based upon the works of Lord Coke, of whom he said that "a sounder Whig never wrote, nor one of profounder learning in the orthodox doctrines of the British constitution, or in what were called British liberties." It was his settled conviction that the early drill of the colonial lawyers in "Coke upon Lyttleton" prepared them for the part they took in resisting the unconstitutional acts of the British government. Lawyers formed by Coke, he would say, were all good Whigs; but from the time that Blackstone became the leading text-book "the profession began to slide into Toryism." His own study of Coke led him to extend his researches into the origins of British law, and led him also to the rejection of the maxim of Sir Matthew Hale, that Christianity is parcel of the laws of England. His youthful treatise on this complex and difficult point shows us at once the minuteness and the extent of his legal studies. While he was a student of law, he was an eye-witness of those memorable scenes in the Virginia legislature which followed the passage of the stamp-act. He was present as a spectator in the house when Patrick Henry read his five resolutions, written upon a blank leaf torn from a "Coke upon Lyttleton," enunciating the principle that Englishmen living in America had all the rights of Englishmen living in England, the chief of which was, that they could only be taxed by their own representatives. When he was an old man, seated at his table at Monticello, he loved to speak of that great day, and to describe the thrill and ecstasy of the moment when the wonderful orator, interrupted by cries of "Treason," uttered the well-known words of defiance: "If this be treason, make the most of it!" Early in 1767, about his twenty-fourth birthday, Jefferson was admitted to the bar of Virginia, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. Connected through his father with the yeomen of the western counties, and through his mother with the wealthier planters of the eastern, he had not long to wait for business. His first account-book, which still exists, shows that in the first year of his practice he was employed in sixty-eight cases before the general court of the province, besides county and office business. He was an accurate, painstaking, and laborious practitioner, and his business increased until he was employed in nearly five hundred cases in a single year, which yielded an average profit of about one pound sterling each. He was not a fluent nor a forcible speaker, and his voice soon became husky as he proceeded; but James Madison, who heard him try a cause, reports that he acquitted himself well, and spoke fluently enough for his purpose. He loved the erudition of the law, and attached great importance to the laws of a country as the best source of its history. It was he who suggested and promoted the collection of Virginia laws known as "Henning's Statutes at Large," to which he contributed the most rare and valuable part of the contents. He practised law for nearly eight years, until the Revolutionary contest summoned him to other labors.

His public life began 11 May, 1769, when he took his seat as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, Washington being also a member. Jefferson was then twenty-six years old. On becoming a public man he made a resolution "never to engage, while in public office, in any kind of enterprise for the improvement of my fortune, nor to wear any other character than that of a farmer." At the close of his public career of nearly half a century he could say that he had kept this resolution, and he often found the benefit of it in being able to consider public questions free from the bias of self-interest. This session of the burgesses was short. On the third day were introduced the famous four resolutions, to the effect that the colonies could not be lawfully taxed by a body in which they were not represented, and that they might concur, co-operate, and practically unite in seeking a redress of grievances. On the fifth day of the session the royal governor, Lord Botetourt, dissolved the house; but the members speedily reassembled in the great room of the Raleigh tavern, where similar resolutions, with others more pointed, were passed. The decency and firmness of these proceedings had their effect. Before many months had passed the governor summoned the assembly and greeted them with the news that parliament had abandoned the system of taxing the colonies—a delusive statement, which he, however, fully believed himself authorized to make. Amid the joy—too brief—of this supposed change of policy, Jefferson made his first important speech in the house, in which he advocated the repeal of the law that obliged a master who wished to free his slaves to send them out of the colony. The motion was promptly rejected, and the mover, Mr. Bland, was denounced as an enemy to his country.

On 1 Jan., 1772, Jefferson married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful and childless young widow, daughter of John Wayles, a lawyer in large practice at the Williamsburg bar. His new house at Monticello, a view of which is given on page 419, was then just habitable, and he took his wife home to it a few days after the ceremony. Next year the death of his wife's father brought them a great increase of fortune—40,000 acres of land and 135 slaves, which, when the encumbrances were discharged, doubled Jefferson's estate. He was now a fortunate man indeed; opulent in his circumstances, happily married, and soon a father. We see him busied in the most pleasing kinds of agriculture, laying out gardens, introducing new products, arranging his farms, completing and

furnishing his house, and making every effort to convert his little mountain, covered with primeval forest, into an agreeable and accessible park. After many experiments he domesticated almost every tree and shrub, native and foreign, that could survive the Virginia winter. The contest with the king was soon renewed, and the decisive year, 1774, opened. It found Thomas Jefferson a thriving and busy young lawyer and farmer, not known beyond Virginia; but when it closed he was a person of note among the patriots of America, and was proscribed in England. It was he who prepared the "Draught of Instructions" for Virginia's Delegation to the Congress which met at Philadelphia in September. That congress, he thought, should unite in a solemn address to the king; but they should speak to him in a frank and manly way, informing him, as the chief magistrate of an empire governed by many legislatures, that one of those legislatures—namely, the British parliament—had encroached upon the rights of thirteen others. They were also to say to the king that he was no more than the chief officer of the people, appointed by the laws and circumscribed with definite powers. He also spoke, in this very radical draught, of "the late deposition of his majesty, King Charles, by the Commonwealth of England" as a thing obviously right. He maintained that the parliament of Virginia had as much right to pass laws for the government of the people of England as the British legislature had to pass laws for the government of the people of Virginia. "Can any one reason be assigned," he asked, "why a hundred and sixty thousand electors in the island of Great Britain should give law to four millions in the states of America?" The draught, indeed, was so radical on every point that it seemed to the ruling British mind of that day mere insolent burlesque. It was written, however, by Jefferson in the most modest and earnest spirit, showing that, at the age of thirty-one, his radical opinions were fully formed, and their expression was wholly unqualified by a knowledge of the world beyond the sea. This draught, though not accepted by the convention, was published in a pamphlet, copies of which were sent to England, where Edmund Burke caused it to be republished with emendations and additions of his own. It procured for the author, to use his own language, "the honor of having his name inserted in a long list of proscriptions enrolled in a bill of attainder." The whole truth of the controversy was given in this pamphlet, without any politic reserves.

In March, 1775, Jefferson, who had been kept at Monticello for some time by illness, was in Richmond as a member of the convention which assembled in the parish church of St. John to consider what course Virginia should take in the crisis. It was as a member of this body that Patrick Henry, to an audience of 150 persons, spoke the prophetic words in solemn tones as the key to the enigma: "We must fight! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms." These sentences, spoken twenty-seven days before the affair of Lexington, convinced the convention, and it was agreed that Virginia should arm. A committee of thirteen was appointed to arrange a plan, among the members of which were Patrick Henry, George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, the speaker, Edmund Pendleton, and Thomas Jefferson. The plan they agreed upon was this: The populous counties to raise and drill infantry companies; the other counties horsemen, and both to wear the hunting-shirt, which Col. Washington told them was the best field-uniform he knew of. The last act of this convention was to appoint that, in case a vacancy should occur in the delegation of Virginia to congress, Thomas Jefferson should supply the place. A vacancy occurred, and on 20 June, 1775, the day on which Washington received his commission as commander-in-chief, Jefferson reached Philadelphia, and took his seat the next morning in congress. Before the sun set that day congress received news of the stirring battle of Bunker Hill.

Jefferson was an earnest, diligent, and useful member of the congress. John Adams, his fellow-member, describes him as "so prompt, frank, explicit, and decisive upon committees and in conversation that he soon seized upon my heart." His readiness in composition, his profound knowledge of British law, and his innate love of freedom and justice, gave him solid standing in the body. On his return to Virginia he was re-elected by a majority that placed him third in the list of seven members. After ten days' vacation at home, where he then had a house undergoing enlargement, and a household of thirty-four whites and eighty-three blacks, with farms in three counties to superintend, he returned to congress to take his part in the events that led to the complete and formal separation of the colonies from the mother-country. In May, 1776, the news reached congress that the Virginia convention were unanimous for independence, and on 7 June Richard Henry Lee obeyed the instructions of the Virginia legislature by moving that independence should be declared. On 10 June a committee of five was appointed to prepare a draught of the Declaration—Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson, being the chairman of the committee, was naturally asked to write the document. He then lived near what is now the corner of Market and Seventh streets. The paper was written in a room of the second floor, upon a little writing-desk three inches high, of his own contriving, which still exists. Congress subjected his draught to a severe and prolonged revision, making many suppressions, additions, and alterations, most of which were improvements. One passage was suppressed in which he gave expression to the wounded feelings of the American people in being so unworthily treated by brethren and fellow-citizens. The document was debated in congress on 2, 3, and 4 July. Thursday, the 4th, was a warm day, and the members in the afternoon became weary and impatient with the long strain upon their nerves. Jefferson used to relate with much merriment that the final vote upon the Declaration was hastened by swarms of flies, which came from a neighboring stable, and added to the discomfort of the members. A few days afterward he was one of a committee to devise a seal for the new-born power. Among their suggestions (and this was the only one accepted by congress) was the best legend ever appropriated, *E pluribus unum*, a phrase that had served as a motto on the cover of the "Gentleman's Magazine" for many years. It was originally borrowed from a humorous poem of Virgil's.

Having thus linked his name imperishably with the birthday of the nation, Jefferson resigned his seat in congress, on the ground that the health of his wife and the condition of his household made his presence in Virginia indispensable. He had also been again elected a member of the Virginia legislature, and his heart was set upon the work of purging the statute-books of unsuitable laws, and bringing up Virginia to the level of the Declara-

tion. He had formed a high conception of the excellence of the New England governments, and wished to introduce into his native state the local institutions that had enabled those states to act with such efficiency during the war. After some stay at home he entered upon this work at Williamsburg, where, 8 Oct., 1776, a messenger from congress informed him that he had been elected joint commissioner, with Franklin and Deane, to represent the United States at Paris. After three days of consideration, he resisted the temptation to go abroad, feeling that his obligations to his family and his state made it his duty to remain at home. In reorganizing Virginia, Jefferson and his friends struck first at the system of entail, which, after three weeks' earnest debate, was totally destroyed, so that all property in Virginia was held in fee simple and could be sold for debt. He next attempted, by a short and simple enactment, to abolish the connection between church and state. He was able to accomplish but a small portion of this reform at that session, but the work was begun, and nine years later the law drawn by Jefferson, entitled "An Act for establishing Religious Freedom," completed the severance. This triumph of equal rights over ancient prejudices and restriction Jefferson always regarded as one of his most important contributions to the happiness of his country. Some of his utterances on this subject have passed into familiar proverbs: "Government has nothing to do with opinion," "Compulsion makes hypocrites, not converts," "It is error alone which needs the support of government; truth can stand by itself." It was he who drew the bill for establishing courts of law in the state, and for prescribing their powers and methods. It was he also who caused the removal of the capital to Richmond. He carried the bill extirpating the principle of primogeniture. It was the committee of which he was chairman that abolished the cruel penalties of the ancient code, and he made a most earnest attempt to establish a system of public education in the state. During two years he and his colleagues, Hamilton, Wythe, Mason, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, toiled at the reconstruction of Virginia law, during which they accomplished all that was then possible, besides proposing many measures that were passed at a later day. He could write to Dr. Franklin in 1777 that the people of Virginia had "laid aside the monarchical and taken up the republican government with as much ease as would have attended their throwing off an old and putting on a new suit of clothes." It was Jefferson and his friends who wrought this salutary change, and they were able to effect it because, during the first three years of the war, Virginia was almost exempt from disturbance. In the spring of 1779, when Burgoyne's army, as prisoners of war, were encamped near Monticello, Jefferson was assiduous in friendly attentions both to the British and the Hessians, throwing open his house and grounds to them, and arranging many agreeable concerts for their entertainment. A British captain, himself a good violinist, who played duets with Jefferson at this time, told the late Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, that Thomas Jefferson was the best amateur he had ever heard.

In January, 1779, the Virginia legislature elected Jefferson governor of the state, to succeed Patrick Henry, whose third term ended on 1 June. The two years of his governorship proved to be the severest trial of his life. With slender and fast diminishing resources, he had to keep up the Virginia regiments in the army of Washington, and at the same time to send all possible supplies to the support of Gen. Gates in his southern campaign. The western Indians were a source of constant solicitude, and they were held in check by that brave and energetic neighbor of Gov. Jefferson, George Rogers Clarke. The British and Hessian prisoners also had to be supplied and guarded. In the midst of his first anxieties he began the reorganization that he had long desired of the College of William and Mary. Soon, however, his attention was wholly absorbed by the events of the war. On 16 Aug., 1780, occurred the disastrous defeat of Gates at Camden, which destroyed in a day all that Jefferson had toiled to accumulate in warlike material during eight agonizing weeks. On the last day of 1780, Arnold's fleet of twenty-seven sail anchored in Chesapeake bay, and Arnold, with nine hundred men, penetrated as far as Richmond; but Jefferson had acted with so much promptitude, and was so ably seconded by the county militia, that the traitor held Richmond but twenty-three hours, and escaped total destruction only through a timely change in the wind, which bore him down the river with extraordinary swiftness. In five days from the first summons twenty-five hundred militia were in pursuit of Arnold, and hundreds more were coming in every hour. For eighty-four hours Gov. Jefferson was almost continuously in the saddle; and for many months after Arnold's first repulse, not only the governor, but all that Virginia had left of manhood, resources, and credit, were absorbed in the contest. Four times in the spring of 1781 the legislature of Virginia was obliged to adjourn and fly before the approach or the threat of an enemy. Monticello was captured by a troop of horse, and Jefferson himself narrowly escaped. Cornwallis lived for ten days in the governor's house at Elk Hill, a hundred miles down the James, where he destroyed all the growing crops, burned the barns, carried off the horses, killed the colts, and took away twenty-seven slaves. During the public disasters of that time there was the usual disposition among a portion of the people to cast the blame upon the administration, and Jefferson himself was of the opinion that, in such a desperate crisis, it was best that the civil and the military power should be intrusted to the same hand. He therefore declined a re-election to a third term, and induced his friends to support Gen. Thomas Nelson, commander-in-chief of the militia, who was elected. The capture of Cornwallis in November, 1781, atoned for all the previous suffering and disaster. A month later Jefferson rose in his place in the legislature and declared his readiness to answer any charges that might be brought against his administration of the government; but no one responded. After a pause, a member offered a resolution thanking him for his impartial, upright, and attentive discharge of his duty, which was passed without a dissenting voice.

On 6 Sept., 1782, Jefferson's wife died, to his unspeakable and lasting sorrow, leaving three daughters, the youngest four months old. During the stupor caused by this event he was elected by a unanimous vote of congress, and, as Madison reports, "without a single adverse remark," plenipotentiary to France, to treat for peace. He gladly accepted; but, before he sailed, the joyful news came that preliminaries of peace had been agreed to, and he returned to Monticello. In June, 1783, he was elected to congress, and in November took his seat at Annapolis. Here, as chairman of a committee on the currency, he assisted to give us the decimal currency now in use. The happy idea

originated with Gouverneur Morris, of New York, but with details too cumbrous for common use. Jefferson proposed our present system of dollars and cents, with dimes, half-dimes, and a great gold coin of ten dollars, with subdivisions, such as we have now. Jefferson strongly desired also to apply the decimal system to all measures. When he travelled he carried with him an odometer, which

divided the miles into hundredths, which he called cents. "I find," said he, "that every one comprehends a distance readily when stated to him in miles and cents: so he would in feet and cents, pounds and cents." On 7 May, 1784, congress elected Jefferson for a third time plenipotentiary to France, to join Franklin and Adams in negotiating commercial treaties with foreign powers. On 5 July he sailed from Boston upon this mission, and thirty-two days later took up his abode in Paris. On 2 May, 1785, he received from Mr. Jay his commission appointing him sole minister plenipotentiary to the king of France for three years from 10 March, 1785. "You replace Dr. Franklin," said the Count de Vergennes to him, when he announced his appointment. Jefferson replied: "I succeed; no one can replace him." The impression that France made upon Jefferson's mind was painful in the extreme. While enjoying the treasures of art that Paris presented, and particularly its music, fond of the people, too, relishing their amiable manners, their habits and tastes, he was nevertheless appalled at the cruel oppression of the ancient system of government. "The people," said he, "are ground to powder by the vices of the form of government," and he wrote to Madison that government by hereditary rulers was a "government of wolves over sheep, or kites over pigeons." Beaumarchais's "Marriage of Figaro" was in its first run when Jefferson settled in Paris, and the universal topic of conversation was the defects of the established *régime*. Upon the whole, he enjoyed and assiduously improved his five years' residence in Europe. His official labors were arduous and constant. He strove, though in vain, to procure the release of American captives in Algiers without paying the enormous ransom demanded by the dey. With little more success, he endeavored to break into the French protective system, which kept from the kingdom the cheap food that America could supply, and for want of which the people were perishing and the monarchy was in peril. He kept the American colleges advised of the new inventions, discoveries, and books of Europe. He was particularly zealous in sending home seeds, roots, and nuts for trial in American soil. During his journey to Italy he procured a quantity of the choicest rice for the planters of South Carolina, and he supplied Buffon with American skins, skeletons, horns, and similar objects for his collection. In Paris he published his "Notes on Virginia," both in French and English, a work full of information concerning its main subject, and at the same time surcharged with the republican sentiment then so grateful to the people of France. In 1786, when at length the Virginia legislature passed his "Act for Freedom of Religion," he had copies of it printed for distribution, and it was received with rapture by the advanced Liberals. It was his custom while travelling in France to enter the houses of the peasants and converse with them upon their affairs and condition. He would contrive to sit upon the bed, in order to ascertain what it was made of, and get a look into the boiling pot, to see what was to be the family dinner. He strongly advised Lafayette to do the same, saying: "You must ferret the people out of their hovels as I have done, look into their kettles, eat their bread, loll on their beds, on pretence of resting yourself, but in fact to find if they are soft." His letters are full of this subject. He returns again and again to the frightful inequalities of condition, the vulgarity and incapacity of the hereditary rulers, and the hopeless destiny of nineteen twentieths of the people. His compassion for the people of France was the more intense from his strong appreciation of their excellent qualities. Having received a leave of absence for six months, he returned with his daughters to Virginia, landing at Norfolk, 18 Nov., 1789. His reception was most cordial. The legislature appointed a committee of thirteen, with Patrick Henry at their head, to congratulate him on his return, and on the day of his landing he read in a newspaper that President Washington, in settling the new government, had assigned to Thomas Jefferson the office of secretary of state. "I made light of it," he wrote soon afterward, "supposing I had only to say no, and there would be an end of it." On receiving the official notification of his appointment, he told the president that he preferred to retain the office he held. "But," he added, "it is not for an individual to choose his post. You are to marshal us as may be best for the public good." He finally accepted the appointment, and after witnessing at Monticello, 23 Feb., 1790, the marriage of his eldest daughter, Martha, to Thomas Mann Randolph, he began his journey to New York. During his absence in France, his youngest daughter, Lucy, had died, leaving him Martha and Maria. On Sunday, 21 March, 1790, he reached New York, to enter upon the duties of his new office. He hired a house at No. 57 Maiden lane, the city then containing a population of 35,000. His colleagues in the cabinet were Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury; Henry Knox, secretary of war; and Edmund Randolph, attorney-general. Jefferson's salary was $3,500, and that of the other members of the cabinet $3,000, a compensation that proved painfully inadequate.

He soon found himself ill at ease in his place. He had left Paris when the fall of the Bastile was a recent event, and when the revolutionary movement still promised to hopeful spirits the greatest good to France and to Europe. He had been consulted at every stage of its progress by Lafayette and the other Republican leaders, with whom he was in the deepest sympathy. He left his native land a Whig of the Revolution; he returned to it a Republican-Democrat. In his reply to the congratulations of his old constituents, he had spoken of the "sufficiency of human reason for the care of human affairs." He declared "the will of the majority to be the natural law of every society, and the only sure guardian of the rights of man."

He added these important words, which contain the most material article of his political creed: "Perhaps even this may sometimes err; but its errors are honest, solitary, and short-lived. Let us, then, forever bow down to the general reason of society. We are safe with that, even in its deviations, for it soon returns again to the right way." To other addresses of welcome he replied in a similar tone. He brought to New York a settled conviction that the republican is the only form of government that is not robbery and violence organized. Feeling thus, he was grieved and astonished to find a distrust of republican government prevalent in society, and to hear a preference for the monarchical form frequently expressed. In the cabinet itself, where Hamilton dominated and Knox echoed his opinions, the republic was accepted rather as a temporary expedient than as a final good. Jefferson and Hamilton, representing diverse and incompatible tendencies, soon found themselves in ill-accord, and their discussions in the cabinet became vehement. They differed in some degree upon almost every measure of the administration, and on several of the most vital their differences became passionate and distressing. In May, 1791, by openly accepting and eulogizing Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man," a spirited reply to Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France," Jefferson placed himself at the head of the Republican party in the United States. The difference between the two chief members of the cabinet rapidly developed into a personal antipathy, and both of them ardently desired to withdraw. Both, however, could have borne these disagreeable dissensions, and we see in their later letters that the real cause of their longing to resign was the insufficiency of their salaries. Jefferson's estate, much diminished by the war, was of little profit to him in the absence of the master's eye. Gen. Washington, who did equal justice to the merits of both these able men, used all his influence and tact to induce them to remain, and, yielding to the president's persuasions, both made an honest attempt at external agreement. But in truth their feelings, as well as their opinions, were naturally irreconcilable. Their attitude toward the French revolution proves this. Hamilton continually and openly expressed an undiscriminating abhorrence of it, while Jefferson deliberately wrote that if the movement "had desolated half the earth," the evil would have been less than the continuance of the ancient system. Writing to an old friend he went farther even than this: "Were there but an Adam and an Eve left in every country, and left free, it would be better than as it now is." On every point of difficulty created by the French revolution the disagreement between the two secretaries was extreme. On other subjects there was little real concord, and it was a happy moment for both when, on 1 Jan., 1794, President Washington accepted Jefferson's resignation. He left office at a fortunate time for his reputation, since his correspondence with the English plenipotentiary, George Hammond, and the French plenipotentiary, Edmond Genet, had just been published in a large pamphlet. Jefferson's letters to those gentlemen were so moderate, so just, and so conciliatory as to extort the approval of his opponents. Chief-Justice Marshall, an extreme Federalist, remarks, in his "Life of Washington," that this correspondence lessened the hostility of Jefferson's opponents without diminishing the attachment of his friends. Five days after his release from office he set out for home, having been secretary of state three years and ten months.

All his interest in the cultivation of the soil now returned to him, and he supposed his public life ended forever. In September, 1794, after the retirement of Hamilton fron the cabinet, Washington invited Jefferson to resume the office of secretary of state; but he declined, declaring that "no circumstances would evermore tempt him to engage in anything public." Nevertheless, in 1796, Washington having refused to serve a third term in the presidency, he allowed his name to be used as that of a candidate for the succession. The contest was embittered by the unpopularity of the Jay treaty with Great Britain. Jefferson had desired the rejection of the treaty, and he remained always of the opinion that by its rejection the government of the United States might at length have secured "a respect for our neutral rights" without a war. Jefferson had a narrow escape from being elected to the presidency in 1796. John Adams received seventy-one electoral votes, and Jefferson sixty-eight, a result that, as the law then stood, gave him the vice-presidency. In view of the duties about to devolve upon him, he began to prepare, chiefly for his own guidance in the chair of the senate, his "Manual of Parliamentary Practice," a code that still substantially governs all our deliberative bodies. He deeply felt the importance of such rules, believing that when strictly enforced they operated as a check on the majority, and gave "shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power." Jefferson much enjoyed the office of vice-president, partly from the interest he took in the art of legislation and partly because his presidency of the Philosophical society brought him into agreeable relations with the most able minds of the country. He took no part whatever in the administration of the government, as Mr. Adams ceased to consult him on political measures almost immediately after his inauguration. The administration of Adams, so turbulent and eventful, inflamed party spirit to an extreme degree. The reactionary policy of Hamilton and his friends had full scope, as is shown by the passage of the alien and sedition laws, and by the warlike preparations against France. During the first three years Jefferson endeavored in various ways to influence the public mind, and thus to neutralize in some degree the active and aggressive spirit of Hamilton. He was clearly of opinion that the allien and sedition laws were not merely unconstitutional, but were so subversive of fundamental human rights as to justify a nullification of them. The Kentucky resolutions of 1798, in which his abhorrence of those laws was expressed, were originally drawn by him at the request of James Madison and Col. W. C. Nicholas. "These gentlemen," Jefferson once wrote, "pressed me strongly to sketch resolutions against the constitutionality of those laws." In consequence he drew and delivered them to Col. Nicholas, who introduced them into the legislature of Kentucky, and kept the secret of their authorship. These resolutions, read in the light of the events of 1798, will not now be disapproved by any person of republican convictions; they remain, and will long remain, one of the most interesting and valuable

contributions to the science of free government. It is fortunate that this commentary upon the alien and sedition laws was written by a man so firm and so moderate, who possessed at once the erudition, the wisdom, and the feeling that the subject demanded.

Happily the presidential election of 1800 freed the country from those laws without a convulsion. Through the unskilful politics of Hamilton and the adroit management of the New York election by Aaron Burr, Mr. Adams was defeated for re-election, the electoral vote resulting thus: Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, 64; Jay, 1. This strange result threw the election into the house of representatives, where the Federalists endeavored to elect Burr to the first office, an unworthy intrigue, which Hamilton honorably opposed. After a period of excitement, which seemed at times fraught with peril to the Union, the election was decided as the people meant it should be: Thomas Jefferson became president of the United States and Aaron Burr vice-president. The inauguration was celebrated throughout the country as a national holiday; soldiers paraded, church-bells rang, orations were delivered, and in some of the newspapers the Declaration of Independence was printed at length. Jefferson's first thought on coming to the presidency was to assuage the violence of party spirit, and he composed his fine inaugural address with that view. He reminded his fellow-citizens that a difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." He may have had Hamilton in mind in writing this sentence, and, in truth, his inaugural was the briefest and strongest summary he could pen of his argument against Hamilton when both were in Washington's cabinet. "Some honest men," said he, "fear that a republican government cannot be strong—that this government is not strong enough. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest on earth. I believe it is the only one where every man, at the call of the laws, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern." Among the first acts of President Jefferson was his pardoning every man who was in durance under the sedition law, which he said he considered to be "a nullity as absolute and palpable as if congress had ordered us to fall down and worship a golden image." To the chief victims of the alien law, such as Kosciuszko and Volney, he addressed friendly, consoling letters. Dr. Priestley, menaced with expulsion under the alien law, he invited to the White House. He wrote a noble letter to the venerable Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, who had been avoided and insulted during the recent contest. He gave Thomas Paine, outlawed in England and living on sufferance in Paris, a passage home in a national ship. He appointed as his cabinet James Madison, secretary of state; Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury; Henry Dearborn, secretary of war; Robert Smith, secretary of the navy; Gideon Granger, postmaster-general; Levi Lincoln, attorney-general—all of whom were men of liberal education. With his cabinet he lived during the whole of his two terms in perfect harmony, and at the end he declared that if he had to choose again he would select the same individuals. With regard to appointments and removals the new president found himself in an embarrassing position, as all our presidents have done. Most of the offices were held by Federalists, and many of his own partisans expected removals enough to establish an equality. Jefferson resisted the demand. He made a few removals for strong and obvious reasons: but he acted uniformly on the principle that a difference of politics was not a reason for the removal of a competent and faithful subordinate. The few removals that he made were either for official misconduct or, to use his own language, "active and bitter opposition to the order of things which the public will has established." He abolished at once the weekly levee at the White House, as well as the system of precedence that had been copied from the court etiquette of Europe. When congress assembled he sent them a message, instead of delivering to them a speech, which had the effect of preventing, as he remarked, "the bloody conflict to which the making an answer would have committed them." He abolished also all the usages that savored of royalty, such as the conveyance of ministers in national vessels, the celebration of his own birthday by a public ball, the appointment of fasts and thanksgiving-days, the making of public tours and official visits. He refused to receive, while travelling, any mark of attention that would not have been paid to him as a private citizen, his object being both to republicanize and secularize the government completely. He declined also to use the pardoning power unless the judges who had tried the criminal signed the petition. He refused also to notice in any way the abuse of hostile newspapers, desiring, as he said, to give the world a proof that "an administration which has nothing to conceal from the press has nothing to fear from it."

A few of the acts of Mr. Jefferson's administration, which includes a great part of the history of the United States for eight years, stand out boldly and brilliantly. That navy which had been created by the previous administration against France, Jefferson at once reduced by putting all but six of its vessels out of commission. He despatched four of the remaining six to the Mediterranean to overawe the Barbary pirates, who had been preying upon American commerce for twenty years; and Decatur and his heroic comrades executed their task with a gallantry and success which the American people have not forgotten. The purchase of Louisiana was a happy result of the president's tact and promptitude in availing himself of a golden chance. Bonaparte, in pursuit of his early policy of undoing the work of the seven-years' war, had acquired the vast unknown territory west of the Mississippi, then vaguely called Louisiana. This policy he had avowed, and he was preparing an expedition to hold New Orleans and settle the adjacent country. At the same time, the people of Kentucky, who, through the obstinate folly of the Spanish governor, were practically denied access to the ocean, were inflamed with discontent. At this juncture, in the spring of 1803, hostilities were renewed between France and England, which compelled Bonaparte to abandon the expedition which was ready to sail, and he determined to raise money by selling Louisiana to the United States. At the happiest possible moment for a successful negotiation, Mr. Jefferson's special envoy, James Monroe, arrived in Paris, charged with full powers, and alive to the new and pressing importance of the transfer, and a few hours of friendly parleying sufficed to secure to the United States this superb domain, one of the most valuable on the face of the globe.

Bonaparte demanded fifty millions of francs. Marbois, his negotiator, asked a hundred millions, but dropped to sixty, with the condition that the United States should assume all just claims upon the territory. Thus, for the trivial sum of little more than $15,000,000, the United States secured the most important acquisition of territory that was ever made by purchase. Both parties were satisfied with the bargain. "This accession," said the first consul, "strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." The popularity of the administration soon became such that the opposition was reduced to insignificance, and the president was re-elected by a greatly increased majority. In the house of representatives the Federalists shrank at length to a little band of twenty-seven, and in the senate to five. Jefferson seriously feared that there would not be sufficient opposition to furnish the close and ceaseless criticism that the public good required. His second term was less peaceful and less fortunate. During the long contest between Bonaparte and the allied powers the infractions of neutral rights were so frequent and so exasperating that perhaps Jefferson alone, aided by his fine temper and detestation of war, could have kept the infant republic out of the brawl. When the English ship "Leopard," within hearing of Old Point Comfort, poured broadsides into the American frigate "Chesapeake," all unprepared and unsuspecting, killing three men and wounding eighteen, parties ceased to exist in the United States, and every voice that was audible clamored for bloody reprisals. "I had only to open my hand," wrote Jefferson once, "and let havoc loose." There was a period in 1807 when he expected war both with Spain and Great Britain, and his confidential correspondence with Madison shows that he meant to make the contest self-compensating. He meditated a scheme for removing the Spanish flag to a more comfortable distance by the annexation of Florida, Mexico, and Cuba, and thus obtaining late redress for twenty-five years of intrigue and injury. A partial reparation by Great Britian postponed the contest. Yet the offences were repeated; no American ship was safe from violation, and no American sailor from impressment. This state of things induced Jefferson to recommend congress to suspend commercial intercourse with the belligerents, his object being "to introduce between nations another umpire than arms." The embargo of 1807, which continued to the end of his second term, imposed upon the commercial states a test too severe for human nature patiently to endure. It was frequently violated, and did not accomplish the object proposed. To the end of his life, Jefferson was of opinion that, if the whole people had risen to the height of his endeavor, if the merchants had strictly observed the embargo, and the educated class given it a cordial support, it would have saved the country the war of 1812, and extorted, what that war did not give us, a formal and explicit concession of neutral rights.

On 4 March, 1809, after a nearly continuous public service of forty-four years, Jefferson retired to private life, so seriously impoverished that he was not sure of being allowed to leave Washington without arrest by his creditors. The embargo, by preventing the exportation of tobacco, had reduced his private income two thirds, and, in the peculiar circumstances of Washington, his official salary was insufficient. "Since I have become sensible of this deficit," he wrote, "I have been under an agony of mortification." A timely loan from a Richmond bank relieved him temporarily from his distress, but he remained to the end of his days more or less embarrassed in his circumstances. Leaving the presidency in the hands of James Madison, with whom he was in the most complete sympathy and with whom he continued to be in active correspondence, he was still a power in the nation. Madison and Monroe were his neighbors and friends, and both of them administered the government on principles that he cordially approved. As has been frequently remarked, they were three men and one system. On retiring to Monticello in 1809, Jefferson was sixty-six years of age, and had seventeen years to live. His daughter Martha and her husband resided with him, they and their numerous brood of children, six daughters and five sons, to whom was now added Francis Eppes, the son of his daughter Maria, who had died in 1804. Surrounded thus by children and grandchildren, he spent the leisure of his declining years in endeavoring to establish in Virginia a system of education to embrace all the children of his native state. In this he was most zealously and ably assisted by his friend, Joseph C. Cabell, a member of the Virginia senate. What he planned in the study, Cabell supported in the legislature; and then in turn Jefferson would advocate Cabell's bill by one of his ingenious and exhaustive letters, which would go the rounds of the Virginia press. The correspondence of these two patriots on the subject of education in Virginia was afterward published in an octavo of 528 pages, a noble monument to the character of both. Jefferson appealed to every motive, including self-interest, urging his scheme upon the voter as a "provision for his family to the remotest posterity." He did not live long enough to see his system of common schools established in Virginia, but the university, which was to crown that system, a darling dream of his heart for forty years, he beheld in successful operation. His friend Cabell, with infinite difficulty, induced the legislature to expend $300,000 in the work of construction, and to appropriate $15,000 a year toward the support of the institution. Jefferson personally superintended every detail of the construction. He engaged workmen, bought bricks, and selected the trees to be felled for timber. In March, 1825, the institution was opened with forty students, a number which was increased to 177 at the beginning of the second year. The institution has continued its beneficent work to the present day, and still bears the imprint of Jefferson's mind. It has no president, except that one of the professors is elected chairman of the faculty. The university bestows no rewards and no honors, and attendance upon all religious services is voluntary. His intention was to hold every student to his responsibility as a man and a citizen, and to permit him to enjoy all the liberty of other citizens in the same community. Toward the close of his life Jefferson became distressingly embarrassed in his circumstances. In 1814 he sold his library to congress for $23,000—about one fourth of its value. A few years afterward he endorsed a twenty-thousand-dollar note for a friend and neighbor whom he could not refuse, and who soon became bankrupt. This loss, which added $1,200 a year to his expenses, completed his ruin, and he was in danger of being compelled to surrender Monticello and seek shelter for his last days in another abode. Philip Hone, mayor of New York, raised for him, in 1826, $8,500, to which Philadelphia added $5,000 and Baltimore $3,000. He was deeply touched

by the spontaneous generosity of his countrymen. "No cent of this," he wrote, "is wrung from the tax-payer. It is the pure and unsolicited offering of love." He retained his health nearly to his last days, and had the happiness of living to the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He died at twenty minutes to one P. M., 4 July, 1826. John Adams died a few hours later on the same day, saying, just before he breathed his last, "Thomas Jefferson still lives." He was buried in his own grave-yard at Monticello, beneath a stone upon which was engraved an inscription prepared by his own hand: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." He died solvent, for the sale of his estate discharged his debts to the uttermost farthing. His daughter and her children lost their home and had no means of support. Their circumstances becoming known, the legislature of South Carolina and Virginia each voted her a gift of $10,000, which gave peace and dignity to the remainder of her life. She died in 1836, aged sixty-three, leaving numerous descendants.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson were published by order of congress in 1853, under the editorial supervision of Henry A. Washington (9 vols., 8vo). This publication, which leaves much to be desired by the student of American history, includes his autobiography, treatises, essays, selections from his correspondence, official reports, messages, and addresses. The most extensive biography of Jefferson is that of Henry S. Randall (3 vols., New York, 1858). See also the excellent work of Prof. George Tucker, of the University of Virginia, "The Life of Thomas Jefferson" (2 vols., Philadelphia and London, 1837); "The Life of Thomas Jefferson," by James Parton (Boston, 1874); and "Thomas Jefferson," by John T. Morse, Jr., "American Statesmen" series (Boston, 1883). A work of singular interest is "The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson," by his great-granddaughter, Sarah N. Randolph (New York, 1871). Jefferson's "Manual of Parliamentary Practice" has been repeatedly republished; the Washington edition of 1871 is among the most recent. Consult also the "Memoirs, Correspondence, and Miscellanies of Thomas Jefferson," by Thomas J. Randolph (4 vols., Boston, 1830). The lovers of detail must not overlook "Jefferson at Monticello," compiled by Rev. Hamilton W. Pierson, D. D., of Kentucky, from conversations with Edmund Bacon, who was for twenty years Jefferson's steward and overseer. The correspondence between Jefferson and Cabell upon education in Virginia is very rare. An impression of Jefferson's seal, shown in the illustration on page 420, is now in the possession of George Bancroft.

The portraits of Jefferson, which were as numerous in his own time as those of a reigning monarch usually are, may well baffle the inquirer who would know the express image of his face and person. They differ greatly from one another, as in truth he changed remarkably in appearance as he advanced in life, being in youth raw-boned, freckled, and somewhat ungainly, in early manhood better looking, and in later life becoming almost handsome—in friendly eyes. The portrait by Rembrandt Peale, taken in 1803, which now hangs in the library of the New York historical society, is perhaps the most pleasing of the later pictures of him now accessible. The portrait by Matthew Brown, painted for John Adams in 1786, and engraved for this work, has the merit of presenting him in the prime of his years. Daniel Webster's minute description of his countenance and figure at fourscore was not accepted by Mr. Jefferson's grandchildren as conveying the true impression of the man. "Never in my life," wrote one of them, "did I see his countenance distorted by a single bad passion or unworthy feeling. I have seen the expression of suffering, bodily and mental, of grief, pain, sadness, just indignation, disappointment, disagreeable surprise, and displeasure, but never of anger, impatience, peevishness, discontent, to say nothing of worse or more ignoble emotions. To the contrary, it was impossible to look on his face without being struck with its benevolent, intelligent, cheerful, and placid expression. It was at once intellectual, good, kind, and pleasant, whilst his tall, spare figure spoke of health, activity, and that *helpfulness*, that power and will, 'never to trouble another for what he could do himself,' which marked his character."—His wife, **Martha Wayles**, b. in Charles City county, Va., 19 Oct., 1748; d. at Monticello, near Charlottesville, Va., 6 Sept., 1782, was the daughter of John Wayles, a wealthy lawyer, from whom she inherited a large property. Her first husband, Bathurst Skelton, died before she was twenty years of age, and Mr. Jefferson was one of her many suitors. She is described as very beautiful, a little above middle height, auburn-haired, and of a dignified carriage. She was well educated for her day, and a constant reader. Previous to her second marriage, while her mind seemed still undecided as to which of her many lovers would be accepted, two of them met accidentally in the hall of her father's house. They were about to enter the drawing-room when the sound of music caught their ear. The voices of Jefferson and Mrs. Skelton, accompanied by her harpsichord and his violin, were recognized, and the disconcerted lovers, after exchanging a glance, took their hats and departed. She married Mr. Jefferson in 1772. He retained a romantic devotion for her throughout his life, and because of her failing health refused foreign appointments in 1776, and again in 1781, having promised that he would accept no public office that would involve their separation. For four months previous to her death he was never out of calling, and he was insensible for several hours after that event. Two of their children died in infancy, Martha, Mary, and Lucy Elizabeth surviving, the latter dying in early girlhood.—Martha, b. at Monticello in September, 1772; d. in Albemarle county, Va., 27 Sept., 1836, after the death of her mother accompanied her father to Europe in 1784 and remained several years in a convent, until her desire to adopt a religious life induced her father to remove her

Randolph

from the school. In the autumn of the same year (1789) she married her cousin, Thomas Mann Randolph, afterward governor of Virginia, and, being engrossed with the cares of her large family, passed only a portion of her time in the White House, which she visited with her husband and children in 1802, with her sister in 1803, and during the winter of 1805–'6. After the retirement of Mr. Jefferson she devoted much of her life to his declining years. He describes her as the "cherished companion of his youth and the nurse of his old age," and shortly before his death remarked that the "last pang of life was parting with her." After the business reverses and the death of her father and husband, she contemplated establishing a school, but was relieved from the necessity by a donation of $10,000 each from South Carolina and Virginia. She left a large family of sons and daughters, whom she carefully educated. The portrait on page 423 represents Mrs. Randolph. There is no known portrait of Mrs. Jefferson.—Her sister, MARY, b. at Monticello, 1 Aug., 1778; d. in Albemarle county, Va., 17 April, 1804, was also educated in the convent at Panthemont, France, and is described, in a letter of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, "as one of the most beautiful and remarkable children she had ever known." She married her cousin, John Wayles Epps, early in life, but was prevented by delicate health from the enjoyment of social life. She spent the second winter of Mr. Jefferson's first term with her sister as mistress of the White House. She left two children, one of whom, Francis, survived.—Jefferson's last surviving granddaughter, Mrs. Septima Randolph Meikleham, died in Washington, D. C., on 16 Sept., 1887. See "Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson," by his great-granddaughter, Sarah N. Randolph (New York, 1871).

JEFFREY, Rosa Vertner Griffith, author, b. in Natchez, Miss., in 1828. She was the daughter of John Y. Griffith, who gained a reputation as a writer of tales and poems. Miss Griffith was educated at the Episcopal seminary in Lexington, Ky., and at seventeen years of age married Claude M. Johnson, and after his death Alexander Jeffrey, of Edinburgh, Scotland. She became a contributor to the "Louisville Journal" in 1850, under the pen-name of "Rosa," and has published, among other works, "Poems, by Rosa" (Boston, 1857); "Woodburn," a novel (New York, 1864); "Daisy Dare and Baby Power," poems (Philadelphia, 1871); "The Crimson Hand and other Poems" (1881); and "Marsh," a novel (1884).

JEFFRIES, Benjamin Joy, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 March, 1833. He was graduated at Harvard in 1854, and in the medical department there in 1857, and, after two years' study in Europe, settled in Boston, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and skin. He is ophthalmic surgeon to the Massachusetts eye and ear infirmary, to Carney hospital, and to the New England hospital for women and children, and is a member of various medical societies. Dr. Jeffries has taken much interest in the subject of color-blindness, and has tested the eyes of thousands of people in various parts of the country. His examinations, reported in his manual on "Color-Blindness, its Dangers, and its Detection" (Boston, 1873), shows that in the United States, as elsewhere, four per cent. of males and one fourth of one per cent. of females have defective color-sense; their results have also brought about a systematic examination of the form- and color-sense of railroad employés and pilots, and the gradual establishment of laws of control of these. He has published "The Eye in Health and Disease" (Boston, 1871); "Animal and Vegetable Parasites of the Human Hair and Skin," a Boylston prize essay on "Diseases of the Skin" (1872); a prize essay on "The Eye," Massachusetts medical society publication; and "Enucleation of the Eyeball," "Reports of Cataract Operations," and articles on dangers of defective vision, and the necessity for legislative enactment.

JEFFRIES, John, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Feb., 1745; d. there, 16 Sept., 1819. He was graduated at Harvard in 1763, and studied medicine in London and Aberdeen, receiving his medical degree at the latter place in 1769. He then returned to Boston, continued to practise with success, and was from 1771 till 1774 surgeon of a British ship of the line at that port. At the evacuation of Boston by the British he accompanied the troops to Halifax, where he was made, by Lord Howe, surgeon-general of the forces in Nova Scotia. In March, 1779, he went to England and was made surgeon-major to the forces in America, entering upon his duties, 11 March, 1780, at Charleston, S. C. In December of that year he resigned and returned to London, where he practised successfully and occupied himself with scientific investigations. He undertook two aërial voyages, the second of which, 7 Jan., 1785, was from Dover across the British channel into the forest of Guienne, in the province of Artois, France. In the summer of 1789 he returned to Boston, where he delivered the first public lecture on anatomy that was ever given in New England; but, public feeling being against dissections, he was forced by mob violence to discontinue his discourses. He published a "Narrative of Two Aërial Voyages" (London, 1786).

JEMISON, Mary (or DEHEWAMIS), b. at sea in 1742 or 1743; d. on Buffalo creek reservation, 19 Sept., 1833. She was the fourth child of Thomas Jemison and Jane Irwin, who left Ireland for Philadelphia prior to her birth. The family settled near Marsh creek, on the frontier of Pennsylvania, and there followed a farming life until the spring of 1755, when they were captured by the Indians. The elder members of the family were killed, but Mary's life was spared, and she was adopted into one of the tribes of the Senecas. A few years afterward she married Shenijee, who treated her with kindness, and by whom she had two children. In 1759 she went to live with her Indian mother at Little Beard's town, on the banks of the Genesee river, and there spent the remaining seventy-two years of her life. Her first husband died soon after her removal to New York, and, after three years, she married Hiokatoo. Thenceforth she remained with the tribe into which she had been adopted, acquired in her own right a large amount of property, and was naturalized in 1817. She was the mother of eight children. In 1831 she removed to the Buffalo creek reservation, and in the summer of 1833, a few months prior to her death, adopted the Christian faith. She was widely known as "the white woman." See "The Life of Mary Jemison," by James E. Seaver (Batavia, N. Y., 1842).

JEMISON, Robert, legislator, b. in Lincoln county, Ga., 17 Sept., 1802; d. in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 16 Oct., 1871. He removed in 1821 to Alabama, where he became an active Whig, and was long in the legislature. He was president of the state senate in 1863, and soon afterward entered the Confederate senate, though he had opposed secession in 1861. He did much toward improving the finances of his state, and was the founder of the Alabama insane asylum. The construction of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was largely due to his efforts.

JENCKES, Joseph, inventor, b. in Colbrooke, England, in 1602; d. in that part of Lynn, Mass., that is now Saugus, 16 March, 1683. Iron-ore was early discovered about Saugus river. The great need of the colonists for iron tools led Robert Bridges to take specimens of ore to London, by which he procured the formation of a company to develop its working. Joseph Jenckes was induced to come from Hammersmith in 1642, as master-mechanic, to establish the "iron-works"—the first "foundry and forge" in the colonies. By his hands, or under his superintendence, the first furnaces were erected, the first moulds made, the first domestic utensils cast, and the first machinery and iron tools manufactured. The iron enterprise, under the protection of the Massachusetts bay government, appears to have been successful for several years, and furnished all kinds of excellent bar-iron to the colonies at a price not exceeding £20 a ton. Flowage and other lawsuits, with fear for a scarcity of fuel, eventually brought about a collapse. Mr. Jenckes introduced to the colony the idea of patenting inventions, and it seems to have been a motive for coming to the new country that he might protect and introduce his own ideas. In 1646 he secured a patent for fourteen years on an improved water-wheel, also a newly invented saw-mill. On 20 Jan., 1647, he purchased a privilege at the iron-works to build a forge where he might manufacture scythes and other edged tools. In 1652 a mint was established in Boston for coining silver. The pieces had "Masatusets," with a pine-tree, on one side; the reverse, "New England, Anno 1652," and the number of pence in Roman

numerals. (See illustration.) The dies for this coin, the first issued in this country, were cut by Jenckes at the Lynn iron-works. In 1654 he built a fire-engine on the order of the selectmen of Boston—the first in this country. In 1655 a patent was granted him for an improved grass-scythe. It had been withheld nine years, because it was deemed too valuable to be monopolized. This instrument has been and is used among all nations without essential improvement. The commissioner of patents, in 1846, pronounced the improvement to have been of greater relative mechanical advancement upon previous instruments than is the mowing-machine of to-day. In 1667 government aid was sought to enable him to establish machinery for wire-drawing, and he also proposed the coinage of money. He was the originator of many improvements in tools and machinery, and received patents for his most useful inventions. Mr. Jenckes was the progenitor of all that bore his name in his country up to 1800. Most of his descendants have modified the spelling.—His son, **Joseph,** manufacturer, b. in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1632; d. in Providence, R. I., in 1716. About 1647 he followed his father to Lynn, Mass., and acquired his trade and business. The rapid destruction of the forests about Lynn, to make charcoal for smelting and refining iron, caused alarm, and to establish himself in the iron business, he followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island. About 1655 he purchased from the Indians a tract of woodland in and about the territory of Providence, on Blackstone river, including Pawtucket falls. Iron ore was discovered near the falls, where he built a foundry and forge, which were destroyed during King Philip's war in 1675, but were rebuilt. Mr. Jenckes became the founder of what is now Pawtucket. His enterprise laid the foundation by which Providence became the great iron work-shop of the colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. In 1661 he was a member of the governor's council, and he served for several years as a member of the house of deputies.—The second Joseph's son, **Joseph,** governor of Rhode Island, b. in what is now Pawtucket in 1656; d. 15 June, 1740, was a land-surveyor, and much employed by the Rhode Island colonial government in establishing its boundaries with adjoining colonies. He was a member of the general assembly from 1679 till 1693, and clerk and speaker of that body. He was commissioner of the colony to settle the many boundary disputes that arose with Massachusetts and Connecticut; and later, between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and Maine. He was also commissioned to reply to a letter of the king as to the "condition of affairs in Rhode Island," and to answer twenty-seven questions that were propounded by the lords of the privy council. He was councillor most of the years from 1680 till 1712, state auditor in 1697–1704, and in 1717 chairman of a commission to compile and publish the laws of the colony, and to make a map of the colony for the English government. He was again a member of the assembly from 1700 till 1708, deputy-governor from 1715 till 1727, except in 1721, when he was sent to England with plenipotentiary powers to settle boundary questions before the king; and governor in 1727–'32. Being the first governor that lived outside of Newport, he was voted £100 by the assembly to defray the expense of removing his family to the seat of government. In 1731 he vetoed an act of the assembly to emit paper currency. After serving five years as governor, contrary to the usage of his predecessors, he declined a re-election. Gov. Jenckes was a giant in stature (measuring seven feet two inches in his stockings), and was well proportioned.

JENCKES, Thomas Allen, congressman, b. in Cumberland, R. I., 2 Nov., 1818; d. there, 4 Nov., 1875. He was graduated at Brown in 1838, and was a tutor in mathematics there in 1839–'40. He studied law, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1840, and attained note in his profession. He was for many years engaged in the important litigation of the Sickles and Corliss steam-engine patents, and the Day and Goodyear rubber suits. He had an office in New York for many years, as well as in Providence, and was retained by the U. S. government in their cases brought against parties to the Credit Mobilier. During the Dorr rebellion of 1842 Mr. Jenckes served the constituted authorities in a civil and military capacity, and with his pen as well. He was a secretary of the landholders' convention of 1841, and of the convention that framed the constitution of 1842. When the governor's council was established he became its secretary. He served in both houses of the legislature, and in the case of Peckham *vs.* Burrows, involving the right of the legislature to direct a new trial, convinced that body, and carried it against its previously expressed opinion, and against all other obstacles. This is recorded as one of the greatest forensic triumphs in the annals of Rhode Island. In 1855 he was appointed one of

the commissioners to revise the laws of the state. He was elected to congress in 1862 as a Republican, and served from 1863 till 1871, being at the head of the committee on patents, and of the judiciary committee. His greatest services in congress were the revision of the patent and copyright laws, the general bankrupt law of 1867, and the introduction and adoption of a law for improving and regulating the civil service. He took an active part in the deliberations of the house, and on legal questions was an acknowledged authority. He foresaw the civil war, and urged upon the state and Federal governments active measures to meet it. Witnessing a torch-light parade in the political canvass of 1860, he said: "It will not take much to turn those men into soldiers." Mr. Jenckes became convinced of the necessity of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the country, and to that end his labors, although they met with vigorous opposition, resulted in the bankrupt law of 1867. His services to frame a bill to secure reform in the civil service brought from him, as chairman of the joint select committee on retrenchment, an elaborate report on the civil-service laws of the world, 14 May, 1868. His bill met with intense and partisan opposition; but, convinced of its desirability, he forced it upon the attention of the country and of congress, and, after a struggle, succeeded in securing its passage. His advocacy of the bankrupt and civil-service laws brought him before the New York chamber of commerce and Cooper institute audiences, and elsewhere. In congress he made the presentation address in behalf of his state when the statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene was presented to the nation.

JENIFER, Daniel, member of congress, b. in Maryland in 1723; d. there, 6 Nov., 1790. He took an active part in the movements preceding the Revolution, was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress in 1778–'82, and also to the convention that formed the constitution of the United States.—His son, **Daniel,** diplomatist, b. in Charles county, 15 April, 1791; d. in Port Tobacco, Md., 18 Dec., 1855, was liberally educated, became a local magistrate, and was frequently a member of the Maryland legislature. He was a member of congress in 1831–'3, and in 1835–'41, having been chosen as a Whig, and was U. S. minister to Austria in 1841–'5.

JENKINS, Albert Gallatin, soldier, b. in Cabell county, Va., 10 Nov., 1830; d. in Dublin, Va., 7 May, 1864. He was educated at the Virginia military institute, Lexington, Va., at Jefferson college, Pa., where he was graduated in 1848, and at Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1850. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised, devoting himself instead to agriculture. He was delegate to the National Democratic convention in Cincinnati in 1856, a member of congress from Virginia in 1857–'61, and a delegate from Virginia to the provisional Confederate congress in the latter year. He then entered the Confederate army, and was appointed brigadier-general, 5 Aug., 1862. He commanded a brigade in A. P. Hill's division, and afterward in Stuart's cavalry corps, did good service at Gettysburg, and served in the Shenandoah valley and western Virginia. He was killed in action at Dublin, Va.

JENKINS, Anna Almy, benefactor, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 Sept., 1790; d. there, 20 Nov., 1849. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and inherited a large fortune, including the estate of her father, William Almy, most of that of Moses Brown, her grandfather, and the greater part of that of her uncle, Obadiah Brown. She married William Jenkins in 1823, early in life became a prominent preacher among the Friends, and repeatedly visited various parts of the United States and Europe in this capacity. Her charities to those of her own denomination, and to others, were innumerable, founding a school, and an orphan asylum for colored children in Providence. Mrs. Jenkins perished in the burning of her residence.

JENKINS, Charles Jones, jurist, b. in Beaufort district, S. C., 6 Jan., 1805; d. in Summerville, Ga., 13 June, 1883. He removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Ga., in 1816, and was educated at the State university and at Union college, where he was graduated in 1824. He became a member of the Georgia legislature in 1830, was attorney-general of the state in 1831, but resigning before the expiration of his term, and was again chosen to the legislature, where he remained from 1836 till 1850, serving as speaker of the house whenever his party was in a majority. He was brought up in the state-rights, Jeffersonian, school of politics, but supported Harrison for president in 1840, and Clay in 1844. He was a Union member of the Georgia convention in 1850, and as its chairman was the author of the resolutions known as "The Platform of 1850," in which it was "resolved that the state of Georgia, even to the disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, resist any act of congress abolishing slavery." He declined the secretaryship of the interior which was offered him by President Fillmore in this year, was state senator in 1856, and in 1860 was appointed to the supreme bench of Georgia to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Linton Stephens. He held this office till the close of the war. In 1865 he was a member of the State constitutional convention that was called on the proclamation of President Johnson, and, being elected governor the same year under the constitution so formed, held office till he was superseded by Gen. Thomas S. Ruger, of the U. S. army, who was appointed provisional governor under the reconstruction act of congress in 1868. He then retired to private life, but was president of the Georgia constitutional convention in 1877. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia. See his "Life," by Charles Colcock Jones (Augusta, Ga., 1884).

JENKINS, Edward, British author, b. in Bangalore, India, in 1838. He was educated in Montreal, Canada, and at the University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in London in 1864, and practised till 1873, when he entered politics as an ultra Liberal. In 1870 he was sent to British Guiana on behalf of the Aborigines' protection society, and was also associated with Sir George Grey in the emigration and colonial movement. He was agent-general for Canada in 1874–'6, and during his absence there was elected a member of parliament. He is the author, among other works, of "Ginx's Baby," a political satire (London, 1870); "The Colonies an Imperial Unity" (London, 1871); and "The Coolie" (New York, 1871).

JENKINS, John, pioneer, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 15 Feb., 1728; d. in Pennsylvania in November, 1784. He was an original proprietor of the Susquehanna company, visited the Wyoming valley in 1753, attended the purchase of the Indian title in 1754, surveyed it in 1755, brought on settlers in 1762–'3, was driven off on 15 Oct., 1763, returned 1 Feb., 1769, and settled in Kingston, but sold out and removed in 1772 to Exeter, of which town he was one of the grantees. He called a meeting of the settlers, 1 Aug., 1775, over which he presided, whereat they resolved "that they will

unanimously join their brethren in America in the common cause of defending their liberty." He was an active participant in the Pennamite war at Wyoming, and the scribe and counsellor of the settlers. Driven out by the Pennamites in May, 1784, in a cold rain, he took a severe cold, which, joining with the rheumatism and settling in a wound in his knee that he had received from a ball at the taking of Louisburg in 1745, resulted in his death in November, 1784. He was a teacher, surveyor, and conveyancer, justice of the peace, and president-judge of the first county court at Wyoming in 1777.—His son, **John**, b. in New London, Conn., 27 Nov., 1751; d. in Wyoming, Pa., 19 March, 1827, was a surveyor and conveyancer, teacher, constable, agent of the Susquehanna company at Wyoming, and afterward a merchant, ironmonger, and farmer. He came to Wyoming with his father in 1769, and became an active participant in the Pennamite war and the Revolution, in which he was a lieutenant. With Washington he planned the western expedition that was commanded by Sullivan, and was the guide of the march. He had learned the route while a prisoner in the hands of the Indians, and was at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was in command of Forty Fort at the time of the massacre of Wyoming. In the Pennamite war he was an active leader, and gained repeated triumphs over Gen. Armstrong and Col. Pickering. He was subsequently elected major and colonel of militia, sheriff, and member of assembly.

JENKINS, John Stilwell, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 15 Feb., 1818; d. in Weedsport, N. Y., 20 Sept., 1852. After passing two years at Hamilton college he studied law, and began to practise in Weedsport, N. Y., in 1842, also editing the "Cayuga Times." Among his publications are "Generals of the Last War with Great Britain" (Auburn, 1841); an abridgment of Hammond's "History of New York" (New York, 1846); "Alice Howard" (Philadelphia, 1846); "Life of Silas Wright" (New York, 1847); "History of the Mexican War" (1848); "Narrative of the Exploring Expedition commanded by Capt. Charles Wilkes, 1838–'42" (1849); "Lives of the Governors of New York" (1851); "Heroines of History" (1853); and "Lives of Jackson, Polk, and Calhoun" (1855).

JENKINS, John Theophilus, Canadian physician, b. in Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, 1 Jan., 1829. He was educated in his native town and in England, and was graduated as a physician. He served as a surgeon in the Turkish army during the Crimean war, and holds the British and Turkish war medals for his services. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Queens county in the Canadian parliament in 1873, and represented Charlottetown in the provincial assembly from 1873 till 1876. He was elected a representative in the Canadian parliament for Queens in 1882, and again in October, 1883.

JENKINS, Thornton Alexander, naval officer, b. in Orange county, Va., 11 Dec., 1811. He was prepared for college, but entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Nov., 1828, and in the following spring sailed on the "Natchez" for Cuba, where he performed hazardous services in breaking up nests of pirates. In 1831 he assisted in suppressing Nat Turner's negro insurrection in Virginia. He was commissioned as lieutenant on 9 Dec., 1839, and from 1834 till 1842 was employed as assistant to Prof. Ferdinand R. Hassler on the coast survey. In 1845 he was sent to Europe to examine light-house systems and other aids to navigation, but returned in about a year to prevent being detained in case war should occur with Great Britain. In 1846 he made an elaborate report of the illuminants, towers, light-ships, buoys, beacons, and other adjuncts of the light-house service in England, France, and other European countries. During the Mexican war he served as executive officer of the sloop "Germantown," and afterward in command of the store-ship "Relief," and of the supply and hospital station on Salmadena island. In the capture of Tuspan and Tobasco he commanded the landing parties from the "Germantown." In 1848–'51, when Prof. Alexander D. Bache was superintendent of the coast survey, he was engaged, while in command of the schooner "John Y. Mason" and the steamers "Jefferson" and "Corwin" in meteorological and hydrographic observations, and in taking deep-sea temperatures in the Gulf stream. The last-named vessel was built from his designs and under his superintendence. In October, 1852, he was appointed naval secretary to the light-house board, having for two years previous served as secretary to the temporary board. He was promoted commander on 14 Sept., 1855, and given the "Preble" in the Paraguayan expedition of 1858–'9. Immediately on his return he was ordered to the Caribbean sea in search of the filibuster William Walker, and thence to Vera Cruz, Mexico, where he took part in the capture of the "Miramon" and "Marquis of Havana," which he convoyed to New Orleans. In conjunction with Capt. William F. Smith he was instrumental in saving the forts at Key West and Dry Tortugas from falling into the hands of an expedition that was sent from New Orleans before the civil war was openly begun. In February, 1861, he was again appointed secretary to the light-house board, and during that year performed delicate and secret services at the request of President Lincoln, until he was attacked with serious illness in November. He was promoted captain, 16 July, 1862, and was the senior officer at the repulse of the enemy at Coggin's Point, James river, and at the attack on the U. S. forces at City Point in August, 1862. In the autumn of 1862 he was engaged in blockading Mobile and its approaches in command of the "Oneida," of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He was fleet-captain and chief of staff of Farragut's squadron in the Mississippi, commanding the "Hartford" at the passing of the Port Hudson and Grand Gulf batteries. He had encounters with the enemy at various points on the river, and at the capture of Port Hudson was in chief command of the naval forces, Admiral Farragut having gone some time before on necessary business to New Orleans. In the blockade of Mobile in 1864 he commanded the "Richmond" and the 2d division of Admiral Farragut's fleet, and he was left in command in Mobile bay till February, 1865, when he was ordered to the James river, and remained there until after the surrender of Gen. Lee. He then went to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to investigate seamen's bounty claims, and

was president of a board that awarded a large aggregate sum to enlisted men and their families. He was commissioned as commodore on 25 July, 1866. From 1865 till he resigned the office on the change of administration in 1869, he was chief of the board of navigation, and then secretary of the light-house board till 1871, being promoted rear-admiral on 13 July, 1870. Afterward he commanded the naval forces on the Asiatic station until he was retired on 12 Dec., 1873. He had charge of the exhibit of the navy department at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

JENKS, Edward Watrous, physician, b. in Victor, Ontario co., N. Y., 31 March, 1833. His father, Nathan Jenks, removed to La Grange county, Ind., in 1843, laid out the village of Ontario, and endowed La Grange collegiate institute. The son was educated at that institution, began the study of medicine in New York university, and was graduated at Castleton, Vt., medical school in 1855, and afterward at Bellevue hospital medical college, N. Y. After practising in La Grange county, Ind., and Warsaw, N. Y., he went to Detroit, Mich., in 1864, and for four years was one of the editors of the "Review of Medicine." In 1868 he became professor of obstetrics in the medical college there, of which he was the projector and its president, and he was also lecturer at Bowdoin college, Me., on the diseases of women. Dr. Jenks was surgeon to various hospitals, president of the Michigan state medical society, and one of the founders and an active member of the American gynecological society, and correspondent of Detroit medical library association. In 1878 Albion college conferred on him the degree of LL. D. In 1879 he was appointed to the chair of medical and surgical diseases of women in Chicago medical college, and moved to that city. After five years of residence there, climatic difficulties necessitated a return of his family to Detroit, where he is now (1887) in practice. Dr. Jenks has invented obstetrical forceps and other surgical instruments for use in gynecology. He is the author of numerous contributions to professional literature, including "Report of a Successful Case of Cæsarean Section" (New York, 1877); "Practice of Gynecology in Ancient Times" (in "Gynecological Transactions," 1882); and "New Mode of Operating for Fistula in Ano" (New York, 1883). He is one of the authors of "American System of Practical Medicine," edited by Dr. William Pepper (5 vols., Philadelphia, 1885–'7), and of the "American System of Gynecology" (1887).

JENKS, John Whipple Potter, naturalist, b. in West Boylston, Mass., 1 May, 1819. He was graduated at Brown in 1838, was principal of Peirce academy from 1842 till 1871, professor of zoölogy in Boston horticultural society in 1858–'60, and has held the chair of agricultural zoölogy and the curatorship of the museum in Brown university since 1873. In the promotion of his profession he has been an extensive traveller in almost every country in Europe, and also since 1885 in every state and territory of the Union. The gathering of the extensive collections of Brown university is mainly due to his labors. He was the first naturalist to explore the everglades of Florida and the region around Lake Okechobee. Mr. Jenks's publications include bulletins on the "Food of Birds" in the annual reports of the Boston horticultural society (1859); "Hunting in Florida" (1874); and "Jenks and Steele's Zoölogy," a text-book for high-schools (1876, revised ed., 1887).

JENKS, Phœbe, artist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 28 July, 1847. She is the daughter of Denis Hoyt, and was married to Lewis E. Jenks. She began the study of art in Boston in 1873, early developed skill in painting, and almost immediately became successful in her profession. She has frequently exhibited at the Boston art club and the National academy of design. Among her ideal productions that have attracted general attention are "La Cantatrice," "The Triumph," "Priscilla, the Spinner," and "Mamma's Comb." She is eminently successful as a painter of the portraits of women and children.

JENKS, William, clergyman, b. in Newton, Mass., 25 Nov., 1778; d. in Boston, 13 Nov., 1866. He was sixth in descent from Joseph, of Lynn. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, and for a time was reader in Christ's church, Cambridge, Mass. Later he was engaged as a private tutor, received a license to preach from the Boston association, and was ordained over the 1st Congregational church, Bath, Me., on 26 Dec., 1805. He remained there twelve years, and was chaplain to a Bath regiment during the war of 1812. In connection with pastoral duties he held for three years the professorship of oriental language and English literature in Bowdoin. In 1818 he returned to Boston and instituted special meetings for seamen, of which he was pioneer. He opened the first free chapel for seamen on Central wharf, and another at the west end, the former growing into the Mariners' church and sailors' home, the basis of the present City missionary society. After building a chapel in Botolph street a congregation was gathered and a church erected in Green street, over which Dr. Jenks was settled from 1826 till 1845. In 1825 Bowdoin conferred on him the degree of D. D., and in 1862 that of LL. D. Harvard gave him that of D. D. in 1842. Dr. Jenks was founder of the American oriental society, and was early a member of the American antiquarian society, of Worcester, Mass., of which he was four years corresponding secretary and thirteen senior vice-president. In 1813 he delivered and published the first address before the society. For many years he was a member and contributor to the Massachusetts historical society, an honorary member of the New England historic genealogical society from its beginning in 1812, and five years chairman of its publishing committee. A portrait of Dr. Jenks hangs in the library of the society. Besides occasional sermons and addresses he published a "Commentary on the Bible," of which 120,000 volumes were sold (5 vols., Brattleboro, Vt., 1834; 6 vols., Philadelphia, 1851), and "Explanatory Bible Atlas and Scripture Gazetteer" (Boston, 1849). He also edited other works. — His son, **Joseph William,** educator, b. in Bath, Me., 23 Nov., 1808; d. in Newtonville, Mass., 7 June, 1884, was graduated from Amherst in 1829, and received an appointment as chaplain and professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, serving on the "Concord" under Com. Perry. Resigning his commission, he became a student in the Royal school of languages in Paris, and on his return to the United States he spent seven years aiding his father in the preparation of the "Comprehensive Commentary" on the Bible. He was principal of a private school for young ladies in Boston in 1850–'2, and in 1852 became professor of languages in Urbana university, Ohio. He afterward established the first agricultural paper in Illinois. Mr. Jenks was an extensive writer on educational, oriental, and general topics, and a linguist, having a practical knowledge of nearly thirty languages, mostly oriental. He was a life-member of the American oriental society, and a frequent contributor to its literature

and discussions. He edited the "Rural Poetry of the English Language" (Boston, 1856).—William's grandson, **Henry Fitch,** clergyman, son of John H. Jenks, b. in Boston, 17 Oct., 1842, was graduated at Harvard in 1863, and at the divinity-school in 1866. In 1867 he became pastor of the Unitarian church in Fitchburg, Mass., and has since been pastor of churches in Charleston, S. C., and Lawrence and Canton, Mass. He has been actively connected with the management of many of the organized charities of Boston, is a member of the American oriental society, the Massachusetts historical society, and many similar associations, and has published a "Catalogue of the Boston Public Latin-School, 1635–1885," with notes and an introductory historical sketch (Boston, 1885).

JENNESS, Benning Wentworth, senator, b. in Deerfield, N. H., 14 July, 1806; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 16 Nov., 1879. He received a good education at Bradford academy, Mass., and in 1823 moved to Strafford, N. H., and entered into mercantile business, which he successfully pursued for thirty years. He was postmaster fifteen years, and repeatedly represented his adopted town in the lower branch of the New Hampshire legislature. He held the office of sheriff of Strafford county five years, and was judge of probate for the same county five years. Mr. Jenness received appointment to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate from November, 1845, till June, 1846, occasioned by the promotion of Levi Woodbury to the U. S. supreme court. He was defeated as a candidate for election to the seat, and in 1846 was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of New Hampshire. In 1852 he was a member of the Democratic national convention that nominated Franklin Pierce. In 1861 he was nominated for governor, but withdrew in favor of Gen. George Starke. Judge Jenness moved to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend to large financial and lumber interests in that state and in Michigan, and there spent his remaining years.

JENNINGS, Jonathan, statesman, b. in Hunterdon county, N. J., about 1776; d. near Charlestown, Clarke co., Ind., 26 July, 1834. He emigrated to the northwest, and was the first delegate from Indiana territory to congress, serving from 1809 till 1816. On the admission of that territory as a state in December, 1816, he was elected its first governor, remaining in office till 1822. He was appointed Indian commissioner in 1818, and from 1822 till 1831 was again a member of congress.

JENNINGS, Samuel, Quaker preacher, b. in England; d. in Burlington, N. J., in 1708. He came from Bucks county, England, in 1680, and settled at Burlington, N. J. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed by Byllynge the first deputy-governor of West Jersey, in which office he served until 1683, when he was chosen governor by the provincial assembly. Byllynge denied the right of the assembly to so elect, and removed Jennings from office. At a later date he took up his residence in Philadelphia, where, in 1690–'3, he was justice of the quorum and judge of the county court. He became involved, on the Quaker side, in the controversy provoked by George Keith, Thomas Budd, and others. Out of this controversy grew the historical pamphlet "The Plea of the Innocent," issued by Keith and Budd (1692), in which Jennings was charged with "being too high and imperious in worldly courts," and was called "an impudent, presumptuous, and insolent man." Keith and Budd were arrested, charged with "defamingly accusing" Jennings, on which charge they were indicted, tried, convicted, and fined, and for the printing of the pamphlet, among others of a similar character, William Bradford's press was seized by the authorities. In 1694 Jennings went to London, where, in the famous trial, lasting six days, before the London yearly meeting, on the appeal of Keith from the action of the Philadelphia Quakers, he appeared in person on behalf of the latter, and ably confuted the statements and arguments of Keith. While in London he wrote and published "The Case Stated." Soon afterward he returned to this country and resumed his residence at Burlington, where he subsequently served in the provincial assembly and the council of West Jersey, under Lord Cornbury. He was chosen speaker of the assembly, and in this body fearlessly opposed the arbitrary rule of Cornbury, and wrote the address to the crown which led to the governor's removal. He did more than any of his contemporaries in organizing the civil government of West Jersey. He was a noted preacher among the Quakers, both in England and in this country, and in his work made many pilgrimages to Massachusetts, Long Island, New York, and Maryland.

JENNINGS, Samuel Kennedy, preacher, b. in Essex county, N. J., 6 June, 1771; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Oct., 1854. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1790, studied and practised medicine in Pennsylvania, and in 1794 became an itinerant minister in the Methodist church, being ordained elder in 1814. He removed to Baltimore in 1817, was one of the prime movers in the introduction of lay representation in the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, and finally was expelled from this connection and organized a new body known as "The Methodist Protestant church." He was distinguished as a pulpit orator and evangelist.

JENNINGS, Thomas Reed, physician, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1805; d. in Narragansett, R. I., 7 July, 1874. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1823, received his medical education in Baltimore, removed to Tennessee in 1828, and during the Asiatic cholera epidemic of 1833 established a large practice. In 1838 he opened dissecting-rooms in Nashville, and was the first teacher of anatomy in the state. He served in the state senate, declined a nomination to congress, in 1854 became professor of the institutes of medicine and of clinical medicine in the University of Nashville, and in 1856 filled the chair of anatomy.

JENNISON, Samuel, antiquary, b. in Brookfield, Mass., 24 Feb., 1788; d. in Worcester, Mass., 1 March, 1860. He went to reside with his uncle in Worcester in 1800, and was connected with the Worcester bank, first as accountant, and until 1846 as cashier. He was also treasurer of the Worcester county savings institution from 1828 till 1853. Mr. Jennison was for many years connected with the American antiquarian society as librarian and corresponding secretary, and was also town-clerk of Worcester and treasurer of the state lunatic asylum from 1847 till 1857. He wrote both in prose and verse, and collected a large mass of valuable biographical material, which is incorporated in the second edition of Dr. William Allen's "Biographical Dictionary" (Boston, 1832).

JEQUITINHONHA, Francisco Gé Acaiaba de Montesuma (hay-ke-tin-yon'-yah), Viscount of, Brazilian statesman, b. in Bahia, 23 March, 1794; d. in Rio Janeiro in 1870. His father intended him to enter the religious order of St. Francis, and sent him to the convent in 1810, but he abandoned the cloister six months afterward and proceeded to Portugal, where he entered the University of Coimbra, and was graduated as a lawyer in 1820. In

1821 he joined a secret society called "Keporative," or "Jardineiros," and came to Brazil to establish branches of it. He did good service in the struggle for independence, and was obliged to escape to Reconcavo, where, in the town of San Francisco, he organized a provisional government. On 10 Dec., 1822, he was commissioner to the army in Bahia, where he issued the "Independente Constitucional" until the authority of Pedro I. was established. In 1823 he was elected to the assembly, but at the dissolution of that body he was imprisoned, and, having escaped, went to Europe. In 1831, when Pedro I. abdicated, he returned and published the paper "Ipiranga" in opposition to the absolutists, and the pamphlet "A libertade das Republicas" against the federal Republicans. In 1837 he was a minister in the cabinet of the celebrated Father Diego Feijó, and in 1838 he was elected representative to the assembly. In 1840 he was appointed special envoy to England, and on his return exerted his influence to found the Instituto dos advocados, over which he presided till 1850, when he was called again to the assembly. In 1851 he was elected senator of the empire, and in 1854 the emperor made him viscount of Jequitinhonha. From 1855 till 1862 he constantly favored the emancipation of the negroes, and his eloquence was much feared by his opponents.

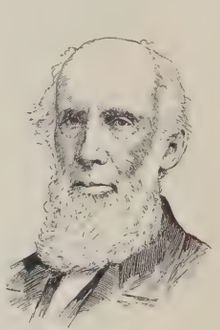
JÉRÉMIE, French soldier, b. about 1660; d. after 1714. He served as ensign in Fort Bourbon, or Port Nelson, on Hudson bay, when it was attacked by an English fleet in 1696. When the English attempted a landing he formed an ambuscade with forty fusileers behind bushes, and poured such well-directed volleys into the first boats that advanced as to compel them to withdraw. The fort was afterward forced to surrender, and Jérémie, with the garrison, was taken to England, contrary to the terms of capitulation. He returned with D'Iberville to Canada in 1697, and remained there as interpreter and lieutenant under several commanders till 1707, when he went to Europe. He returned in 1708, was appointed commandant of Fort Bourbon, and held that post up to 1714, when he surrendered it to the English, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht. He wrote "Relation du Detroit & de la Baye d'Hudson, à Monsieur . . . par Monsieur Jérémie." Charlevois says that he knew the author, and that his relation is very instructive and judiciously written.

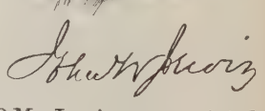
JEREZ, Francisco de (hay-rayth'), Spanish historian, b. in Seville in 1504; d. there about 1570. He came in his early youth to America in search of fortune, and seems to have been a man of some education, as he confesses that he received 47 marks in silver and 1,110 gold castellanos for his services in arranging the contract of copartnership between Pizarro, Almagro, and Luque, 10 March, 1526. He went to Peru with Pizarro in his second voyage in 1531, and participated in the conquest, as also in the capture of Atahualpa. He was severely wounded in battle, and afterward was Pizarro's secretary, and by his orders collected notes of all historical events from the beginning of the conquest till the death of Atahualpa. He seems to have taken good care to enrich himself, and when in 1534 Hernando Pizarro was sent on a commission to Spain, Jerez solicited permission to go with him. Of his later life there is but little trustworthy information, except that he founded many charities. He published "Verdadera relación de la conquista del Perú y provincia del Cuzco" (Seville, 1540; 2d ed., Salamanca, 1547). This is reprinted in Barcia's "Collection of Primitive Historians" (1740). Giambattista Ramusio translated the work into Italian, and published it in his "Collection of Voyages" (3 vols., 1550–'9); and there is also a German translation (1843).

JEROME, Irene Elizabeth, artist, b. in Ellicottville, N. Y., 9 June, 1858. She is a daughter of the Rev. Charles Jerome, was educated in Clinton and Cazenovia seminaries, and in 1875 removed to Chicago, where she spent three months in drawing from casts in the Academy of design. With the exception of this, and a few lessons from teachers outside the academy, she is self-taught in art. In 1882 she exhibited eighteen sketches of Colorado scenery, which were received with much favor. She also illustrated and arranged "One Year's Sketch-Book" (Boston, 1885); "The Message of the Blue-Bird" (1886); "Nature's Hallelujah" (1887); and "A Bunch of Violets" (1887).

JERVIS, Sir **John,** Earl of St. Vincent, British naval officer, b. in Meaford, Staffordshire, 9 Jan., 1734; d. 15 March, 1823. He entered the navy at the age of ten years, became a post-captain in 1760, was made a C. B. in 1782, and in this year accompanied Lord Howe in his expedition for the relief of Gibraltar. He became rear-admiral in 1787, and was in parliament from 1782 until the beginning of the French revolution, when he sailed to the West Indies and captured Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Saint Lucia. He was appointed admiral of the blue, 1 June, 1795, and on 14 Feb., 1797, off Cape St. Vincent, defeated a Spanish fleet which was nearly twice as strong as his own. For this he was made a peer by the title of Earl of St. Vincent and Baron Jervis of Meaford, receiving a pension of £3,000. He was first lord of the admiralty from 1801 till 1804.

JERVIS, John Bloomfield, engineer, b. in Huntington, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1795; d. in Rome, N. Y., 12 Jan., 1885. When about three years of age he removed to Rome, N. Y., where he afterward resided. He assisted in the construction of the Erie canal, and conducted the survey and construction of the Delaware and Hudson canal. He was chief engineer of the Albany and Schenectady and the Schenectady and Saratoga railroads, and for the latter road invented the locomotive truck, the principle of which is still in use on all locomotives. The first locomotive with his improvement was made to order in England in 1832. In 1833 Mr. Jervis was appointed chief engineer of the Chenango canal, and originated on this work the method of providing artificial reservoirs for the supply of its summit with water. In 1835 he was commissioned to make the surveys and estimates on the eastern section of the Erie canal, in view of its proposed enlargement. In 1836 he was the engineer in charge of the construction of the Croton aqueduct, and from 1846 till 1848 he was consulting engineer of the Boston water-works. In 1847 he was made chief engineer of the Hudson River railroad, which office he resigned in 1849, but remained connected with the road as consulting engineer till 1850. He was engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad in 1851, and in 1854 its president, and was next engaged on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago





railroad till 1866. In 1868 he was made one of the trustees of the Rome merchant-iron mill company upon its organization, and he continued in office till his death. In 1855 he received the Democratic nomination for the place of state engineer, but was defeated. In 1878 Hamilton college conferred on Mr. Jervis the degree of LL. D. He is the author of a "Description of the Croton Aqueduct" (New York, 1842); a "Report on the Hudson River Railroad" (1846); "Railway Property" (1859); "The Construction and Management of Railways" (1861); and "Labor and Capital" (1877).

JESSUP, William, jurist, b. in Southampton, N. Y., 21 June, 1797; d. in Montrose, Pa., 11 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, removed to Montrose in 1818, and was admitted to the bar there. From 1838 till 1851 he was presiding judge of the 11th judicial district of Pennsylvania, and in April, 1861, was one of the committee of three that was sent by the governors of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio to confer with President Lincoln relative to raising 75,000 men. He was a pioneer in the cause of education and temperance in northern Pennsylvania, and the chief founder of the County agricultural society. In 1848 Hamilton college conferred on him the degree of LL. D.—His son, **Henry Harris,** missionary, b. in Montrose, Pa., 19 April, 1832, was graduated at Yale in 1851, and at Union theological seminary in 1855, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church in November, 1855. He was a missionary at Tripoli and Syria in 1856–'60, and since then has been stationed at Beirut. He was moderator of the general assembly that met at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1879. The University of New York and Princeton conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1865. He is the author of "Mohammedan Missionary Problem" (Philadelphia, 1879), and "Women of the Arabs" (New York, 1873).—Another son, **Samuel,** missionary, b. in Montrose, Pa., 21 Dec., 1833, after engaging for a time in mercantile pursuits, entered Yale, and then Union theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1861. In 1862 he was ordained by the presbytery of Montrose, and has since been engaged in mission work in Syria, having charge of the mission printing establishment and publishing house in that city. He is the author of "Husn Sulayman" (Palestine exploration society, 2d statement, 1873).

JESUP, Morris Ketchum, banker, b. in Hartford, Conn., 21 June, 1830. At an early age he settled as a merchant in New York city, and later engaged in the banking business. He was president of the Five Points house of industry in 1870, of the Young men's Christian association in 1871–'5, and later became vice-president of the city mission and manager of the Presbyterian hospital. For several years he has also been president of the New York museum of natural history. His donations to the latter institution have been frequent and valuable, and he gave a handsome home in the Bowery for newsboys.

JESUP, Thomas Sidney, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1788; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 June, 1860. He was appointed a lieutenant of infantry in the U. S. army in 1808, and in the beginning of the war of 1812 served as adjutant-general to Gen. William Hull. He was promoted captain in January, 1813, major on 6 April, 1813, lieutenant-colonel by brevet for bravery at the battle of Chippewa on 5 July, 1814, and colonel by brevet in the same month for services at the battle of Niagara, where he was severely wounded. He became a full lieutenant-colonel on 30 April, 1817; adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, on 27 March, 1818, and quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, on 8 May, 1818. On 8 May, 1828, he received the brevet of major-general for ten years' faithful service in the same rank. On 20 May, 1836, he assumed command of the army in the Creek nation, and on 8 Dec. of the same year he succeeded Gen. Richard K. Call in the command of the army in Florida. On 24 Jan., 1838, he was wounded in an action with the Seminoles at Jupiter inlet, after which he was relieved by Col. Zachary Taylor.

JETER, Jeremiah Bell, clergyman, b. in Bedford county, Va., 18 July, 1802; d. in Richmond, Va., 25 Feb., 1880. He began to preach in 1822, and for four years travelled through Virginia as a missionary exhorter. He was ordained as a Baptist minister on 4 May, 1824, and became pastor of two churches in Campbell county in 1826. He held various pastorates till 1835, when he took charge of the 1st Baptist church in Richmond, Va., with which he remained connected for nearly fourteen years. In 1849 he accepted a pastorate in St. Louis, but in 1852 returned to Richmond, and became pastor of the Grace street church. After the division of the denomination, he presided over the southern Baptist conventions for several years. He was for some time president of Richmond college, and held the offices of president of the Southern foreign missionary board, and president of the trustees of the Baptist theological seminary at Louisville, Ky. At the instance of the board of missions he visited Italy to supervise the missionary work in that country, and to provide a chapel in Rome. About the close of the civil war he became editor of the "Religious Herald," published in Richmond. He was distinguished as a preacher and controversialist, and successful as an author. Among his published works are a "Life of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, the first American Female Missionary to China; "Memoir of the Rev. Andrew Broaddus" (1850); "Campbellism Examined" (New York, 1854); "Campbellism Re-Examined"; "The Christian Mirror, or a Delineation of Seventeen Classes of Christians" (Charleston, 1856); "The Seal of Heaven" (New York, 1871); "The Life of the Rev. Daniel Witt"; and "Recollections of a Long Life." With the Rev. Richard Fuller he compiled "The Psalmist," a book of hymns that came into general use in the Baptist congregations of the United States, and was introduced in British North America and in England. See "The Life of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Jeter," by the Rev. William E. Hatcher (Baltimore).

JEWELL, James Stewart, physician, b. near Galena, Ill., 8 Sept., 1837; d. in Chicago, Ill., 19 April, 1887. He was graduated at Chicago medical college in 1860, practised in Williamson county, Ill., for two years, and then settled in Chicago, where he acquired a reputation as a specialist in nervous and mental diseases. During the civil war he was a contract surgeon in Gen. Sherman's command. He was professor of anatomy in Chicago medical college from 1864 till 1869, and of nervous and mental diseases from 1872 till his death. In 1874 he began the publication of the "Quarterly Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease."

JEWELL, Marshall, postmaster-general, b. in Winchester, N. H., 20 Oct., 1825; d. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Feb., 1883. He was descended in the seventh generation from Thomas Jewell, an Englishman, who received a grant of land at North Wollaston, near Quincy, Mass., in 1639. Marshall's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were tanners. In 1845 his father, Pliny Jewell, who had been an active Whig in New Hampshire and a

member of the legislature, removed to Hartford and established the leather-belting business. The son learned the trade of a tanner under his father's supervision, and in 1847 went to Rochester, N. Y., where he also learned the art of telegraphy, then in its infancy. For three years he followed this calling in Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and the southwestern states. In 1850, his father's business having increased, Mr. Jewell was recalled to Hartford, becoming a partner of his father and brothers, and remaining so until his death. It was very largely through his energy and business capacity that the business grew into its subsequent importance. He was among the earliest members of the Republican party in Connecticut. In 1868 he was a candidate for the state senate, without success, and was also nominated for governor of Connecticut, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1869 he was again nominated, and was elected. In 1870 he was defeated by James E. English, but he was again elected in 1871 and 1872. Mr. Jewell's administration of the state government was marked by various legislative and executive reforms. Among these were the reorganization of the state militia, a change in the laws concerning the married woman's right to property, the laws of divorce, the government of Yale college, biennial elections, and the erection of the new state-house at Hartford. He was appointed minister to Russia in 1873, and during his mission negotiated a convention protecting trade-marks. It was due to the investigations of Mr. Jewell, and the information that came from his knowledge of the leather industry, that the method known as the Russian process of tanning was introduced into the United States. In August, 1874, Mr. Jewell was recalled from his mission and made postmaster-general. He gave Benjamin H. Bristow his warm support in the latter's whiskey ring prosecutions, and was also favorable to Mr. Bristow's aspirations for the presidency. When Mr. Bristow left the cabinet, Mr. Jewell also resigned. It was the policy adopted by Mr. Jewell as postmaster-general, which brought him into antagonism with certain elements in both parties, that led to the star-route trials, and many wholesome reforms in the postal system. Mr. Jewell's return to Connecticut was made the occasion of public demonstrations, especially in Hartford. He gave Mr. Hayes his warm support, and in 1879, when he became a candidate for the senate, was defeated by only two votes in the caucus. In 1880, when Gen. Grant was a candidate for nomination, Mr. Jewell declined to take an active part in the convention, for the reason that while not in favor of Gen. Grant's candidature, he would not, having sat in his cabinet, openly oppose him. Gen. Garfield was nominated, and Mr. Jewell was made chairman of the National Republican committee, conducting the canvass that resulted in Garfield's election. This was Mr. Jewell's last public service. The labors of the canvass made serious inroads upon his health, and, returning to Hartford, he gave his attention to the business which his father had founded, and in which he was associated with his brothers, Pliny, Lyman, and Charles.—His elder brother, **Harvey**, b. in Winchester, N. H., 26 May, 1820; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 Dec., 1881. As a boy Harvey learned the tanning trade with his father, but afterward entered Dartmouth college, where he graduated in 1844. He then taught in Boston, at the same time studied law with Lyman Mason, and was admitted to the bar, 1 Oct., 1847. Mr. Jewell's special faculty was the drafting of contracts, charters of incorporation, and preparing causes for trial. He gave special attention to maritime law. He took an active part in the politics of Massachusetts as an old Whig, and later as a Republican. He was a member of the municipal councils of Boston in 1851 and 1852, in 1861 was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts and served for several terms, during four of which he was speaker of the house. In 1871 he was a candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts. Gen. Butler was also a formidable candidate, and, for the purpose of defeating the latter, Mr. Jewell withdrew from the canvass. In 1875 President Grant appointed Mr. Jewell judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, which office he held two years, when he returned to Boston and resumed the practice of law. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1875.

JEWETT, Isaac Appleton, author, b. in Burlington, Vt., 17 Oct., 1808; d. in Keene, N. H., 14 Jan., 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830, studied law, and practised in Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward in New Orleans, La. He was the author of "Passages in Foreign Travel" (Boston, 1838), and "The Appleton Memorial" (1850).

JEWETT, John Punchard, publisher, b. in Lebanon, Me., 16 Aug., 1814; d. in Orange, N. J., 14 May, 1884. He was employed when a boy in a book-store and bindery in Salem, Mass., became a partner in the business, and about 1849 established himself in Boston. He was a member in 1835 of the first anti-slavery society in New England, and wrote many controversial articles for the newspapers. His firm brought out in 1852 the first edition of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They also published Maria S. Cummins's "Lamplighter," and other popular works. He was a personal friend of Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Gov. John A. Andrew, and John A. Whittier. After losing his property in the panic of 1857, he went to Europe in 1862 in order to introduce a patent, and there became interested in a process of making lucifer-matches, and on his return established a factory in Roxbury, Mass. In 1867 he removed to New York city.—His brother, **Charles Coffin,** bibliographer, b. in Lebanon, Me., 12 Aug., 1816; d. in Braintree, Mass., 9 Jan., 1868, was graduated at Brown in 1835, taught two years in Uxbridge academy, and studied theology at Andover, where he was for a time librarian of the seminary, and prepared a catalogue of the library. He intended to become a missionary in the east, and while at Andover made a special study of oriental languages and antiquities. After graduation, in 1840, he took charge of an academy in Wrentham, Mass. He was appointed librarian of Brown university in 1841, rearranged and catalogued the library, and in 1843 became professor of modern languages. The catalogue, published in 1843, attracted much attention. He went to Europe for study, and to inspect the library system of other countries, purchased many books for the department of Greek and Latin literature, also the works of classical French, German, and Italian authors, and after his return filled the two offices till 1848, when he became librarian and assistant secretary of the newly organized Smithsonian institution. He prepared an extended report of the public libraries of the United States, which was published as an appendix to the annual report of the Smithsonian institution for 1850. In advocating the policy of devoting a large part of the income of the institution to library purposes, he took issue with Prof. Henry, the secretary, and other officers. He perfected a system of cataloguing by stereotyping separately the title of each work in a library. When the building of the Boston public library was com-

pleted in 1858, he was selected to be its superintendent, and filled that post until his death. The catalogues that he prepared and the rules that he suggested served as models of library economy throughout the United States. Besides the works mentioned above, he was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Facts and Considerations relative to Duties on Books" (1846); "Notices of Public Libraries in the United States" (Washington, 1854); and a work "On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries and their Publication by Means of Separate Stereotyped Titles, with Rules and Examples" (1852).—Another brother, **George Baker,** educator, b. in Lebanon, Me., 11 Sept., 1818; d. in Salem, Mass., 9 June, 1886, was graduated at Amherst in 1840, and at Andover theological seminary in 1842. He was a tutor in Amherst during the next two years, and then taught in private schools at Salem and Lowell till 1850, when he was chosen professor of Latin and modern languages at Amherst. On 24 May, 1855, he was ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Nashua, N. H., but, in consequence of a railroad accident, by which he lost a leg, on 15 April, 1856, left his charge. Finding various kinds of artificial legs unsatisfactory, he invented one of novel design, and engaged in its manufacture at Salem. He was the author of "Baptism versus Immersion" (3d ed., Salem, 1869); "A Critique on the Greek Text of the New Testament as edited by the American Bible Union" (Salem, 1869); made "Translation of the Notes of Wendell's Edition of Farrar's 'Life of Christ'" (Albany); edited the third and fourth volumes of Punchard's "History of Congregationalism,' comprising the portions of the work relating to American Congregationalism (Boston, 1880–'1); and assisted in preparing J. Henry Thayer's "Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament" (New York, 1886).

JEWETT, Luther, clergyman, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 24 Dec., 1772; d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 8 March, 1860. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1795, studied divinity and afterward medicine, was graduated at the Dartmouth medical school in 1810, and practised at Putney, Vt. He was for fifteen years a representative in the state legislature, and was elected to congress as a Federalist, serving from 4 Dec., 1815, to 3 March, 1817. He removed to St. Johnsbury, and was settled as pastor of a church at Newbury, Vt., in 1821. In 1828 he returned to St. Johnsbury, and began the publication of the "Farmer's Herald," and in 1830 of the "Freemason's Friend," both of which he edited till 1832.—His nephew, **Milo Parker,** educator, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 27 April, 1808; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 9 June, 1882, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1828, taught for a year, began the study of law, and then entered Andover theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1833. During his vacations he lectured on the common-school system in various parts of New England. On his graduation he accepted a professorship in the newly founded Marietta college. A year or two after arriving in Ohio he took part in an educational convention which led to the establishment of the common-school system of that state. Having adopted Baptist doctrines, he resigned his professorship of rhetoric and political economy in 1838, and in January of the following year founded the Judson female institute in Marion, Ala. He also conducted the "Alabama Baptist." After managing his school with success for seventeen years, he returned to the north in 1855, and established a seminary for girls at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He received the degree of LL. D. from Rochester university in 1861. He suggested to Matthew Vassar the plan of an endowed institution for the higher education of women, and, when Vassar college was established, was chosen its first president in 1862. The same year he visited the universities and libraries of Europe, of which he gave a report on his return. He also made a report on the organization of Vassar college. He resigned the presidency of the college in 1864, and in 1867 settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he devoted himself to educational, philanthropic, and religious objects. He published a short treatise on "Baptism" (Boston, 1840); also "Relations of Boards of Health and Intemperance" (1874); "The Model Academy" (1875); and other pamphlets.

JEWETT, Susan W., poet. She married Charles A. Jewett, an engraver, resided in Cincinnati, and between 1840 and 1857 contributed frequently to periodicals and newspapers. In 1847 she conducted a juvenile monthly magazine, called the "Youth's Visitor." She was the author of "The Old Corner Cupboard," containing poems and prose sketches of every-day life (Cincinnati, 1856).

JEWETT, Theodore Herman, physician, b. in South Berwick, Me., 24 March, 1815; d. in Crawford Notch, White Mountains, N. H., 20 Sept., 1878. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, and at Jefferson medical college in 1840. He was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the medical department of Bowdoin, consulting surgeon to the Maine general hospital, surgeon of the first Maine district during the civil war, and president of the Maine medical society, and made many important contributions to current medical literature.—His daughter, **Sarah Orne,** author, b. in South Berwick, Me., 3 Sept., 1849, was educated at home and in the Berwick academy, and has travelled extensively in Europe, Canada, and the United States. In addition to contributions to periodicals, she is the author of "Deephaven" (Boston, 1877); "Play-Days" (1878); "Old Friends and New" (1880); "Country By-Ways" (1881); "The Mate of the Daylight" (1883); "A Country Doctor" (1884); "A Marsh Island" (1885); "A White Heron" (1886); and "The Story of the Normans" (New York, 1887).

JEWETT, Thomas L., railroad president, b. in Maryland about 1810; d. in New York city in November, 1875. He was a practising lawyer in Steubenville, Ohio, and was at one time a judge in a state court, but became interested in the construction of the Pan-Handle railroad, and was chosen its president. As Virginia was unwilling to grant a charter for a connecting-line across her territory for the Pennsylvania central railroad, Judge Jewett sought the interposition of the government at Washington. When a system of railroad government by commissioners that were nominated by the companies was in contemplation, he was selected as one of the commissioners. He was long well known as a railroad manager in Ohio, and held important offices in various companies.—His brother, **Hugh J.,** railroad president, b. in Deer Creek, Harford co., Md., about 1812. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1840 removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, where he began practising his profession. In 1848 he settled in Zanesville, Ohio, and soon became noted for his skill in cases involving financial questions. He was elected president of the Muskingum branch of the Ohio state bank in 1852, a presidential elector the same year, and a state senator in 1853, and was soon after appointed U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Ohio. His experience as a railroad financier began in 1855, when he was elected a director

of the Central Ohio railroad company, becoming vice-president and general manager in 1856 and president in 1857. In 1860 he was nominated for member of congress, in 1861 for governor of Ohio, and in 1863 for U. S. senator, but was defeated in each election. He was returned to the state senate in 1867, and elected a member of congress in 1872. His success as a railroad manager led to his election to the presidency of the Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia railroad company in 1869, and shortly afterward to that of the Cincinnati and Muskingum valley railroad company. On removing to Columbus he was elected vice-president of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis railroad company. In 1871 he retired from active railroad management, and was appointed general counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad company. Two years later he resigned his seat in congress to accept the receivership of the New York and Erie railroad company, to which he had agreed to devote his whole time for a period of ten years. He succeeded in extricating the discredited and bankrupt corporation from its embarrassments, secured its release from the jurisdiction of the courts, and became president of the reorganized board. On the expiration of his ten years' contract he retired to his home in Zanesville, Ohio, being succeeded in the presidency of the newly named New York, Lake Erie, and Western railroad company by John King. Mr. Jewett's name was mentioned as a candidate for the presidential nomination by the Democratic party in 1880.

JICOTENCAL, or **XICOTENCATL** (he-co-ten'-cal), Tlascalan warrior, b. in Tlascala in 1486; d. in Texcoco in May, 1521. When Hernando Cortes (*q. v.*) approached the republic of Tlascala the popular assembly and the majority of the senate, headed by Xicotencatl's father, of the same name, an aged and blind senator, who was much esteemed for his wise counsels, voted for resistance, and accordingly, when Cortes passed the frontier of the republic, 1 Sept., he found himself confronted by part of the Tlascalan army, which he defeated after a prolonged fight. The next day, however, the main army, under command of the general-in-chief, young Xicotencatl, opposed the conqueror's progress, and the latter had to fight against an army, the strength of which is set down by different historians at from 30,000 to 100,000. The superior arms and discipline of the Spaniards won the victory, but they were so exhausted that they could not pursue the enemy, and sent a renewed embassy with offers of peace. Xicotencatl, who had collected a stronger army on the road to Tlascala, answered that the Spaniards would enter the city only on their way to the sacrificial stone. So, after preparing his little army and auxiliary Indian force, Cortes marched on 5 Sept. against the enemy, whose number, in his letter to the emperor, he estimated at 150,000, while Bernal Diaz puts it at 50,000, and a fierce battle followed, where again the firearms of the invaders won the victory, and Xicotencatl was compelled to retreat. An attempt to surprise the Spanish camp by night was also repulsed by the vigilance of the sentries, and the senate decided to send messengers of peace to Cortes, with provisions for his exhausted forces, while Xicotencatl received orders to make another night attack; but Cortes, warned by Marina, his Indian mistress, returned the ambassadors with their hands cut off and the message that he was ready to defeat them again either by night or day. Thoroughly alarmed, the Tlascalan senate, notwithstanding old Xicotencatl's opposition, resolved to accept peace, and ordered the younger Xicotencatl to cease resistance. As he refused to obey he was deposed, and Cortes, entering Tlascala on 2 Sept., received the submission of the republic. He was accompanied on his march to Cholula and Mexico by a strong auxiliary army of Tlascala; but young Xicotencatl refused to take command, remaining in his country. After the retreat of Cortes from Mexico, 1 July, 1520, and the battle of Otumba, he returned to Tlascala on 9 July to rally his forces, and was favorably received by the senate. When Cortes marched the second time against Mexico, 28 Dec., 1520, he was accompanied by an auxiliary Tlascalan army of 10,000 men, this time under command of Xicotencatl. But when the second attack on Mexico was made, Xicotencatl, fearing for the independence of his country after the final subjugation of the Aztec empire, conspired against the Spaniards, and, being denounced by the second in command, was obliged to fly. Cortes sent forces in pursuit, under Cristoval de Olid, and Xicotencatl was captured near Texcoco. He was brought to that city, and, after a short trial, hanged in the market-place in the presence of the Indian allies. The senate of Tlascala approved his execution, and even his aged father was forced to vote for it, but he died of grief during the following year.

JIMENEZ, Jesus (he-may'-neth), Central American statesman, b. in San José de Costa Rica about 1820. He received his education in his native city, and began his political career in early life, being a minister under President Mora. In 1863 he was chosen president of Costa Rica. During his administration he pursued a conciliatory policy, and founded the College of San Isidro in Cartago. He was succeeded, in 1866, by Dr. José Maria Castro, who left the presidency at the end of 1868, and the country was in danger of a revolution. Jimenez was then called by a great majority of the people to assume the executive office, with power to call a constituent assembly. He accordingly placed himself at the head of affairs, and convoked the assembly, to meet on 1 Jan., summoning the people also to choose the next president, together with senators and representatives for the coming constitutional term, beginning 1 May, 1869. The new constitution was framed on 18 Feb., and promulgated in April, 1869, and Jimenez was elected president. Afterward, when congress refused to pass a railroad bill, Jimenez abruptly resigned his office, and left the capital; but his resignation was not accepted, and he was induced to return. Subsequently, on account of prevailing party violence, congress decreed a suspension of the constitution, but on 27 April, 1870, a revolution began, the president was seized, and for a day kept a prisoner. Bruno Carranza was then proclaimed provisional president, and assumed the duties on the 28th, the ex-president and his minister being detained to answer charges that would be preferred against them. Jimenez was allowed to reside in Cartago under surveillance, but fearing for his life, as he alleged, escaped. On 10 Oct., 1871, the dictator Guardia gave amnesty to Jimenez, and, returning to his country, the latter devoted himself to the promotion of improvements in public education, without taking an active part in politics.

JIMENEZ PEREZ, Manuel (he-may'-neth), Spanish R. C. bishop, b. in Soto, Spain, in 1720; d. in Porto Rico in 1781. He was a Benedictine monk of the monastery of Santa Maria la Real, was elected bishop of Porto Rico in 1770, and took possession of his cathedral, 25 May, 1772. He made his pastoral visits to the islands and adjacent provinces as far as the Orinoco, performing many acts of charity. Bishop Jimenez repaired several churches,

erected, besides many parochial edifices, the hospital "Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion" in the city of Saint John, with a capacity of 500 beds, and rebuilt the episcopal palace, that had lain many years in ruins, at his own expense. He never abandoned the habits and methods of his early life, observing them as rigorously as when he was an inmate of the cloister. He performed innumerable works of charity, setting apart Saturday of each week for the distribution of alms, and frequently giving so freely as to stint himself and family. He left many important manuscript documents that are preserved in the ecclesiastical archives of Porto Rico, and have greatly aided in historical researches regarding the West Indies.

JOGUES, Isaac, French missionary, b. in Orleans, France, 10 Jan., 1607; d. in Ossernenon, near what is now Auriesville, Montgomery co., N. Y., 18 Oct., 1646. He became a member of the Jesuit order in October, 1624, was ordained priest in 1636, and went in the same year to Canada, where he was sent to labor among the Hurons at Ihonatiria. In 1638 he wintered among the Petuns, and, although meeting with much opposition, converted many of the tribe. He was next stationed at the mission of St. Mary's on the Wye, visiting at the same time five Indian towns in the neighborhood. In the summer of 1642 he embarked on board a canoe, accompanied by several Hurons, and reached Quebec in search of supplies for the missions. He visited Sault Sainte Marie on the way, and was thus the first missionary to plant the cross on Michigan soil. On his return from Quebec to the Huron country, the party with whom he was travelling fell into a Mohawk ambuscade. The Hurons, overconfident in their bravery, landed and were soon beaten. Father Jogues could have escaped, but when he saw his companions prisoners, he surrendered in order to be near the wounded and dying. For attempting to console those who were undergoing torture, he was beaten until he was senseless, and barbarously treated. The Mohawks then embarked on Lake Champlain, and, meeting a party of their countrymen on an island, compelled the prisoners to run the gantlet for their amusement. The missionary sank under the blows that he received, and was then dragged to a scaffold, where he was cruelly tortured. This treatment was repeated in the Mohawk village of Ossernenon on 14 Aug., and in two other villages, in one of which he baptized two Huron catechumens, in the midst of his agony, with some drops of dew on a corn-stalk that was thrown him by an Indian. Then the Mohawks decided to put all the prisoners to death; but on further consideration they contented themselves with burning three Hurons at the stake. The Dutch of Fort Orange raised a large sum of money, and made every effort to ransom Father Jogues and his servant René Goupil, but their generous efforts were unavailing. Soon afterward a war party arrived that had been defeated by the French, and the Mohawks resolved to kill all their French prisoners. Father Jogues was spared for the time, and in his captivity found his only consolation in instructing and confessing prisoners who were burned at the stake, sometimes when they were amid the flames. He was forced by the Mohawks to follow them to their hunting-grounds, where he did the work of the squaws and slaves. After his labors, he wandered about the forest, chanting psalms or praying before the sign of the cross carved on some tree. The Indians took him several times to the Dutch settlement at Rennsselaerswyck, and he wrote from this station in August, 1643, a letter to his provincial, giving an account of his captivity. Finally, by the aid of the Dutch settlers, several of whom imperilled their lives in his behalf, he succeeded in escaping just as his captors were about to kill him in revenge for a defeat they had suffered from the French. He was brought to New Amsterdam, where his misfortunes excited the deepest sympathy among all classes. Governor Kieft and the clergyman Dominie Megapolensis especially showed him the warmest affection. In November, 1643, he sailed for Europe, but was driven on the English coast, and robbed of all that he possessed. He finally succeeded in reaching France, where he was received with great kindness. But he could not control his desire to return to Canada. He first requested permission from Innocent XI. to say mass with mutilated hands. The reply of the pope was: "Indignum esse Christi martyrem Christi non bibere sanguinem." He embarked at La Rochelle in the spring of 1644, was stationed for some time at Montreal, and was sent to take part in the negotiations between the French and Mohawks at Three Rivers. Peace was concluded, but its ratification was delayed, and, to bring matters to a final settlement, Father Jogues set out for the Mohawk country with Sieur Bourdon, 16 May, 1646. He passed through Lake George, which he called Lac Sainte Sacrement, stopped on the way at Fort Orange to thank the Dutchmen who had succored him, and then proceeded to the Mohawk town of Onewyiure. The Mohawks received him kindly, and peace was concluded. He then went to Quebec, but only rested a few days. Although there were rumors that the Mohawks were about to renew the war, he was determined on establishing a mission among them. Yet he had no doubt as to the end. The words in his last letter were prophetic: "Ibo et non redibo." He was accompanied by several Hurons and a young Frenchman named Lalande. The Hurons abandoned him one after another, but the Frenchman remained faithful to the end. They met a party of Mohawks in their war-paint, and Father Jogues entered Ossernenon a second time as a captive, 17 Oct., 1646. On his previous visit he had left a chest containing his vestments and chapel service. The Mohawks believed that the caterpillars that devoured their crops, and a fever that was decimating them, owed their origin to this chest. They therefore resolved that he should die as a sorcerer, and began the butchery by slicing off the flesh from his arms and back, crying, "Let us see if this white flesh is that of an otkon" (sorcerer). His calm remonstrances in the midst of his torture seemed to produce some effect. A council of the clans assembled to decide his fate. While it was in session he was invited to a supper, and had scarcely entered the hut to which he was conducted when an Indian rushed from the darkness and struck him down lifeless with a single blow. His companion was also killed, and their heads were fixed on the north palisade, and their bodies flung into the Mohawk. Miracles were attributed to Father Jogues after his death, and the third plenary council of Baltimore, held in November, 1884, took steps toward his canonization. The site of Ossernenon has been identified. A chapel was erected on the spot in 1884 to commemorate his death and that of René Goupil, and Roman Catholics are making pilgrimages thither. Father Jogues wrote a "Description of New Netherlands in 1642," a "Notice of René Goupil," and a "Journal" of his captivity, all of which have been published in a volume of the "Collections of the New York Historical Society," and reprinted, with notes and a memoir, by John G. Shea (1862). His jour-

nal was published by Alejambe in his "Mortes illustres" (Rome, 1667). His life has been written by Felix Martin (Paris, 1873; New York, 1885).

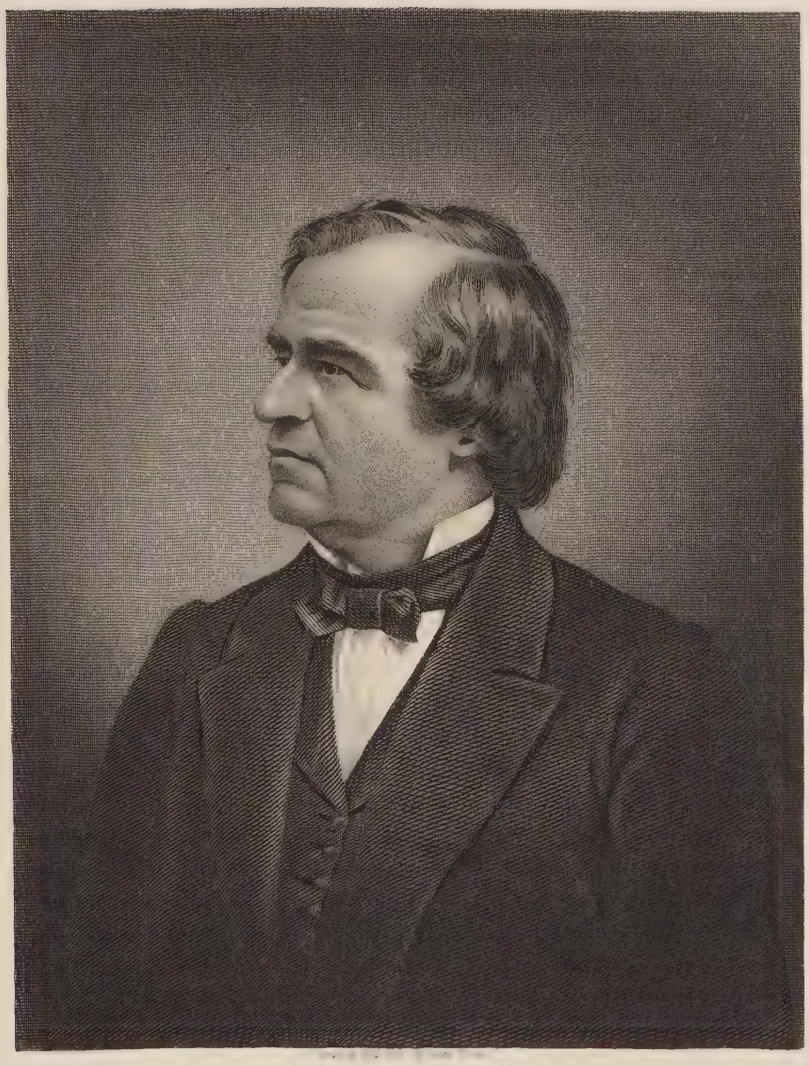
JOHNS, James Arnold McGilvray, author, b. in the island of Antigua, W. I., 19 Jan., 1830. His parents were Mandingo negroes. The son was graduated at Buxton Grove academy, and studied theology under Rt. Rev. George Wall Westerby, Moravian bishop of the West Indies. He went to Jamaica in 1861, by order of the Moravian bishops at Herrnhut, Germany, to act as director of the schools that were connected with Bethany Station, and also to be assistant pastor. By the same authority, he was sent to the island of St. Christopher to take charge of Bethel station. He came to the United States in 1879, was editor of the "West Indian Abroad" (1883–'4), and is author of "The Last Days of a Pirate," "Proverbial Philosophy of the Colored Race," "Climatology of the West Indies," and other works.

JOHNS, Kensey, jurist, b. in Maryland, 14 June, 1759; d. in New Castle, Del., 21 Dec., 1848. He studied law with George Read, and after twelve years of practice was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of Delaware. In 1792 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and in March, 1794, he was appointed U. S. senator, to succeed George Read, resigned, but the senate on a technicality refused to admit him. In 1798, on the death of Mr. Read, he succeeded him as chief justice of Delaware, retaining the office for thirty years. In 1828 he became chancellor of the state, holding that post until the change of constitution in 1832. He was active in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church.—His son, **Kensey,** jurist, b. in New Castle, Del., 10 Dec., 1791; d. there, 28 March, 1857, was graduated at Princeton in 1810, studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1813. He was a member of congress from Delaware from 1827 till 1831, and was then appointed chancellor of the state, succeeding his father in 1832, and holding the office until his death. Jefferson college, Pa., gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1846.—Another son, **John,** P. E. bishop, b. in New Castle, Del., 10 July, 1796; d. in Fairfax county, Va., 6 April, 1876, was graduated at Princeton in 1815, studied theology, and was ordained priest in 1820. After having charge of two parishes, he was elected assistant bishop of Virginia and was consecrated, 13 Oct., 1842. In 1862 he became the successor of Bishop Meade. He was also president of William and Mary college from 1849 till 1854. In 1834 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Princeton, Columbia, and the University of New York, while William and Mary conferred on him that of LL. D. in 1855. Dr. Johns published a "Memorial of Bishop Meade" (Baltimore, 1857).

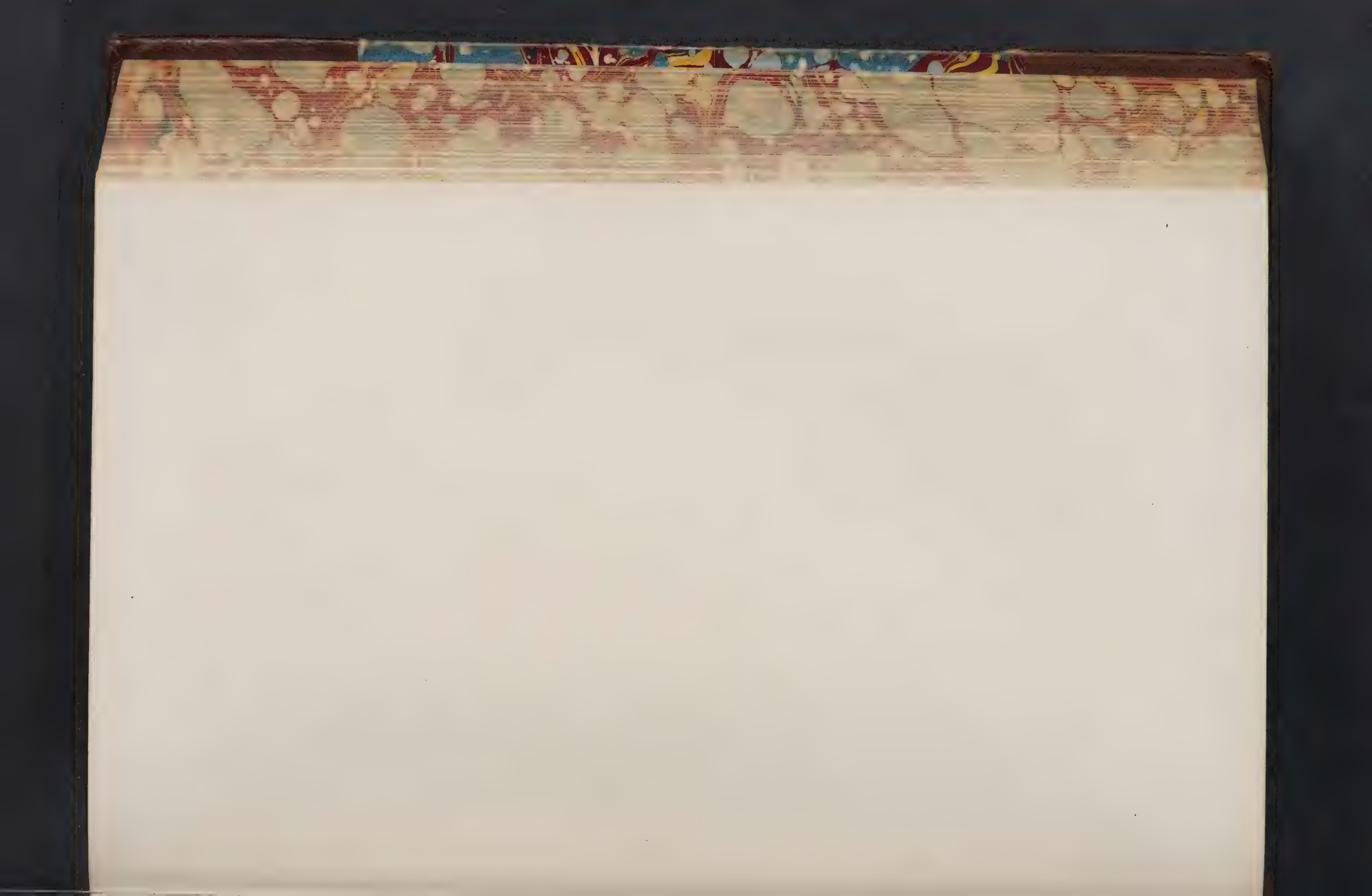
JOHNSON, Alexander Bryan, author, b. in Gosport, England, 29 May, 1786; d. in Utica, N. Y., 9 Sept., 1867. He removed to the United States in 1801, settled in Utica, N. Y., was admitted to the bar, but did not practise, and engaged in banking for more than forty-five years. He published, besides numerous lectures and addresses, "The Nature of Value, Capital, etc." (New York, 1813); "The Philosophy of Human Knowledge" (1828); "Treatise on Language" (1836); "Religion in Relation to the Present Life" (1840); "The Meaning of Words Analyzed" (1854); "Physiology of the Senses" (1856); "An Encyclopedia of Instruction" (1857); and a "Guide to Right Understanding of our American Union" (1857).

JOHNSON, Alexander Smith, jurist, b. in Utica, N. Y., 30 July, 1817; d. in Nassau, New Providence, 26 Jan., 1878. He was graduated at Yale in 1835, studied law, and began practice in New York city. In 1846 he was elected a judge of the New York court of appeals, and served till 1860, when he went to Utica and resumed practice in that city. In 1864 he was appointed U. S. commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson bay and Puget sound companies, Great Britain being represented by John Rose, of Canada. Warm praise was awarded Judge Johnson in both England and Canada for the sagacity that he displayed in the peaceful settlement of these difficulties, which at one time threatened serious results. During his term as commissioner he was regent of the University of the state of New York. In 1873 he succeeded Judge Ward Hunt as commissioner of the court of appeals, and he was U. S. judge of the 2d judicial district from this year until his death. Hamilton college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1859.

JOHNSON, Andrew, seventeenth president of the United States, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 29 Dec., 1808; d. near Carter's Station, Tenn., 31 July, 1875. His parents were very poor, and when he was four years old his father died of injuries received in saving another from drowning. At the age of ten Andrew was apprenticed to a tailor. A natural craving to learn was fostered by hearing a gentleman read from "The American Speaker." The boy was taught the alphabet by fellow-workmen, borrowed the book and learned to read. In 1824 he removed to Laurens Court-House, S. C., where he worked as a journeyman tailor. The illustration on page 437 represents the small shop in which he pursued the calling that is announced on the sign over the door. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, and in September, with his mother and step-father, he set out in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by a blind pony, for Greenville, Tenn. Here he married Eliza McCardle, a woman of refinement, who taught him to write, and read to him while he was at work during the day. It was not until he had been in congress that he learned to write with ease. From Greenville he went to the west, but returned after the lapse of a year. In those days Tennessee was controlled by landholders, whose interests were fostered by the state constitution, and Greenville was ruled by what was called an "aristocratic coterie of the quality." Johnson resisted their supremacy, and made himself a leader of the opposition. In 1828 he was elected alderman, in 1829 and 1830 was re-elected, and in 1830 was advanced to the mayoralty, which office he held for three years. In 1831 the county court appointed him a trustee of Rhea academy, and about this time he took part in the debates of a society at Greenville college. In 1834 he advocated the adoption of the new state constitution, by which the influence of the large landholders was abridged. In 1835 he represented Greene and Washington counties in the legislature. He resisted the popular mania for internal improvements, which caused his defeat in 1837, but the reaction justified his foresight, strengthened his influence, and restored his popularity. In 1839 he was returned. In 1836 he supported Hugh L. White for the presidency, and was a Bell man in the warm personal and political altercations between John Bell and James K. Polk, which distracted Tennessee at this time. Johnson was the only ardent follower of Bell that failed to go over to the Whig party. In 1840 he was an elector for the state-at-large on Van Buren's ticket, and made a state reputation by the force of his oratory. In 1841 he was elected



Andrew Johnson



to the state senate from Greene and Hawkins counties, and while in that body he was one of the "immortal 13" Democrats who, having it in their power to prevent the election of a Whig senator, did so by refusing to meet the house in joint convention. He also proposed that the basis of representation should rest upon the white votes, without regard to the ownership of slaves.

In 1843 he was elected to congress over John A. Asken, a U. S. bank Democrat, who was supported by the Whigs. His first speech was in support of the resolution to restore to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. He supported the annexation of Texas. In 1845 he was re-elected, and sustained Polk's administration. He opposed all expenditures for internal improvements that were not general, and resisted and defeated the proposed contingent tax of ten per cent. on tea and coffee. He was regularly re-elected until 1853. During this period he made his celebrated defence of the veto power, and urged the adoption of the homestead law, which was obnoxious to the slave-holding power of the south. He supported the compromise measures of 1850 as a matter of expediency, but opposed compromises in general as a sacrifice of principle. In 1853 the district lines were so "gerrymandered" as to throw him into a district in which the Whigs had an overwhelming majority. Johnson at once announced himself a candidate for the governorship, and was elected by a fair majority. In his message to the legislature he dwelt upon the homestead law and other measures for the benefit of the working-classes, and earned the title of the "mechanic governor." He opposed the Know-nothing movement with characteristic vehemence. In 1855 he was opposed by Meredith P. Gentry, the Whig candidate, and defeated him after a canvass remarkable for the feeling displayed. Mr. Johnson earnestly supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

In 1857 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he urged the passage of the homestead bill, and on 20 May, 1858, made his greatest speech on this subject. Finally, in 1860, he had the momentary gratification of seeing his favorite bill pass both houses of congress, but President Buchanan vetoed it, and the veto was sustained. Johnson revived it at the next session, and also introduced a resolution looking to a retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, and on constitutional grounds opposed the grant of aid for the construction of a Pacific railroad. He was prominent in debate, and frequently clashed with southern supporters of the administration. His pronounced Unionism estranged him from the slave-holders on the one side, while his acceptance of slavery as an institution guaranteed by the constitution caused him to hold aloof from the Republicans on the other. This intermediate position suggested his availability as a popular candidate for the presidency; but in the Democratic convention he received only the vote of Tennessee, and when the convention reassembled in Baltimore he withdrew his name. In the canvass that followed, he supported the extreme pro-slavery candidate, Breckinridge. Johnson had never believed it possible that any organized attempt to dissolve the Union could be made; but the events preceding the session of congress beginning in December, 1860, convinced him of his error. When congress met, he took decided and unequivocal grounds in opposition to secession, and on 13 Dec. introduced a joint resolution, proposing to amend the constitution so as to elect the president and vice-president by district votes, to elect senators by a direct popular vote, and to limit the terms of Federal judges to twelve years, half of them to be from slave-holding and half from non-slave-holding states. In his speech on this resolution, 18 and 19 Dec., he declared his unyielding opposition to secession, and announced his intention to stand by and act in and under the constitution. The southern states were then in the act of seceding, and every word uttered in congress was read and discussed with eagerness by thirty millions of people. Johnson's speech, coming from a southern man, thrilled the popular heart; but his popularity in the north was offset by the virulence with which he was assailed in the south. In a speech delivered 2 March, 1861, he said, referring to the secessionists: "I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the eternal God, they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner." Returning to Tennessee from Washington, he was attacked at Liberty, Va., by a mob, but drove them back with his pistol. At Lynchburg he was hooted and hissed, and at various places burned in effigy. He attended the East Tennessee union convention, in Cincinnati, 30 May, and again on 19 June he visited the same place and was received with enthusiasm. Here he declared for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

He retained his seat in the senate until appointed by President Lincoln military governor of Tennessee, 4 March, 1862. On 12 March he reached Nashville, and organized a provisional government for the state. On 18 March he issued a proclamation, in which he appealed to the people to return to their allegiance, to uphold the law, and to accept "a full and competent amnesty for all past acts and declarations." He required the city council to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They refused, and he removed them and appointed others. He urged the holding of Union meetings throughout the state, and frequently attended them in person. It was chiefly due to his courage that Nashville was held against a Confederate force. He completed the railroad from Nashville to Tennessee river, and raised 25 regiments for service in the state. On 8 Dec., 1862, he issued a proclamation ordering congressional elections, and on the 15th levied an assessment upon the richer southern sympathizers, "in behalf of the many helpless widows, wives, and children in the city of Nashville who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands, sons, and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion." On 20 Feb., 1863, Gov. Johnson issued a proclamation warning the agents of all "traitors" to retain their collections until some person should be appointed to receive them for the United States. During the term of his service, Gov. Johnson exercised absolute and autocratic powers, but with singular moderation and discretion, and his course strengthened the Union cause in Tennessee. The Republican convention assembled in Baltimore, 6 June,

1864, and renominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency by acclamation. There was a strong sentiment in favor of recognizing the political sacrifices made for the cause of the Union by the war Democrats, and it was generally conceded that New York should decide who was to be the individual. Daniel S. Dickinson, of that state, was most prominent in this connection; but internal factional divisions made it impossible for him to obtain the solid vote of that state, and Sec. Seward's friends feared this nomination would force him from the cabinet. Henry J. Raymond urged the name of Andrew Johnson, and he was accordingly selected. Johnson, in his letter of acceptance, virtually disclaimed any departure from his principles as a Democrat, but placed his acceptance upon the ground of "the higher duty of first preserving the government." He accepted the emancipation proclamation as a war measure, to be subsequently ratified by constitutional amendment. In his inaugural address as vice-president, 4 March, 1865, a lack of dignity in his bearing and an incoherency in his speech were attributed to the influence of strong drink. As a matter of fact, he was much worn by disease, and had taken a little stimulant to aid him in the ordeal of inauguration, and in his weakened condition the effect was more decided than he anticipated. This explanation was generally accepted by the country.

On 14 April, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, and Mr. Johnson was at once sworn in as president, at his rooms in the Kirkwood house, by Chief-Justice Chase. In his remarks to those present Mr. Johnson said: "As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance I can now give of the future is reference to the past." In his addresses to various delegations that called upon him, he emphasized the fact that he advocated a course of forbearance toward the mass of the southern people, but demanded punishment for those who had been leaders. "Treason is a crime," he said to the Illinois delegation, "and must be punished." At the time it was generally supposed that Johnson, who was known to be personally embittered against the dominant classes in the south, would inaugurate a reign of terror and decimate those who had taken up arms against the national authority. His protest against the terms of surrender granted to Gen. Lee by Gen. Grant, and utterances in private conversation, strengthened the fear that he would be too bloody and vindictive. He was supposed not to have been in accord with the humane policy that Lincoln had foreshadowed, and his silence in reference to Lincoln's policy, which amounted to ignoring it, was accepted as a proof that he did not intend to follow this course. On one occasion he said: "In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions, no pledges." And again: "My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life." It was evident that the difference in views of public policy, which were kept in abeyance during the war, would now come to the surface. The surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, 26 April, 1865, was practically the end of the war (although 20 Aug., 1866, was officially fixed as the close of the civil war by the second section of the act of 2 March, 1867), and on 29 April President Johnson issued a proclamation for the removal of trade restrictions in most of the insurrectionary states, which, being in contravention of an act of congress, was subsequently modified. On 9 May, 1865, he issued a proclamation restoring Virginia to the Union, and on 22 May all ports except four in Texas were opened to foreign commerce. On 29 May a general amnesty was declared to all except fourteen specified classes of citizens. Among the number excepted were "all participants in the rebellion the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars." This exception was undoubtedly the result of personal feeling on the part of the president. It began to be perceived that a change was taking place in his sentiments, and this was attributed to the influence of Sec. Seward, who was popularly supposed to perpetuate the humane spirit of the dead president. Those who had fears of too great severity now anticipated too great leniency. After the amnesty proclamation, the fundamental and irreconcilable difference between President Johnson and the party that had elevated him to power became more apparent. The constitution made no provision for the readmission of a state that had withdrawn from the Union, and Mr. Johnson, as a state-rights Democrat, held that the southern states had never been out of the Union; that the leaders were solely responsible: that as soon as the seceded states applied for readmission under such a form of government as complied with the requirements of the constitution, the Federal government had no power to refuse them admission, or to make any conditions upon subjects over which the constitution had not expressly given congress jurisdiction. The Republican leaders held that the action of the seceded states had deprived them of their rights as members of the Union; that in any event they were conquered, and as such at the mercy of the conqueror; and that, at best, they stood in the category of territories seeking admission to the Union, in which case congress could admit or reject them at will. The particular question that brought on a clash between these principles was the civil status of the negro. The 13th amendment became a law, 18 Dec., 1865, with Johnson's concurrence. The Republicans held that slavery had been the cause of the war; that only by giving the freedman the right to vote could he be protected, and the results of the war secured: and that no state should be admitted until it had granted the right of suffrage to the negroes within its borders. Johnson held this to be a matter of internal regulation, beyond the control of congress. From 9 May till 13 July he appointed provisional governors for seven states, whose duties were to reorganize the governments. The state governments were organized, but passed such stringent laws in reference to the negroes that the Republicans declared it was a worse form of slavery than the old. When congress met in December, 1865, it was overwhelmingly Republican and firmly determined to protect the negro against outrage and oppression. The first breach between the president and the party in power was the veto of the freedman's bureau bill in February, 1866, which was designed to protect the negroes. One of the grounds of the veto was, that it had been passed by a congress in which the southern states had no representatives. On 27 March the president vetoed the civil rights bill, which made freedmen citizens without the right of suffrage. The chief ground of objection was the interference

with the rights of the states. This bill was passed over the veto. On 16 June the 14th amendment to the constitution, which contained the principle of the civil rights bill, was proposed, disapproved by the president, but ratified and declared in force, 28 July, 1868. Both houses of congress passed a joint resolution that the delegation from a state lately in rebellion should not be received by either the senate or the house until both united in declaring said state a member of the Union. In July the second freedman's bureau bill was passed, vetoed, and passed over the veto. In June, 1866, the Republicans in congress brought forward their plan of reconstruction, which was called the "congressional plan," in contradistinction to the president's plan, of which he spoke as "my policy." The chief features of the congressional plan were, to give the negroes the right to vote, to protect them in this right, and to prevent the Confederate leaders from voting. Congress met on 3 Dec., 1866. The bill giving negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia was passed over a veto. An attempt was made to impeach the president, but it failed. In January, 1867, a bill was passed to deprive the president of the power to proclaim general amnesty, which he disregarded. Measures were adopted looking to the meeting of the 40th and all subsequent congresses immediately upon the adjournment of the predecessor. The president was deprived of the command of the army by a "rider" to the army appropriation bill, which provided that his orders should only be given through the general, who was not to be removed without the previous consent of the senate. The bill admitting Nebraska provided that no law should ever be passed in that state denying the right of suffrage to any person because of his color or race. This was vetoed, and passed over the veto. On 2 March, 1867, the "bill to provide efficient governments for the insurrectionary states," which embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, was passed, vetoed, and passed over the veto. This divided the southern states into military districts, each under a brigadier-general, who was to preserve order and exercise all the functions of government until the citizens had formed a state government, ratified the amendments, and been admitted to the Union. On 2 March, 1867, the tenure-of-office bill was passed over the veto. This provided that civil officers should remain in office until the confirmation of their successors; that the members of the cabinet should be removed only with the consent of the senate; and that when congress was not in session, the president could suspend, but not remove, any official, and in case the senate at the next session should not ratify the suspension, the suspended official should be reinducted into his office. The elections of 1866 were uniformly favorable to the Republicans, and gave them a two-third majority in both house and senate. On 5 Aug., 1867, the president requested Edwin M. Stanton to resign his office as secretary of war. Mr. Stanton refused, was suspended, and Gen. Grant was appointed in his place. When congress met, it refused to ratify the suspension. Gen. Grant then resigned, and Mr. Stanton again entered upon the duties of his office. The president removed him, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant-general, U. S. army. The senate declared this act illegal, and Mr. Stanton refused to comply, and notified the speaker of the house. On 24 Feb., 1868, the house passed a resolution for the impeachment of the president. The trial began on 5 March. The main articles of impeachment were for violating the provisions of the tenure-of-office act, which it was claimed he had done in order to test its constitutionality. After the trial began, the president made a tour through the northwest, which was called "swinging round the circle," because in his speeches he declared that he had swung around the entire circle of offices, from alderman to president. He made many violent and intemperate speeches to the crowds that assembled to meet him, and denounced the congress then sitting as "no congress," because of its refusal to admit the representatives and senators from the south, and on these speeches were based additional articles of impeachment. On 16 May the test vote was had. Thirty-five senators were for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. A change of one vote would have carried conviction. The senate adjourned *sine die*, and a verdict of acquittal was entered. After the expiration of his term the president returned to Tennessee. He was a candidate for the U. S. senate, but was defeated. In 1872 he was a candidate for congressman from the state-at-large, and, though defeated, he regained his hold upon the people of the state, and in January, 1875, was elected to the senate, taking his seat at the extra session of 1875. Two weeks after the session began he made a speech which was a skilful but bitter attack upon Gen. Grant. He returned home at the end of the session, and in July visited his daughter, who lived near Carter's station in east Tennessee. There he was stricken with paralysis, 29 July, and died the next day. He was buried at Greenville. His "Speeches" were published with a biographical introduction by Frank Moore (Boston, 1865), and his "Life and Times" were written by an anonymous author (New York, 1866). See also "The Tailor Boy" (Boston, 1865), and "The Trial of Andrew Johnson on Impeachment" (3 vols., Washington, 1868).—His wife, **Eliza McCardle**, b. in Leesburg, Washington co., Tenn., 4 Oct., 1810; d. in Home, Greene co., Tenn., 15 Jan., 1876, was the only daughter of a widow in Greenville, Tenn. On 27 May, 1826, she married Andrew Johnson, and devoted herself to his interests and education, contributing effectually toward his future career. She remained in Greenville while he served in the legislature, and in 1861 spent two months in Washington while Mr. Johnson was in the senate. Owing to impaired health she returned to Greenville, and while there received an order, dated 24 April, 1862, requiring her to pass beyond the Confederate lines through Nashville in thirty-six hours. This was impossible, owing to her illness, and she therefore remained in Greenville all summer, hearing constantly rumors of Mr. Johnson's murder. In September she applied for permission to cross the line, and, accompanied by her children and Mr. Daniel Stover, she began her journey to Nashville. At Murfreesboro they were met by Gen. Forrest, who detained them until Isham G. Harris and Andrew Ewing obtained permission from the authorities at Richmond for them to pass. Mrs. Johnson joined her husband at Nashville. During her residence

Eliza Johnson

in Washington Mrs. Johnson appeared in society as little as possible.—Their daughter, **Martha,** b. in Greenville, Tenn., 25 Oct., 1828, was educated in Georgetown, D. C., and during her school-life was a frequent guest in the White House in President Polk's administration. She returned to east Tennessee in 1851, and on 13 Dec., 1857, married Judge David T. Patterson. She presided at the White House in place of her invalid mother, and, with her sister, assisted in the first reception that was held by President Johnson, 1 Jan., 1866. During the early spring an appropriation of $30,000 was made by congress to refurnish the executive mansion, and Mrs. Patterson superintended the purchases. —Another daughter, **Mary,** b. in Greenville, Tenn., 8 May, 1832; d. in Bluff City, Tenn., 19 April, 1883, married Daniel Stover, of Carter county, who died in 1862, and in 1869 she married William R. Bacon, of Greenville, Tenn. She resided at the White House from August, 1865, until a short time before the expiration of her father's term.

JOHNSON, Andrew Wallace, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1826; d. there, 14 June, 1887. He was appointed midshipman in 1841, and commissioned lieutenant, 15 Sept., 1855. He was made lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and in 1864–'5 served with the South Atlantic blockading squadron, being on the iron-clads "Lehigh" and "Montauk" in their engagements with Confederate batteries in Stono river, S. C., in July, 1864. He was commissioned commander, 2 Feb., 1867, and captain, 5 April, 1874, and served as chief of staff of the South Atlantic squadron from 1869 till 1870. After being assigned to special duty for several years at Washington, D. C., and at Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. Johnson was retired by operation of law.

JOHNSON, Artemas Nixon, editor, b. in Middlebury, Vt., 22 June, 1817. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and after studying music in Frankfort, Germany, returned to the United States in 1844 and engaged in editing and compiling musical publications. His publications include "Thorough Base Instruction-Book" (Boston, 1844); "Choir Chorus Book" (1846); "Handel Collection of Church Music" (1852); "American Choir" (New York and Boston, 1858); "Melodeon, Organ, and Harmony" (1864); "Alleghany Collection of Church Music" (1868); "The True Singing-School Text-Book" (Cincinnati, 1871); "The Standard Glee Book" (New York, 1874); "New Harmony Book" (Boston, 1880); "Parlor Organ Instruction" (1883); and "Natural Art of Singing" (1884).

JOHNSON, Benjamin Pierce, agriculturist, b. in Canaan, Columbia co., N. Y., 30 Nov., 1793; d. in Albany, 12 April, 1869. He was graduated at Union college in 1813, studied law at Hudson, N. Y., and settled in Rome, N. Y. He was a member of the New York assembly from 1827 till 1830, was president of the State agricultural society in 1845, and its corresponding secretary from 1847 till 1869. He was a commissioner to the International exhibitions in London in 1851 and 1862, and throughout his life was actively interested in agriculture. He wrote, besides reports, essays, and papers on agricultural subjects, "The Dairy" (Albany, 1857), and edited "The New York Farmer" (1842–'4); "The Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society" (1846–'54); and "Journal of the New York Agricultural Society" (1850–'2).

JOHNSON, Bradley Tyler, lawyer, b. in Frederick City, Md., 29 Sept., 1829. He was graduated at Princeton in 1849, receiving the mathematical oration, studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in North Carolina in 1851, and was elected state's attorney of Frederick county in November. He was the Democratic candidate for comptroller of the state in 1857, chairman of the Democratic state central committee in 1859–'60, delegate to the National Democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and withdrew with a majority of the Maryland delegation from the convention and united in the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. At the beginning of the civil war he organized and armed a company at his own expense, which was mustered into the service of the Confederate states, he being captain. On 16 June he was made major, 21 July lieutenant-colonel, and 18 March, 1862, colonel. He commanded his regiment in all the battles of Jackson's valley campaign of 1862 and in the seven days' battles around Richmond. The regiment having been almost annihilated, in August, 1862, the remnant was mustered out, and Col. Johnson was then assigned to Jackson's division. On 28 June, 1864, was commissioned brigadier-general of cavalry. His services in defeating Dahlgren on his raid toward Richmond were recognized in a general order, and Gen. Wade Hampton presented him with a sabre. He commanded a brigade of cavalry under Early in the campaign of 1864. On Early's advance into Maryland, Gen. Johnson destroyed the railroad bridges north of Baltimore, but on 12 July was ordered by Early to report to him. In December, 1864, Gen. Johnson was assigned to the command of the post at Salisbury, N. C. When the prisoners were actually starving, Gen. Johnson stopped a train bound for the Army of Northern Virginia, took from it the provisions with which it was freighted, and used them to feed the prisoners. At the same time he asked to be allowed to carry the prisoners to Goldsboro and release them on parole, and urged upon Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, the propriety of furnishing them with blankets and clothes from the depots of the state. After the war Gen. Johnson settled in Richmond, Va., and devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Baltimore. In 1875 he published "Reports of Chase's Decisions on the 4th Circuit," and in the same year was elected to the senate of Virginia. In 1877 he made a report from the committee on finance on the public debt of Virginia, and in 1879, as chairman of the joint committee on Federal relations, he prepared the report on the question of the Federal judicial jurisdiction in its relation to the jurisdiction of the state courts. In 1879 he removed to Baltimore. In 1883 he published an examination of the "Foundation of Maryland and the Maryland Act concerning Religion." In 1884 he was president of the electoral college of Maryland.

JOHNSON, Bushrod Rust, soldier, b. in Belmont county, Ohio, 7 Oct., 1817; d. in Brighton, Ill., 11 Sept., 1880. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, served in the Seminole war, and became 1st lieutenant in 1844. During the Mexican war he participated in numerous battles. He became professor and subsequently superintendent of the Western military institute of Kentucky at Georgetown. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general, and taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, but shortly afterward escaped, and was wounded at Alleghany camp, and again at Shiloh. He commanded a division at the battle of Chattanooga, served in subsequent engagements in the Army of Tennessee, was promoted major-general in 1864, and in command of a division at the surrender. After the war he became superintendent of the

military college in the University of Nashville, and chancellor of that institution.

JOHNSON, Cave, postmaster-general, b. in Robertson county, Tenn., 11 Jan., 1793; d. in Clarksville, Tenn., 23 Nov., 1866. He was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Clarksville until 1820, when he became circuit judge. He served in congress in 1829–'37, having been chosen as a Democrat, and again from 1829 till his appointment as postmaster-general under President Polk in 1845. At the close of this administration he retired to private life, and was president of the Bank of Tennessee in 1850–'9. Age prevented his taking an active part in public affairs during the civil war, and his serving in the state senate in 1863, to which he was elected as a Unionist.

JOHNSON, Chapman, lawyer, b. in Louisa county, Va., 12 March, 1779; d. in Richmond, Va., 12 July, 1849. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1802, studied law under St. George Tucker, and, establishing himself in Staunton, Va., became eminent as a lawyer and orator. During the war of 1812 he was captain of a volunteer company, and he afterward served as aide to Gen. James Breckinridge. From 1815 till 1831 he served in the state senate, and he was a member of the Virginia convention of 1829–'30 as champion of the White Basis party. In 1824 he removed to Richmond in order to attend to his practice, which had become one of the most extensive in the state.

JOHNSON, Daniel, English buccaneer, b. in Bristol, England, in 1629; d. in Panama in 1675. He served for several years as a sailor in a merchant-ship which was captured by the Spanish in 1654, and was transported to Santo Domingo, remaining a slave there till 1657, when he escaped to the French island of Tortugas. He swore to revenge himself for the cruel treatment he had received at the hands of the Spaniards, and he kept his word so well that he was named by the Spanish "Johnson the Terror." He enlisted in 1657 under the buccaneer Moyse van Vin, and soon was raised to the rank of a chief. Van Vin made him his lieutenant in 1659; but they had difficulties about booty, and fought a duel, in which Van Vin was dangerously wounded. Johnson then joined Pierre le Picard, and together they accompanied Sir Henry Morgan in 1661 in his expedition to Maracaibo and Panama. In 1663 he pillaged and ransacked the Bay of Honduras, and burned the city of Puerto Cabello, securing booty worth $1,500,000. In the following year, with a brig carrying 24 guns, he attacked a ship that the Spanish authorities of Guatemala sent every year to Spain loaded with gold. Although she was a vessel of 900 tons, carrying 56 guns, with a complement of 400 men, she surrendered to Johnson after a battle of one hour. This capture made Johnson famous, and the Spaniards offered a reward of $25,000 for his head. In 1666 he associated with other adventurers, and ransacked and pillaged the coast of Venezuela. On returning to Tortugas the vessel of Johnson foundered at sea near the western coast of Cuba, and he escaped with a few companions in an open boat. The governor of Havana, being informed of his misfortune, sent a brig carrying 15 guns to capture him, but Johnson attacked the vessel, and after a hard-fought battle took possession of her. As his crew was too small to guard 200 Spanish prisoners, he murdered them with his own hand and sent their heads to the governor. At last he was surrounded by four men-of-war that had been specially detailed for his pursuit, and he fell a prisoner, after receiving 17 wounds. He was brought to Panama and put in charge of physicians, and when they had restored him to health he was hanged in the public square of the city.

JOHNSON, David, jurist, b. in Louisa county, Va., 3 Oct., 1782; d. in Limestone Springs, S. C., 7 Jan., 1855. His father removed with his family to Chester district, S. C., in 1789. David studied law, and settled in Union Court-House. He was a member of the legislature in 1812, circuit judge in 1815–'24, was elevated to the court of appeals in 1824, and became chancellor in 1835. In 1847 he was elected governor of South Carolina. Although Judge Johnson conceded the right of secession, he opposed it in debate and public speeches, as injurious to the interests of the country.

JOHNSON, David, artist, b. in New York city, 10 May, 1827. He was educated in the public schools, and received a few lessons in the beginning of his career from John F. Crosby, but since that time has pursued his work without a master, spending his professional life in New York. His style is carefully finished, rich in color, and indicates a faithful study of American scenery. In 1860 he was elected an associate, and in 1862 a member, of the National academy. He was one of the founders of the Artists' fund society, and has exhibited at the academy "Echo Lake" (1867); "On the Wallkill River" (1869); "New Berlin, N. Y." (1870); "View of Barrytown, N. Y." (1871); "Lake George" (1874); "Near Noroton, Conn." (1876); "Greenwood Lake" (1877); "Morning at Harbor Islands" (1878); and "Dollar Island" (1880). He exhibited at the Centennial of 1876 "Scenery on the Housatonic," which was also shown at the Paris salon in 1877; "Old Man of the Mountain," and "A Brook Study," which received one of the first awards. Among his recent paintings are "View of Pompton, N. J." (1882); "Oak Grove," and "Oaks on the Genesee" (1883); "Pasturage" (1884); "Sunset" (1885); and "Landscape and Cattle" (1887).

JOHNSON, Eastman, artist, b. in Lovell, Me., 29 July, 1824. Adopting drawing as a profession at eighteen, he settled first in Augusta, Me., working almost wholly on portraits in black and white and in pastel. In 1845 he removed with his parents to Washington, D. C., where he drew portraits of many distinguished men, including Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams, and while in Boston in 1846–'9 he made portraits of Longfellow and his family, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Sumner. He went to Düsseldorf in 1849, studied one year at the Royal academy, one with Leutze, and four at the Hague, painting there his first important pictures in oil, "The Savoyard" and the "Card Players," and afterward established himself in Paris, but returned to the United States in 1856. He was in Washington, D. C., and on the northern shores of Lake Superior among the Indian tribes in 1856–'7, returning to the former place in 1858, and painting the "Old Kentucky Home," which established his reputation as an artist. In the autumn of this year he opened a studio in New York, where he has since resided. He was elected an academician in 1860, and has contributed since that time to each of the annual exhibitions of the National academy. His genre compositions, suggested by American scenes, have been highly popular, appreciated alike by artists and the public, and many of them have been engraved. He excels as a portrait-painter, and is particularly happy in the delineation of American domestic and negro character. Among his pictures are "The Old Kentucky Home," "Sunday Morning," "Prisoners of State," "The Barefoot Boy," "Dropping Off," "Fiddling his Way," "The Pension Agent," "Milton Dictating to his Daughters," "The Old Stage-Coach," "Husking at

Nantucket," "Bo-Peep" (exhibited at the Royal academy, London), "Barn Swallows, a Group of Children," "What the Shell Says," and "Old Whalers of Nantucket." His portraits, besides those already mentioned, include likenesses of Grover Cleveland, Chester A. Arthur, Dr. James McCosh, and William M. Evarts.

JOHNSON, Edward, historian, b. in Herne Hill, Kent co., England, in 1599; d. in Woburn, Mass., 23 April, 1672. He is supposed to have come to New England with Gov. John Winthrop in 1630, and was active in the organization of the town and church of Woburn, Mass., in 1642, being annually elected as its representative, with the exception of the year 1648, from 1643 till 1671, and holding at the same time the office of recorder from 1642 till his death. In 1655 he was speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and in 1665 he was one of the commissioners to meet Robert Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, who had been sent to England to "assure the king of the loyalty of his subjects and at the same time to endeavor to establish the rights and privileges then enjoyed." His "Wonder-working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England" (London, 1654; reprinted in "Massachusetts Historical Collections") is a somewhat rambling history of the country "from the English planting in 1628 till 1652."

JOHNSON, Edward, soldier, b. in Chesterfield county, Va., 16 April, 1816; d. in Richmond, Va., 22 Feb., 1873. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, was brevetted captain in 1847 for meritorious service during the Florida wars, and major in 1848 for gallantry at Chapultepec and the city of Mexico, being presented on his return with swords of honor by his native state and county. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1839, and captain in 1851. In 1861 he resigned, and, joining the Confederate army, was appointed colonel of the 12th Georgia volunteers, brigadier-general in 1862, and major-general in 1863. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, was taken prisoner, with his entire force, at Spottsylvania Court-House, 12 May, 1864, and subsequently was recaptured at Nashville in December of that year. At the close of the war he retired to his farm in Chesterfield county, Va.

JOHNSON, Evan Malbone, clergyman, b. in Bristol, R. I., 6 June, 1791; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1865. He was ordained by Bishop Griswold at Newport, 8 July, 1813, served for a year as curate at Grace church, New York city, and removed thence to Newtown, N. Y., where he was rector until 1826. In 1826 he built, on his own ground and at his own expense, St. John's church, Brooklyn, and served it, without remuneration, for more than twenty years. His personal history is interwoven with the interests of the city of Brooklyn. To his exertions is due the opening of the important thoroughfare of Myrtle avenue. On the petition asking for it was his single name, and, though he was opposed by 400 remonstrants, his energy and resolution prevailed. In 1847 Mr. Johnson established a mission church, St. Michael's, which he served until his death.

JOHNSON, Frank Grant, inventor, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 30 Jan., 1835. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1849, taught, and studied medicine in North Providence, R. I., and Wethersfield, Conn., and received his degree from Castleton medical college, Vermont, in 1851. He practised his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1852–'6, and still (1887) resides in that city. He has taken out about 100 patents for his inventions, which include philosophical charts for schools, unpickable locks, water-metres, the revolving book-case, an automatic dredging-bucket, steel railroad-ties, and passenger-elevators. He has published "The Water-Metre and the Actual Measurement System" (New York, 1862), and "The Nicholson Pavement, and Pavements Generally" (1867); "Health Lifts" (1877); and "Infected Air and Disinfectants" (1884).

JOHNSON, Henry, senator, b. in Tennessee, 14 Sept., 1783; d. in Point Coupée, La., 4 Sept., 1864. He studied law in Louisiana, began to practise at Bringiers, and in 1809 was clerk of the territorial court. He became judge of the parish court of St. Mary in 1811, a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1812, and in the same year was a defeated candidate for congress. He was elected to the U. S. senate in place of William C. C. Claiborne, who had died before taking his seat, and was re-elected, serving from 1818 till 1824, when he resigned to become governor of Louisiana, which office he held four years. He was a defeated candidate for the senate in 1829, and served as a representative in congress in 1834–'9, having been elected as a Whig. On the death of Alexander Porter, Judge Johnson was chosen to the U. S. senate to fill his place, and served from 1844 till 1849.

JOHNSON, Sir Henry, British soldier, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1748; d. 18 March, 1835. He entered the army in 1761, became captain in the 28th foot in 1763, lieutenant-colonel of the 17th in 1778, colonel in 1782, major-general in 1793, and general in 1808. While he was stationed in Philadelphia he married Rebecca, daughter of David Franks, of that city, who was celebrated for her wit. He commanded a battalion of light infantry early in the Revolution, and was severely wounded. While he was in command at Stony Point he was surprised by Gen. Anthony Wayne (*q. v.*) in the night of 15 July, 1779, and made prisoner with his entire force. He returned to England in 1782, and served during the Irish rebellion of 1798. On 3 March, 1818, he was created a baronet.

JOHNSON, Herman Merrills, educator, b. in Butternuts, Otsego co., N. Y., 25 Nov., 1815; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 5 April, 1868. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1839, held the professorship of ancient languages in St. Charles college, Mo., in 1839–'42, and then that of ancient languages in Augusta college, Ky., till 1844. In the latter year he was appointed professor of ancient languages and literature in the Ohio Wesleyan university, where he remained until 1850. During his first year in this institution he was its acting president, organized its curriculum, and was interested in introducing therein a course of biblical study as a means of ministerial education. In 1850 he became professor of philosophy and English literature in Dickinson college, which post he retained for ten years. In 1860 he was called to the presidency of the college and the chair of moral science, which he held till his death. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1845, and received the degree of D. D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1852. Dr. Johnson was a frequent contributor to the "Methodist Quarterly Review" and other periodicals, and published an edition of the "Clio" of Herodotus (1850). He edited "Orientalia Antiquaria Herodoti," and at his death had nearly completed a German work on synonymes.

JOHNSON, Herrick, clergyman, b. near Fonda, N. Y., 21 Sept., 1832. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1857, and at Auburn theological seminary in 1860, and held Presbyterian pastorates in Troy, N. Y., Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, Pa. In 1874 he became professor of homiletics and pastoral theology in Auburn theological seminary, and

in 1880 he accepted a pastorate in Chicago, and also became lecturer on sacred rhetoric in the Theological seminary of the northwest. In July, 1883, he resigned his pastoral charge and accepted the professorship of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in the seminary. He was moderator of the general assembly at Springfield, Ill., in 1882, and is president of the Presbyterian church board of aid for colleges and academies, and of the board of trustees of Lake Forest university. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Western Reserve college in 1867. Besides many sermons and articles in periodicals, he has published "Christianity's Challenge" (Chicago, 1882); "Plain Talks about the Theatre" (1883); and "Revivals, their Place and Power" (1883).

JOHNSON, Herschel Vespasian, statesman, b. in Burke county, Ga., 18 Sept., 1812; d. in Jefferson county, Ga., 16 Aug., 1880. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1834, studied law, and practised in Augusta, Ga., till 1839, when he removed to Jefferson county. In 1840 he entered politics as a Democrat, and in 1844 he removed to Milledgeville, serving also in that year as a presidential elector. He was subsequently appointed U. S. senator in place of Walter T. Colquitt, resigned, serving from 14 Feb., 1848, till 3 March, 1849. In November of the latter year he was elected, by the legislature of Georgia, judge of the superior court for the Ocmulgee district, which office he occupied until his nomination as governor in 1853, when he resigned. He had in the mean time been a member of the Southern Rights party, but when Georgia resolved to acquiesce in the compromise measures of 1850 he was one of the first to declare that the causes that had led to the organization of that movement had ceased to exist. He was elected governor in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. In 1860 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas. He opposed the secession of Georgia to the last; but when the fact was accomplished he cast his lot with his state, and was chosen to the Confederate senate. In 1864 he began the "peace movement" on the basis of state sovereignty. In September of the same year he held a conference with Andrew Johnson regarding reconstruction, and the following month presided over the Georgia constitutional convention. In January, 1866, on the restoration of his state to the Union, he was chosen as one of the two U. S. senators to which Georgia was entitled, but was unable to serve under the reconstruction acts of congress. He then resumed the practice of the law, and when his disabilities were finally removed he was, in 1873, placed on the circuit bench for the term of eight years, which office he filled until his death. As an orator, a constitutional lawyer, and a jurist, Judge Johnson took high rank.

JOHNSON, Horace Chauncey, artist, b. in Oxford, Conn., 1 Feb., 1820. He was educated at a preparatory school in Cheshire, Conn., began his art study under Albert H. Emmons, at Hartford, and afterward entered the antique school of the National academy in New York city. He went to Italy in 1856, and remaining there between two and three years, most of the time in Rome, where he was a pupil of Ferraro, and also studied in the English life-school and under William Page. His professional career has been passed in Italy and in his native state, where he now resides, at Waterbury. His work has consisted chiefly of portraits. Among his other pictures are "Roman Mother" (1857); "Roman Peasants on the Campagna" and "Grape Gatherers of Gensano" (1858); "Italian Kitchen" and "Betrothal of Joseph and Mary" (1865); "Italian Girls at the Fountain" and "Azrael" (1885); and "Rebecca at the Well" (1886).

JOHNSON, Isaac, colonist, b. in Clipsham, Rutlandshire, England; d. in Boston, 30 Sept., 1630. He first came to this country with Winthrop, arriving at Salem on 12 June, 1630, and was one of the four that founded the first church at Charlestown on 30 July of that year. The lack of good water at Charlestown induced them, on 7 Sept., to remove to Shawmut, now Boston, which was settled under Johnson's supervision. He was the richest man in the colony, and was noted for his goodness and wisdom.—His wife, **Arbella,** d. in Salem about 30 Aug., 1630, was the daughter of Thomas, 14th Earl of Lincoln. She accompanied her husband to New England, and suffered much from the hardships that the early colonists had to endure. In her honor, the name of "The Eagle," Winthrop's ship, was changed to "The Arbella."

JOHNSON, James, soldier, b. in Orange county, Va., 1 Jan., 1774; d. in Great Crossings, Scott co., Ky., 14 Aug., 1826. He was the son of Robert Johnson, who emigrated to Kentucky during the Revolutionary war, and was prominent in the conflicts between the white men and the natives that grew out of the settlement of the state. James was early inured to the dangers and hardships of a frontier life, and his training enabled him to take an active part in the war of 1812, in which he served as lieutenant-colonel of his brother's regiment. In the battle of the Thames he did much toward deciding the fortunes of the day, having command of the right wing of the U. S. forces. After the war he was a contractor for supplying the troops on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in 1819–'20. He was subsequently elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, until his death.—His brother, **Richard Mentor,** vice-president of the United States, b. in Bryant's Station, Ky., 17 Oct., 1781; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 19 Nov., 1850, was educated at Transylvania university, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Great Crossings, Ky. He was elected to the state legislature in 1804, and in 1807 was sent to congress as a Republican. Being several times re-elected, he served, with the exception of a few months, from 26 Oct., 1807, till 3 March, 1819. In June, 1812, he voted in favor of a declaration of war with Great Britain, and immediately after the adjournment of congress hastened home, where he raised a battalion of three companies, and after its consolidation with another he was placed in command of the regiment thus formed. After ten months of active service he returned to Washington, resuming his seat in congress, and materially aiding the president in preparing the plan of campaign for the following summer. Being authorized by the secretary of war to raise a regiment of one thousand mounted volunteers, he went to Kentucky at the end of the session in March, and soon raised the required number of men. Making his brother James lieutenant-colo-

nel, he repaired to the Ohio frontier. He took part in the engagement at Chatham, Ontario, 4 Oct., 1813, and in the battle of the Thames on the day following. (See HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY.) Col. Johnson with half his men attacked the Indians, while his brother James, with the remainder, fell upon the British regulars. During the combat Col. Johnson killed an Indian chief, whom he supposed to be Tecumseh (*q. v.*). The colonel was borne from the field almost lifeless, having received several bullet wounds. Although not sufficiently recovered to be taken home until November, he was again in Washington in February, though still unable to walk, and resumed his seat. On his way to the capital he was heartily cheered, and congress, by joint resolution, directed that he should be presented with a suitable testimonial for his services. At the conclusion of his term in congress in 1819, he returned home, was chosen to the legislature, and at once elected to the U. S. senate, in place of John J. Crittenden, resigned. Being re-elected, he served until 3 March, 1829. He was then again chosen to the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th congresses, being a member of the house from 7 Dec., 1829, till 3 March, 1837. He was a candidate for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Martin Van Buren, and, no choice having been made by the electoral college, he was chosen by the senate. At the close of his official term he retired to his home, having given thirty years of his life continuously to the service of his country. He was afterward sent again to the legislature, and was a member of that body at the time of his death. In 1814 he was appointed Indian commissioner. He was the author of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky, and while in congress made himself the especial friend of the old soldiers of the Revolution and the invalids of the war of 1812 by his efforts to secure pensions for them.—Another brother, **John T.**, clergyman, b. in Great Crossings, Scott co., Ky., 5 Oct., 1788; d. in Lexington, Mo., 17 Dec., 1856, chose the profession of law, and began practice. He volunteered in the war of 1812, and was an active participant in the northwestern campaign, serving as aide to Gen. Harrison. On returning home after the war, he was five times elected to the legislature and twice to congress, serving in 1821–'5. In the "old and new court contest," in 1826, he was appointed and served for nine months as judge of the new court of appeals. In the midst of his successful political career he united with the Christian denomination, which was then assuming great power in Kentucky, under the teachings of Alexander Campbell and other leaders, and he gave the remaining years of his life to service as an evangelist. No man did more to build up educational and benevolent auxiliaries to his church, and to organize and foster its mission work. His style of preaching was hortatory and pathetic, rather than logical, and was attended with success. He gave liberally of his own means to the interest of the cause which lay so near his heart, and, being possessed of a moderate estate, received no reward for his labor.—Richard Mentor's nephew, **Madison Conyers**, lawyer, b. near Georgetown, Ky., 21 Sept., 1806; d. in Lexington, Ky., 7 Dec., 1886, was the second son of William Johnson. He graduated with the first honors at Transylvania university in 1823, in 1825 was graduated in the law department of Transylvania, was admitted to the bar, and began the active practice of the law, in which he attained eminence. Mr. Johnson served for several years in the Kentucky legislature. In 1850 he was chosen one of the commissioners to adopt and draw up the Kentucky code of practice, and in 1853 and 1857 he was elected to the legislature. From 1858 till his death he was president of the Northern bank of Kentucky, and had been one of its directors since 1837. He was for many years connected with the board of trustees of Transylvania university, and in 1865, when that college was changed to the Kentucky university, he became president of its law department. He was eminent as a financier, and the 3 per cent. U. S. bonds, by which millions of dollars were saved to the National government, were issued by Sec. Windom at his suggestion.

JOHNSON, James, jurist, b. in Robinson county, N. C., in 1811. He was graduated at the State university in 1832, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Columbus, Ga. He was a representative in congress from 1851 till 1853, and was appointed provisional governor of Georgia in 1865. He was collector of customs at Savannah in 1866–'9, and was appointed judge of the circuit court of Georgia in 1870.

JOHNSON, James A., musician, b. in England in 1820; d. in Orange, N. J., in 1883. He came with his parents to this country while quite young, and in 1846 was choir-master of Holy Communion church in New York, and also favorably known as a tenor solo-singer in oratorio music. He compiled a "Tune Book" (1848), and composed a volume of "Offertory Sentences" (1851).

JOHNSON, John Barent, clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 March 1769; d. there, 29 Aug., 1803. He was of the family of Jansen, the first settlers of Brooklyn. He was graduated at Columbia in 1792, and was a minister of the Dutch church at Albany from 1796 till 1802, and at Brooklyn in 1802. He was an accomplished scholar, an excellent pastor, and a graceful and eloquent preacher. —His eldest son, **William Lupton,** clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1800; d. in Jamaica, N. Y., 4 Aug., 1870, received his early training under the blind school-master, Joseph Nelson, of New York, and was graduated at Columbia in 1819. Taking orders, he became successively rector of St. Michael's church, Trenton, N. J., in 1823, and in 1830 of Grace church, Jamaica, N. Y., where he remained until his death. He was a thorough classical scholar, and well versed in English literature. He wrote much for literary and theological periodicals, and published many sermons and addresses. A nearly complete set of the "Rector's Offering," his annual pastoral letter to his congregation, is in the library of Columbia college.—The second son, **Samuel Roosevelt,** clergyman, b. in 1802; d. in Amenia, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1873, was also prepared for college by Nelson, and graduated at Columbia in 1820, receiving the degree of D. D. from that college in 1849. He was rector of St. James's church, Hyde Park, N. Y., from 1824 till 1834, when he removed to St. George's church, Flushing. In 1835 he accompanied Bishop Kemper on his journey through the northwest, and in 1837 he settled at Lafayette, Ind., where St. John's church was built through his exertions and partly

at his expense. The bishopric of Indiana was offered to him, but was declined. In 1847 he became rector of St. John's church, Brooklyn. In 1850 he was chosen professor of systematic divinity in the General theological seminary in New York city. He retained this post until 1870, when he resigned, and shortly afterward retired to Amenia, where he officiated as rector of St. Thomas's church until his death. He was a man of fine natural abilities, improved by constant reading and study.

JOHNSON, John Mercer, Canadian statesman, b. in Liverpool, England, in 1818; d. in Northumberland, New Brunswick, 9 Nov., 1868. He came with his father to New Brunswick at an early age, was educated in the Northumberland county grammar-school, and admitted to the bar in 1840. He was soon afterward elected a member of the Provincial legislature, made postmaster-general in 1847, and then speaker of the house, attorney-general, and in 1854 solicitor-general. He was a member of the conference that met in Quebec in 1864, and of the London conference, which settled the details of the confederation act. When the Union was accomplished he was elected a member of the Dominion parliament for Northumberland.

JOHNSON, John Milton, physician, b. in Smithland, Livingston co., Ky., 15 Jan., 1812; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 18 May, 1886. His ancestor, Thomas, came to this country in 1700. After receiving an education from his father and from a physician of Madisonville, Ky., he began the practice of medicine in 1833. His success in treating an epidemic in western Kentucky that was known as the "milk sickness," between 1840 and 1845, brought him into notice, and his notes upon this disease and its causes were republished in the London "Lancet" and other medical journals. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, and in 1862 was surgeon of the post at Atlanta, Ga. Afterward he was medical director for Gen. Hardee's division, and served in all of Gen. Bragg's engagements. After the close of the civil war he settled in Atlanta, where he practised his profession until his death. He was president of the Atlanta academy of medicine in 1875, and from 1868 till 1872 taught physiology and pathological anatomy in Atlanta medical college. He has published numerous medical papers.—His brother, **Richard W.,** soldier, b. near Smithland, Livingston co., Ky., 7 Feb., 1827, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849, and assigned to the 6th infantry. He soon joined the 1st infantry, and in March, 1855, was transferred to the cavalry, in which he was quartermaster until December, 1856, when he was made captain and served against the Indians on the Texan frontier. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Kentucky cavalry (National) on 28 Aug., 1861, and on 11 Oct., 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to a brigade in Gen. Buell's army, engaging in the movement to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and also serving in Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. He was present at the siege of Corinth on 28 May, 1862, and routed a Confederate force in his front. In July, 1862, he commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio, in the Tennessee campaign. He was taken prisoner at Gallatin, Tenn., on 21 Aug., by a greatly superior force under Morgan, and after his exchange in December was placed in command of the 12th division of the Army of the Cumberland. He was at Stone River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in all the battles in the line of march from Nashville to New Hope Church, near Atlanta, where he was severely wounded, 28 May, 1864. He subsequently commanded a division of cavalry at the battle of Nashville, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious services, 13 March, 1865, and also major-general for his services in the field during the war. He remained on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, as provost-marshal and judge-advocate of the military division of the Tennessee, serving till 1866, when he was mustered out of volunteer service. He was retired with the rank of brigadier-general on 12 Oct., 1867. He was military professor in the University of Missouri in 1868–'9, and in the University of Minnesota in 1869–'70. In 1881 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of Minnesota. He is the author of a "Life of Gen. George H. Thomas" (Philadelphia, 1881), and "A Soldier's Reminiscences" (1886).

JOHNSON, John Smoke (Sakayenkwaraghton, or "The Disappearing Mist"), Mohawk chief, b. in the Mohawk village, Canada West, 2 Dec., 1792; d. there, 26 Aug., 1886. His middle name refers to the English translation of his Indian title. He was the leader of the Iroquois contingent, on the British side, during the war of 1812, and at its close the Six Nations and their allies bestowed on him the office of premier or "speaker of the grand Indian council." He was a man of singular force and purity of character, a gallant warrior, and gifted orator.—His son, **George Henry Martin** (Onwanonsyshon), Mohawk chief, b. in Grand River reserve, near Brantford, Canada, 7 Oct., 1816; d. there, 19 Feb., 1884, went to school in Brantford, and became a member of the family of Rev. Adam Elliot, aiding him in the translation of sermons. In 1840 he was appointed interpreter for the English church mission on the reserve. While thus engaged he became a chief, and was also appointed government interpreter for the Six Nations. Subsequently he was made warden of the reserve, and did much to free it from the law-breakers and liquor-vendors. In 1865, and again in 1873, he was assaulted and beaten, and he bore the marks of these attacks until his death. He erected on his farm a house that obtained for him the Indian name of Onwanonsyshon ("He who has the great mansion"). One of his aims was to direct the agricultural industry of his tribe, and he established an agricultural society on the reserve.

JOHNSON, Joseph, governor of Virginia, b. in Orange county, N. Y., 19 Dec., 1785; d. in Bridgeport, W. Va., 27 Feb., 1877. In 1800 he removed to Bridgeport, W. Va., where he worked on a farm and educated himself. He served in the war of 1812 as captain of a volunteer company of riflemen, was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1823 till 1827, again in 1833 for the unexpired term of Philip Doddridge, and also in 1835–'41 and 1845–'7. In 1844 he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention. From 1852 till 1856 he was governor of Virginia. He was a supporter of the Confederacy in 1861–'5.—His nephew, **Waldo Porter,** senator, b. in Harrison county, Va., 16 Sept., 1817; d. in Osceola, Saint Clair co., Mo., 14 Aug., 1885, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Osceola in 1843. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, and while on the plains was honorably discharged to serve in the Missouri legislature to which he had been elected. He became prosecuting attorney and judge of his judicial district, and was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, serving from 4 July, 1861 till 10 Jan., 1862, when he was expelled, because he had joined the Confederate army. During the special session of July, 1861, he offered the resolution for a peace conven-

tion to meet in Louisville, Ky. He was wounded at Pea Ridge, and became lieutenant-colonel, taking part in the first Corinth engagement. Afterward, while he was on special service, he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds to the Confederate senate to fill a vacancy. After the close of the civil war he went to Hamilton, Canada, where he remained until his return to Osceola. In 1875 he was president of the State constitutional convention.

JOHNSON, Joseph Taber, physician, b. in Lowell, Mass., 30 June, 1845. He was educated in Rochester academy, Mass., and at Columbian college, D. C., from which he received his degree of M. A. in 1869. He was graduated at the Georgetown medical college in 1865, and at the Bellevue hospital medical college in 1867, when he settled in Washington, D. C. In 1870 he visited Europe, and took the degree in obstetric operations in the University of Vienna. In 1868 he was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children at Harvard university, Washington, which post he resigned in 1872. In 1869 he was obstetrical physician to Freedman's hospital, where he remained three years, and in 1869–'70 was physician to the colored orphan house. In 1871 he was elected one of the physicians to the St. John's sisterhood hospital for children. He was elected lecturer on obstetrics in the medical department of the University of Georgetown in 1874, full professor of the same in 1876, and is now (1887) president of this department. He is a member of numerous medical societies, and has edited vols. x. and xi. of the "Transactions of the American Gynecological Society" (1886–'7).

JOHNSON, Lawrence, type-founder, b. in Hull, England, 23 Jan., 1801; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 April, 1860. After serving an apprenticeship of seven years in the printing-office of John Childs and Son, in Bungay, Suffolk co., England, he induced his parents to emigrate with him to the United States, where they arrived in 1819, and purchased a farm in Cayuga county, N. Y. He afterward went to New York city, where he entered a printing-office as a compositor. In 1820 his attention was directed to stereotyping, and after obtaining some knowledge of it in the employ of Messrs. B. and J. Collins in New York, he removed to Philadelphia, where he established a successful stereotype-foundry, and in 1833 he purchased the Philadelphia type-foundry, which, under his management, became one of the largest in the country. One of his last acts, in conjunction with other type-founders of Philadelphia, was to procure from congress a modification of the copyright law to afford protection to engravers, letter-cutters, and designers.

JOHNSON, Sir **Nathaniel,** governor of South Carolina, d. in 1713. He had been in the British army, served as a member of parliament, and between 1686 and 1689 was governor of Treves, St. Christopher, Montserrat, and Antigua. In 1703–'9 he was governor of South Carolina, and during the French attack on that colony in 1706 defeated the enemy, with the loss of their commander and 300 men. Sir Nathaniel introduced silk-culture into the province in 1703, and is said to have been the pioneer of that industry there.

JOHNSON, Oliver, editor, b. in Peacham, Vt., 27 Dec., 1809. He served a printer's apprenticeship in the office of the "Watchman," at Montpelier, Vt., and in 1831 became the editor of the newly established "Christian Soldier." From 1865 till 1870 he was managing editor of the "Independent," after which he became the editor of the "Weekly Tribune," which post he resigned in 1872 to become editor of the "Christian Union." He was active in the cause of anti-slavery as lecturer and editor, and was one of the twelve that organized the New England anti-slavery society in 1832. He has published "William Lloyd Garrison and his Times, or Sketches of the Anti-slavery Movement in America" (Boston, 1880). — His wife, **Mary Ann,** b. in Westmoreland, N. H., 24 Aug., 1808; d. in New York, 8 June, 1872, was assistant matron in the female state-prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., and promoted the reforms introduced at that period. Subsequently she lectured on anatomy and physiology to women.

JOHNSON, Ovid Frazer, lawyer, b. near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1807; d. in Washington, D. C., in February, 1854. He studied law with John N. Conyngham, and, after being admitted to the bar, began practice in Wilkesbarre. In 1833–'45 he was attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He attained distinction as a political writer, and was the author of the political satires entitled the "Governor's Letters," which were published during the administration of Gov. Joseph Ritner.

JOHNSON, Philip Carrigain, naval officer, b. in Maine, 21 Nov., 1828; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 28 Jan., 1887. He entered the navy in 1846, and was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and Tuspan during the Mexican war. In 1847–'8 he served in the frigate "Ohio," of the Pacific squadron, and spent the next four years at the naval school and with the Brazil squadron. In 1854–'9 he was attached to the coast survey. He became a lieutenant in 1855, from 1859 till 1861 was attached to the "San Jacinto," then cruising on the coast of Africa, and from 1861 till 1863 commanded the "Tennessee" of the Western Gulf squadron, being present at the bombardment and passage of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip. He became a lieutenant-commander in 1862, and in 1864 was attached to the "Katahdin," of the Western Gulf squadron. In 1865–'6 he was stationed in the naval academy, and two years afterward he served on the "Sacramento." He became a commander in 1867, and from 1868 till 1870 was fleet-captain of the South Pacific squadron. He was made captain in 1874, and served until 1876 on the South Pacific station, commanding the "Omaha" and the "Richmond." In 1877–'81 he was stationed at the Mare island navy-yard, and was then ordered to the command of the training-ship "New Hampshire." He subsequently served as chief signal officer of the navy, and in 1884 was promoted to the rank of commodore and placed in command of Portsmouth navy-yard He was promoted to rear-admiral 26 Jan., 1887.

JOHNSON, Reverdy, statesman, b. in Annapolis, Md., 21 May, 1796; d. there, 10 Feb., 1876. He was educated at St. John's college, studied law with his father, John Johnson, chancellor of the state, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He began to practise in Upper Marlboro', Prince George county, was appointed deputy attorney-general for that judicial district, and in 1817 removed to Baltimore, where he practised with success. In 1821 he was elected to the state senate for a term of five years, and soon distinguished himself for his intelligent, bold, and comprehensive discussion of the question of state and Federal policy that was agitating the country. He was re-elected for the succeeding term, but resigned at the end of the second year to become attorney-general in President Taylor's cabinet. In 1845 he was sent to the U. S. senate as a Whig, serving till 1849. One of the most striking characteristics of Mr. Johnson's public life was his occasional disregard of party dicta-

tion. A memorable instance of this independent action was his hearty support of the Mexican war measures of Polk's administration, in spite of the violent opposition of the Whigs. On the accession of President Fillmore, Mr. Johnson resigned, and for more than twenty years afterward he was exclusively engaged in his professional duties, appearing during that time in the trial of celebrated cases in almost every part of the country, from New England to California. In 1854 he was employed by some English claimants to argue a case in London before an Anglo-American commission. During his residence of several months in England he was received with marked attention by the barristers and judges of that country, and left a reputation behind him which had not been forgotten when, fourteen years afterward, he went as minister to the court of St. James. Whether in or out of office, Mr. Johnson was invariably outspoken in his opinions of all public matters. His decided opposition to the proscriptive doctrines of the "Know-Nothing" party led him, together with many of the Whig leaders in Maryland, to unite with the Democrats in 1856 and in the subsequent support of Buchanan's administration. In the presidential contest of 1860 Mr. Johnson joined the Douglas wing of the party, and was active in his efforts to secure its success. He was a member of the peace congress in Washington in 1861 and in 1862. Throughout the civil war he supported the National cause, and sustained the measures of the administration. When peace was restored he urged the readmission of the southern states without delay. He voted for the first reconstruction bill, supported that measure when it was vetoed by President Johnson, and opposed the second bill. During his term he was engaged by the government as an umpire in adjusting questions that had arisen in New Orleans during the civil war. In 1868 he resigned his seat in the senate, having been appointed by President Johnson to succeed Charles Francis Adams as minister to England, where he negotiated the "Johnson-Clarendon" treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the senate. In his negotiations with Lord Clarendon he procured a perfect recognition of everything that our government claimed in the international controversies growing out of the civil war. The failure of the senate to ratify the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was due to party jealousy, and nothing more than was embraced in the terms of Mr. Johnson's protocol was afterward obtained from Great Britain. Mr. Johnson's popularity among Englishmen was proverbial, and his recall by President Grant, in 1869, and the nomination of his Republican successor became a party necessity. Although seventy-three years of age when he returned from England, he resumed his law practice with his early eagerness. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for president. He was constantly employed in court and office practice until his death, which was caused by apoplexy, and which took place at the executive mansion in Annapolis, where he had been the guest of the governor, and was awaiting the call of a case in the court of appeals. In conjunction with Mr. Thomas Harris he reported the decisions of the Maryland court of appeals, known as "Harris's and Johnson's Reports" (7 vols., 1820–'7).

JOHNSON, Robert, governor of South Carolina, b. in 1682; d. in Charleston, S. C., 3 May, 1735. He was the son of Gen. Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor of South Carolina from 1702 till 1709, who left his son a considerable estate. On 30 April, 1717, he was commissioned governor by Lord Carteret, at a time when the disaffection of the colony toward the lords proprietors was rapidly developing into rebellion. One of his first orders was to equip a ship to act against the pirates that were then infesting the coast, and he commanded in person in a victorious engagement with them off the bar of Charleston. The struggle between the lords proprietors and the commons house of assembly culminated in the convention of 1719, of which Arthur Middleton was president. This convention established a revolutionary government, and requested Robert Johnson to assume the executive in the name of the king, which he declined to do, asserting the rights of the lords proprietors. The convention thereupon elected James Moore, and asserted their power by military force. In 1731 Johnson was appointed royal governor, and came from England to take possession of this office. Gov. Johnson aided Gen. Oglethorpe and the first settlers of Georgia by giving them food and escort, and during his term the settlement of Purrysbury, by the Swiss under Col. Peter Purry, was made. The general assembly erected a monument to his memory in St. Philip's church, Charleston.

JOHNSON, Robert Ward, senator, b. in Kentucky in 1814; d. in Arkansas about 1879. He received an English education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Pine Bluffs, Ark., where he practised his profession. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, and served from 1847 till 1853, when he was chosen U. S. senator. He was chairman of the committee on printing, and a member of those on military affairs and on public lands. He withdrew in 1861 when Arkansas passed an ordinance of secession, was elected to the Provisional Confederate congress, and in 1862 elected to the Confederate senate, in which he was an active member until the close of the civil war, after which he practised law in Washington, D. C.

JOHNSON, Rossiter, author, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 27 Jan., 1840. His father, Reuben Johnson (1791–1876), was one of the small company that, with three old guns, drove off the British fleet that bombarded Stonington, Conn., in 1814. He was educated at Williams, and was for many years a teacher in Rochester. The son was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1863, delivering the poem on class-day. In 1864–'8 he was connected with Robert Carter (*q. v.*) in editing the Rochester "Democrat," a Republican newspaper, and in 1869–'72 was editor of the Concord, N. H., "Statesman." In 1873–'7 he was associated with Messrs. Ripley and Dana in editing the "American Cyclopædia," and in 1879–'80 with Sydney Howard Gay in the preparation of the last two volumes of his "History of the United States." In 1883 he became editor of the "Annual Cyclopædia." He devised and edited the series of "Little Classics" (16 vols., Boston, 1874–'5; two additional vols., 1880; 25th ed., 1887), and has also edited "Works of the British Poets, with Biographical Sketches" (3 vols.,

New York, 1876); "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems" (1877); "Play-Day Poems" (1878); and, with Charles A. Dana, "Fifty Perfect Poems" (1882). In 1876 he tried the experiment of making an abbreviated edition of some of the greater novels of the English language (4 vols., 16 mo., New York). Mr. Johnson has written, besides numerous contributions to periodicals, "Phaeton Rogers, a Novel of Boy Life," first published as a serial in "St. Nicholas" (New York, 1881); "A History of the War between the United States and Great Britain in 1812–'15" (1882); "A History of the French War, ending in the Conquest of Canada" (1882); "Idler and Poet," a small volume of verses, of which the most popular is the hot-weather poem "Ninety-nine in the Shade" (Boston, 1883); and "A Short History of the War of Secession," first published serially in the New York "Examiner" in 1885–'7.—His wife, **Helen Kendrick,** author, a daughter of Prof. Asahel C. Kendrick (*q. v.*), was educated at the Oread institute, Worcester, Mass., and was married in 1869. In 1886 she founded in New York the Meridian, a woman's club, which meets once a month, at mid-day, for the discussion of social, economical, and literary topics. She has contributed to various periodicals, is the author of "The Roddy Books" (3 vols., New York, 1874–'6), and has edited "Tears for the Little Ones, a Selection of Poems and Passages inspired by the Loss of Children" (Boston, 1878); "Our Familiar Songs, and Those who made Them" (New York, 1881); "Poems and Songs for Young People" (1884); and "The Nutshell Series" (6 small vols., 1885).—His brother, **Alexander Byron,** educator, was graduated at Oberlin in 1853, and has since been a teacher, mainly at Avondale, Ohio. In 1875 he was president of the Ohio teachers' association, in 1881–'3 was a member of the State board of examiners, and for several years he has been a lecturer at institutes in western states.—His sister, **Evangeline Maria,** was graduated at Rochester free academy, and in 1877 married Joseph O'Connor, a journalist and poet. She has translated "Fire and Flame," from the German of Levin Schücking (New York, 1876), and has prepared "An Analytical Index to the Works of Nathaniel Hawthorne" (Boston, 1882), and "An Index to the Works of Shakspere" (New York and London, 1887). She has contributed numerous poems to periodicals, the best-known of which is that entitled "Daughters of Toil."

JOHNSON, Rowland, reformer, b. in Germantown, Pa., 24 May, 1816; d. in West Orange, N. J., 25 Sept., 1886. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and in early life he was a preacher of that denomination. In 1850 he removed to New York, and became a broker and commission-merchant in that city. He was among the earliest supporters of the abolition movement, and at one time was the leader of the anti-slavery party in New York. He was also one of the first members of the Union league club, and was active in charitable organizations.

JOHNSON, Samuel, educator, b. in Guilford, Conn., 14 Oct., 1696; d. in Stratford, Conn., 6 Jan., 1772. His great-grandfather, Robert, came from Kingston-upon-Hull, England, to New Haven, about 1637. Samuel was graduated at Yale in 1714, and in 1716, when the college was removed from Saybrook to New Haven, he became one of its tutors. He resigned in 1719, having meanwhile studied theology, and in March, 1720, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in West Haven. During his residence at New Haven several circumstances occurred to give him a predilection for episcopacy, and he would have preferred Episcopal to Congregational ordination, but deemed it prudent to conform to the prevailing ecclesiastical usages of the country. In 1722 he met Mr. Pigot, an Episcopalian clergyman, who was settled at Stratford, and introduced him to his college friends. A series of meetings that followed resulted in the conversion of President Timothy Cutler, Tutor Daniel Brown, and himself to episcopacy, and he sailed with his friends for England, where all three were ordained. On his return to Connecticut, Mr. Johnson was assigned to the mission at Stratford. Soon after the arrival of Dean Berkeley in this country, Mr. Johnson made his acquaintance, and began a correspondence with him which continued throughout life. When Berkeley was about to return to Europe, Mr. Johnson suggested to him the gifts to Yale that he afterward made. (See BERKELEY, GEORGE.) Mr. Johnson had not been long settled at Stratford when he felt called upon to engage with his pen in the defence of episcopacy. In 1725 he was brought into a controversy with Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, of Elizabethtown, N. J., and afterward with the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, of Boston. In 1732 a similar controversy began between him and Rev. John Graham, of Woodbury, Conn., which did not end until 1736. During the revival in connection with Whitefield's labors, he published a pamphlet for the times, containing his views on the divine sovereignty (Boston, 1745), which was replied to by Mr. Dickinson, and later, to counteract what he deemed the dangerous views that were then spreading, he issued a work on moral philosophy, entitled "A System of Morality" (1746). In 1744 his congregation had so increased that it was considered necessary to find a new place of worship. In 1752 Benjamin Franklin published in Philadelphia an enlarged edition of Dr. Johnson's "System of Morality," under the title of "Elementa Philosophica," for the use of the college that was about to be established in that city, and the author was urged to become the president of the institution, but declined. In the following year several residents of New York, chiefly Episcopalians, invited him to remove to that city preparatory to becoming president of a college (King's, afterward Columbia), for which an act of assembly had been obtained. This invitation he accepted, and began his labors on 17 July, 1754, with a class of ten pupils, of whom only seven were graduated. Under his rule the institution was guided through its early troubles, subscriptions were obtained for its endowment, and its policy and course of study regulated. He continued to hold office until early in 1763, when he resigned on account of family troubles and his advanced age. He then returned to Stratford to reside with his son, and the following year was again appointed to the charge of his old parish, where he remained until his death. Dr. Johnson received the degree of M. A. from both Oxford and Cambridge in 1723, and that of D. D. from the former in 1743. His published works, besides those already mentioned, include "A Letter from a Minister of the Church of England to his Dissenting Parishioners" (New York, 1733); "A Second Letter" (Boston, 1734); "A Third Letter" (1737); "A Sermon Concerning the Obligations we are under to Love and Delight in the Public Worship of God" (1746); "A Demonstration of the Reasonableness, Usefulness, and Great Duty of Prayer" (New York, 1760); "A Sermon on the Beauty of Holiness in the Worship of the Church of England" (1761); and "An English and Hebrew Grammar" (London, 1767; 2d ed., 1771). See his "Life," by

Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler (1805; London, 1824), and "Life and Correspondence," by Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, D. D. (New York, 1874). —His son, **William Samuel,** jurist, b. in Stratford, Conn., 7 Oct., 1727; d. there, 14 Nov., 1819, was graduated at Yale in 1744, studied law, and, when admitted to the bar, took high rank in his profession. In 1761, and again during two sessions in 1765, he represented Stratford in the general assembly, and in the latter year was sent as a delegate to the Stamp-act congress in New York. In May, 1766, he was chosen to the upper house, or governor's council, and at the ensuing October session of the assembly was appointed a special agent at the court of Great Britain, to present the defence of the colony with regard to its title to the territory that was occupied by the remnant of the Mohegan tribe of Indians. He accepted the mission, but so many were the delays interposed by his opponents that he was unable to return to this country until the autumn of 1771. In the following year, after resuming his seat in the council, he was appointed one of the judges of the superior court of the colony, but retained the office for only a few months. After the battle of Lexington he and another colonist were deputed to wait on Gen. Gage, with a letter from the governor of Connecticut, the object of which was to stay hostilities and to inquire if means could not be adopted to secure peace; but the embassy was unsuccessful. He retired from the governor's council before the Declaration of Independence, and, not being able conscientiously to join in a war against England, lived in retirement in Stratford until the conclusion of peace. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and from November, 1784, till May, 1787, served as a member of the Continental congress. In the latter year he was placed at the head of the Connecticut delegation to the convention for the formation of a Federal constitution, and was chairman of the committee of five appointed to revise the wording of the instrument and arrange its articles. Among other suggestions he proposed the organization of the senate as a separate body. In the same year he resumed his place in the upper house of the Connecticut assembly, and he held it until 1789, when he was elected the first U. S. senator from that state. He rendered important service in drawing up the bill for the judiciary system, but resigned in March, 1791, in order to devote his entire time to the discharge of the duties of president of Columbia college, to which office he had been elected in May, 1787. Resigning this office also, in 1800, on account of failing health, he retired to Stratford, where he remained until his death. When in England he made the acquaintance of many eminent men, including Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose correspondent he became on his return to the United States. He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford in 1776, and that of LL. D. from Yale in 1788. He was the earliest graduate of the latter college to receive an honorary degree in laws, as his father had been the first to receive a similar degree in divinity. Dr. Johnson added to superior mental endowments a fine personal presence and a musical voice. His oratory was deemed by his contemporaries as well-nigh perfect. Forty-three of his letters, written during his sojourn in Great Britain, have been published by the Massachusetts historical society in the "Trumbull Papers." See a "Sketch" by John T. Irving (1830), and "Life and Times of W. S. Johnson," by Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, D. D. (Boston, 1876). — William Samuel's great-grandson, **Woolsey,** physician, b. in New York city, 8 Feb., 1842; d. there, 21 June, 1887, was graduated at Princeton in 1860, and studied medicine for a year at the Albany medical school, and subsequently at the New York college of physicians and surgeons, where he was graduated in 1863. He then spent three years in the further study of his profession in Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna, and on his return began to practise in New York city. He was surgeon of the Eye and ear infirmary, and consulting physician at the New York hospital. In 1881 he was appointed by Mayor Grace health-commissioner of the city of New York, his term expiring 1 May, 1887. During this period Dr. Johnson did effective work.

W. S. Johnson

JOHNSON, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Salem, Mass., 10 Oct., 1822; d. in North Andover, Mass., 19 Feb., 1882. He was graduated at Harvard in 1842, and at the divinity-school in Cambridge in 1846. He entered the ministry without ordination, and his first charge was the Unitarian church in Harrison square, Dorchester, where he remained one year. His political preaching and anti-slavery sentiments gave offence, and his engagement was not renewed. About 1851–'2 he became pastor of a free church in Lynn, Mass., where he remained until 1870, lecturing often upon anti-slavery topics. About 1852–'3 he delivered a course of lectures in Salem, which was the germ of his subsequent works. He compiled with Rev. Samuel Longfellow "Hymns for Public and Private Devotion" (Boston, 1846); and was the author of "Oriental Religions," comprising "India" (Boston, 1872), "China" (1877), and "Persia" (1885). See a memoir of him by Samuel Longfellow (Boston, 1883).

JOHNSON, Samuel Frost, artist, b. in New York city, 9 Nov., 1835. He began the study of art in Milwaukee, Wis., and continued it in the antique and life schools of the National academy of design in New York, in the Art academy of Düsseldorf in 1859–'61, and afterward in the Academy of Saint Luke at Antwerp, and the École des beaux-arts in Paris. In 1865–'9 he was a pupil of Edward Frère at Écouen. After painting for some time in London he returned to New York, and was a professor in the art-schools of the Metropolitan museum in 1883–'5, also teaching science and art classes at St. John's college, Fordham, in 1884–'5. His representations of still-life, and his studies of heads, mostly taken abroad, have been highly praised. His works include "Les Pommes," shown at the Paris salon of 1869; "Good Night" (1876); "Love Me, Love Me Not"; "Does Your Mother Know You're Out?"; "Stitch in Time"; "Young Ornithologist" (1879); "After Rain" (1880); "Moorland Landscape" (1881); a portrait of Cardinal McCloskey, and one of Lady Helen Blackwood, daughter of Lord Dufferin, the color effects in which have been highly praised. He is now (1887) engaged in painting a large altar-piece, representing "The Last Supper," on the walls of St. Cecilia's church, New York city.

JOHNSON, Samuel William, chemist, b. in Kingsborough, N. Y., 3 July, 1830. He studied at the Yale (now Sheffield) scientific school, and then

at the universities of Leipsic and Munich in Germany. In 1856 he was appointed professor of theoretical and agricultural chemistry in the Sheffield scientific school, and he has since held that chair. He early became associated with the work conducted under the auspices of the Connecticut state agricultural society, and later was chemist of the Connecticut state board of agriculture, contributing to both of these organizations numerous papers and reports on fertilizers and kindred subjects, with analyses. He is a member of scientific societies, and was elected president of the American chemical society in 1878, also receiving in 1866 an election to the National academy of sciences, and in 1875 was chairman of the chemical section of the American association for the advancement of science. As an authority on matters pertaining to the application of chemistry to agriculture, Prof. Johnson stands deservedly high. In addition to many papers that he has furnished to scientific journals and agricultural reports—among which are the "Examination of Two Sugars (Panocite and Pinite) from California" (1856); "Soil Analyses: Notice of the Agricultural Chemistry of the Geological Surveys of Kentucky and Arkansas" (1861); "On Native Crystallized Terpin" (1867); "On Nitrification" (1869); and "On the Use of Potassium Dichromate in Ultimate Organic Analysis" (1874)—he is the author of "Peat, and its Uses as a Fertilizer and Fuel" (New York, 1866); "How Crops Grow" (1868; London, 1869; German ed., Braunschweig, 1871; Russian ed., St. Petersburg, 1873); "How Crops Feed" (1870; German ed., Braunschweig, 1872); and also translator and editor of Fresenius's "Manual of Qualitative Analysis" (1864); and his "Manual of Quantitative Analysis" (1869).

JOHNSON, Sarah Barclay, author, b. in Albemarle county, Va., in 1837; d. in Greenwich, Conn., 21 April, 1885. Her father, Dr. James T. Barclay, was for some time a missionary in Jerusalem, and wrote a description of that city entitled "The City of the Great King" (Philadelphia, 1857). His daughter accompanied him on this mission, and drew most of the illustrations in his book. In 1856 she married J. Augustus Johnson, then U. S. consul-general in Syria, and returned with him to that country, where she lived many years. She afterward resided with her husband in New York city, and after 1883 in Greenwich, Conn. She was shot, together with her daughter, by her son, who took his own life immediately afterward. His act was regarded as the result of a fit of insanity. Mrs. Johnson published "The Hadji in Syria," which attained popularity (Philadelphia, 1858). Her son, Barclay (1862–'85), had been recently graduated at the head of his class at Yale, and was a young man of much promise. He had contributed to periodicals, and published an address on education (1884).

JOHNSON, Theodore Taylor, merchant, b. in Lebanon, N. J., in 1818. He was engaged in commerce in Philadelphia from 1843 till 1860, and in 1847 his firm were the largest shippers of breadstuffs from that port to Great Britain. In 1849 he visited Jamaica, Central America, and Mexico, and was the bearer of government despatches to Com. Jones, commander of the fleet on the California coast. In 1862 he travelled extensively through South America. He published "California and Oregon, or Sights in the Gold Region and Scenes by the Way" (New York, 1849).

JOHNSON, Thomas, statesman, b. in St. Leonard's, Calvert co., Md., 4 Nov., 1732; d. at Rose Hill, Frederick co., Md., 25 Oct., 1819. His grandfather, Thomas Johnson, emigrated to Maryland in 1689–'90. The grandson studied law and was admitted to the bar of the general court. He represented Anne Arundel county in the house of delegates of the province from 1762 till 1773, and was the leading spirit in all the measures and discussions in opposition to the stamp-tax. On 6 Dec., 1765, he prepared and reported the instructions to Charles Garth, agent of the province in London, that the agent should exert himself in opposition to any scheme to tax the province, and on 15 Oct., 1773, he was elected one of the committee of correspondence. In June, 1774, he was member of the convention of county committees which met at Annapolis and elected deputies for the province to attend a general congress of representatives from all the colonies "to effect one general plan of conduct operating on the commercial connection of the colonies with the mother country for the relief of Boston and the preservation of American liberty." On 15 June, 1775, as deputy from Maryland in the congress at Philadelphia, he nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief of the army. During 1775 he was also a member of the committee of safety and of the provincial convention. On 5 Jan., 1776, he was elected senior brigadier-general of the military forces of the province. He prepared and reported a scheme for the emission of bills of credit to defray the expenses of defending the province, and was in charge of all measures and means for the public defence. On 21 May, 1776, he was re-elected to congress, but remained in the provincial convention organizing the province for resistance. On 4 July the convention re-elected him to congress, resolving that it was more important to have his services in congress than at home, and on 10 Nov. he was again elected to the Continental congress. On 14 Feb., 1777, he was elected the first governor of Maryland, and he was re-elected in 1778 and 1779. In October, 1780, he was again elected deputy to the Provincial congress, and in December of that year was elected a member of the house of delegates, where, on 21 Jan., 1781, he introduced a bill to confiscate all British property in Maryland. On the 29th he procured a message to be sent by the house to the senate, pressing for instructions to be sent to the Maryland deputies to sign the articles of confederation. Mainly owing to Johnson's efforts these instructions were given, and John Hansen and Daniel Carroll signed the articles on 1 March, 1781. Up to that time Maryland had refused to join the confederation until Virginia should agree to release all lands west of the Ohio river. Gov. Johnson was member of the house of delegates in October, 1781, of the Continental congress in 1781–'87, and in 1787 introduced a resolution to sell the western lands. He was member of the Maryland convention of 1789 to ratify the constitution of the United States, and was an ardent supporter of it. On the organization of the judiciary under the new government, he was appointed one of the district judges, which office he declined, and on 20 April, 1790, he was appointed chief judge of the general court of Maryland, but resigned on 7 Nov., 1791, on being appointed an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. On the resignation of John Rutledge as chief justice, Washington insisted on Judge Johnson's taking that place, but he declined. He resigned on 4 March, 1793, and on 24 Aug., 1795, was tendered the portfolio of secretary of state, which he declined. He was appointed, with Dr. Stuart and Daniel Carroll, commissioner to lay out the city of Washington. In 1774 he became engaged with Washington in the scheme for the

improvement of the navigation of the Potomac so as to open communication with the western lands. After the Revolution the plan was prosecuted by the formation of the Potomac company by the legislature of Maryland through Johnson's influence, and by the general assembly of Virginia on the personal application of Washington. He was one of the committee appointed by congress in October, 1774, to draft an address to the king, and was influential in July, 1776, in inducing the provincial convention of Maryland to declare independence of Great Britain and to authorize their deputies in congress to join in the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen united colonies. When Washington was in retreat through the Jerseys in 1776–'7, he sent an urgent appeal to Johnson to re-enforce him, saying that he had not men enough to fight the enemy, and too few to run away with, and Johnson embodied and organized 1,800 militia in the western counties and led them in person to the relief of Washington. — His brother, BENJAMIN, b. 26 July, 1727, was a major in the Maryland forces.—Another brother, JAMES, b. 30 Sept., 1736, was a colonel.—JOHN, b. 29 Aug., 1745, was a surgeon.—ROGER, b. 15 March, 1749, was a major of the military force of the province.—JOSHUA, b. 25 June, 1744, removed to England and became a merchant. At the beginning of hostilities he went to Nantes, France, where he acted as the agent of Maryland during the war, and was the first consul of the United States at London, 1785–'99. His daughter, Louisa Catherine, married John Quincy Adams in London in 1796.—BAKER, another brother, b. 30 Sept., 1749, was a deputy from Frederick county, Md., in the revolutionary conventions of 1774, 1775, and 1776, was colonel of the 4th Maryland regiment, and commanded it at the battle of the Brandywine and at Germantown.

JOHNSON, Virginia Wales, author, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Dec., 1849. She has travelled in Europe since 1870, and now (1887) resides in Florence. Her publications include "Kettle Club Series" (Boston, 1870); "Travels of an American Owl" (Philadelphia, 1870); "Joseph, the Jew" (New York, 1873); "A Sack of Gold" (1874); "The Catskill Fairies" (1875); "The Calderwood Secret" (1875); "Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage" (1877); "A Foreign Marriage" (1880); "The Neptune Vase" (1881); "The English Daisy Miller" (1882); "The Fainalls of Tipton" (1885); "Tulip Place" (1886); and "The House of the Musician" (1887).

JOHNSON, Walter Rogers, chemist, b. in Leominster, Mass., 21 June, 1794; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 April, 1852. He was graduated at Harvard in 1819, taught in Framingham and Salem, Mass., and in 1821 became principal of the academy in Germantown, Pa. In 1826, when the high-school was established in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Franklin institute, he was given the chair of mechanics and philosophy, and at the same time delivered a public course of lectures on those subjects, which were largely attended. In 1836 he began a series of geological investigations, with special reference to the coal-formations and iron-ores of Pennsylvania, and a year later was given charge of the department of magnetism, electricity, and astronomy on the U. S. exploring expedition, but soon resigned this office, owing to changes in the original plan. From 1839 till 1843 he held the professorship of physics and chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1843 he was appointed by congress to investigate the character of the different varieties of coal, with reference to their absolute and relative values for generating steam and heat and producing illuminating gas, and he published a report on that subject during the following year. Subsequently he made scientific researches for the navy department, and in 1845 was appointed by the city authorities of Boston to examine the sources from which pure water might be brought to the city. In 1848 he became connected with the Smithsonian institution in Washington, and in 1851 he was sent to the World's fair in London. Prof. Johnson was active in the organization of the Association of American geologists and naturalists, and when it gave place to the American association for the advancement of science he was its first secretary. His publications include "Natural Philosophy," originally entitled "Scientific Class-Book, No. 1" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Chemistry," originally entitled "Scientific Class-Book, No. 2" (1835); "Notes on the Use of Anthracite in the Manufacture of Coal" (Boston, 1841); Knapp's "Chemical Technology," translated (Philadelphia, 1848); Weisbach's "Mechanics," translated (1849); and "Coal Trade of British America" (Washington, 1850).

JOHNSON, Sir **William,** bart., British soldier, b. in Smithtown, County Meath, Ireland, in 1715; d. in Johnstown, N. Y., 11 July, 1774. He was a younger son of Christopher Johnson, an Irish gentleman of good family. William was educated for a mercantile life, but his career was entirely changed by the refusal of his parents to permit him to marry a lady with whom he had fallen in love. His uncle, Admiral Sir Peter Warren, had married a daughter of Stephen De Lancey, of New York, and received with her a large landed estate in that colony, which he increased by purchase, chiefly in the valley of the Mohawk, and at this juncture he offered his nephew the management of his entire property in New York if he would undertake its improvement and settlement. Johnson accepted, and in 1738 established himself on a tract of land on the south side of Mohawk river, about twenty-four miles west of Schenectady, which Sir Peter had called "Warrensburgh." He began to colonize this tract, and also embarked in trade with the Indians, whom he always treated with perfect honesty and justice. This course, added to an easy but dignified and affable manner, and an intimacy with them which he cultivated by accommodating himself to their manners and sometimes even to their dress, soon won for him their entire confidence and gave him an influence over them greater than that ever possessed by any other white man. He became a master of their language, and was thoroughly acquainted with their peculiar habits, beliefs, and customs. The Mohawks adopted him, chose him a sachem, and named him "Wariaghejaghe," or "Warraghiaghy," meaning "he who has charge of affairs." In 1744, on the resignation of the Albany Indian commissioners, Gov. George Clinton appointed Johnson colonel of the Six Nations. In 1746 he was made commissary of New York for Indian affairs, and was active against the French. In February, 1748, he was placed in command of all the New York colonial forces for the defence of the frontier, and

prepared a plan of campaign; but the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle stopped all operations. In April, 1750, he was appointed by the king a member of the governor's council. The revival of the Albany board of Indian commissioners in 1753 led to a quarrel between the colonists and the Indians, and the council and assembly of the province urged Col. Johnson to effect a reconciliation. The governor granted him a special commission, 5 July, 1753, and he went to Onondaga, where he held a council and succeeded in settling the difficulty, but declined having anything further to do with Indian affairs. He lived then at Fort Johnson, a large stone dwelling that he had erected on the north side of the Mohawk, directly opposite Warrensburgh, and which he had fortified in 1743, shortly before the beginning of the war with the French. It is still standing in good preservation, about three miles west of the present village of Amsterdam. In 1754 he attended, as one of the delegates from New York, the congress of Albany and the great council that was held with the Indians on that occasion, at which they strongly urged his reappointment as their superintendent. At the council of Alexandria, 14 April, 1755, he was sent for by Gen. Braddock, and commissioned by him "sole superintendent of the affairs of the Six United Nations, their allies and dependants." He was also, according to the determination of that council, created a major-general, and appointed commander-in-chief of the provincial forces for the expedition against Crown Point. At the head of these forces, in September, 1755, Johnson utterly defeated Baron Dieskau at Lake George. He was wounded in the hip early in the action, but remained on the field of battle. This victory saved the colony from the ravages of the French, prevented any attack on Oswego, and went far to counteract Braddock's disastrous defeat on the Monongahela. Gen. Johnson received the thanks of parliament for this victory, was voted £5,000, and on 27 Nov., 1755, was created a baronet of Great Britain. It was on his arrival at Lake St. Sacrement on this occasion, and a few days before this battle, that he gave to that lake the name of Lake George, "not only," in his own words, "in honor of his majesty, but to assert his undoubted dominion here." In March, 1756, he was commissioned by George II. "colonel, agent, and sole superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations and other northern Indians," with a salary of £600, which was paid by Great Britain. He held this office for the rest of his life. In 1756 and 1757 he was engaged with his Indians in the abortive attempts of the British commanders to relieve Oswego and Fort William Henry; and in 1758 he was present with Abercrombie at the repulse of Ticonderoga. In Gen. Prideaux's expedition against Fort Niagara in 1759, Sir William Johnson was second in command, and on the death of Prideaux by the explosion of a gun before that fort, he succeeded to the command in chief. He continued the siege with great vigor, routed the French force under Aubry that had been sent to its relief, and then summoned the garrison, which surrendered at discretion. In the following year, 1760, he led the Indians in the Canadian expedition of Amherst, and was present at the capitulation of Montreal and the surrender of Canada, which ended forever the French power in America. The king granted to Sir William for his services a tract of 100,000 acres of land north of the Mohawk, which was long known as Kingsland or the Royal Grant. His influence alone prevented the Six Nations as a whole from joining Pontiac in the war of 1763, though he could not prevent some acts of hostility by the Senecas. In 1764 Sir William built "Johnson Hall" (which is shown in the accompanying illustration), a large wooden edifice still standing near the village of Johnstown, a few miles north

of "Fort Johnson." This village, called after his own name, had already been laid out by him, and the building of stores, an inn, a court-house, and an Episcopal church, all chiefly at his own expense, soon followed. Numerous settlers were brought in, the surrounding country was improved, and in three years Johnstown became a thriving village and in 1772 the shire town of Tryon county. Sir William gave great attention to agriculture, and was the first that introduced sheep and blood-horses into the valley of the Mohawk. He lived in the style of an English baron, exercising the most unbounded hospitality. As head of the Indian department he concluded the great treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, and his death actually resulted from over-exertion in addressing an Indian council on a very warm day. In 1739 he married Catharine Wisenburgh, daughter of a German settler on the Mohawk, who died young, leaving him with three children, a son, John, who was knighted in 1765, and two daughters, Anne and Mary, who married respectively Col. Daniel Claus and Col. Guy Johnson. Sir William never married again. He had for some years afterward many mistresses, both Indian and white, and one of his earlier ones, a German, has been the probable cause, from being confounded with his wife, of the erroneous statement that has been made that none of his children were legitimate. Mary, or as she is generally called "Molly," Brant, the sister of Thayendanegea, or Joseph Brant, the Mohawk sachem, whom later he took to his house, and with whom he lived happily till his death, has sometimes been termed his wife; but they were never married. He had eight children by her, whom he provided for by his will, in which he calls them his "natural children." The church under which he was buried was burned in 1836 and rebuilt, but not exactly on the old site. In 1862 the vault was discovered with its top broken in. His remains were removed, the vault repaired, and were then reinterred therein on 7 July, 1862, Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, officiating. Sir William was the author of a valuable paper entitled "The Language, Customs, and Manners of the Six Nations," written to Arthur Lee, secretary of the Philosophical society of Philadelphia, and published in their "Transactions" for November, 1772. His voluminous correspondence with the British and the colonial governments, published in the colonial and documentary histories of New York, are extremely well written and absolutely necessary to a correct understanding of the history of New York and of America in general. His life has been written by William L. Stone (2 vols., Albany, 1865).—Sir William's son, Sir **John**, bart., b. in "Mount Johnson," on Mohawk river, 5 Nov., 1742; d. in Montreal, Canada, 4 Jan., 1830, was educated under his father's direction by clergymen

of the Dutch church and Church of England, chiefly at Albany and in the city of New York. He was not so popular as his father, being less social and less acquainted with human nature. As a youth he spent some time in England, during which he was knighted by George III. as a compliment to his father. Hence both bore titles at the same time. He accompanied his father on several of his expeditions, and saw in his youth considerable militia service. Soon after the close of the French war he was sent at the head of a body of militia and Indians to arrest Capt. Bull, who had been charged with stirring up war among the Indian tribes, in which enterprise he was successful. At his father's death, in 1774, he succeeded him in his baronetcy and estates, as well as in his post of major-general of militia, to the latter of which he was appointed in November, 1774. In the spring of 1776, learning that Gen. Philip Schuyler was about to seize his person, he fled with about 300 of his Scotch Tory tenants through the woods into Canada, reaching Montreal only after the severest hardships. He did not, however, as has been charged, violate his parole by this flight, as a letter from Gen. Schuyler to himself, in Peter Force's "Archives," discharging him from his parole proves conclusively. On arriving in Canada he was commissioned colonel, raised two battalions known as the "Queen's royal greens," and in August, 1777, at their head, under command of Col. Barry St. Leger, took part in the latter's investment of Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y. A detachment of his corps took part in the battle of Oriskany, on 6 Aug., 1777, a few miles east of that fort, with Gen. Nicholas Herkimer (*q. v.*), who was approaching with the design of raising that siege. The siege was afterward resumed, but on the approach of Arnold to the relief of the fort, on 22 Aug., St. Leger and Johnson fled in haste and confusion to Canada, and their Indian allies, fearing to meet Arnold, deserted them. In May, 1780, he desolated Cherry valley with fire and tomahawk, and in October of the same year, with Brant and Cornplanter, he made a raid into the Mohawk valley. At Fox's Mills they fought Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, both sides retreating by different ways at the close of the action. At the end of the Revolution, Sir John, whose estate had been confiscated by the New York act of attainder, retired to Canada, receiving from the crown the appointment of superintendent-general of Indian affairs in British North America. He went to England in 1784, residing during his stay at a country-seat at Twickenham, but returned the following year and made his home in Canada. He was the last provincial grand master of the Masonic order for the colony of New York, and was a member of the provincial council of Canada, but was never governor of that province as has been stated. He married, 30 June, 1773, Mary, daughter of John Watts, of New York, of whose loveliness Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, has left us a charming pen-portrait in her "Memoirs of an American Lady" (Albany, 1876). By her he had eight sons and three daughters. His last child, an unmarried daughter, died in London, England, 1 Jan., 1868. Of the sons, seven were in the British army and one served for a time in the British navy. His eldest son, William, a colonel in the British regular army, married Susan, daughter of Col. Stephen de Lancey, of New York. In appearance Sir John was imposing, well proportioned, and muscular. His complexion was fair, his eyes dark blue and penetrating. He was particularly fond of children, a characteristic that seems at variance with the shocking cruelties that were perpetrated with his alleged consent by his Indian followers at the Cherry valley massacre. He was succeeded in his title by his son, Sir Adam Gordon, who, dying in 1843 childless, was in turn succeeded in the title by his nephew, Sir William George, the present baronet (1887), who resides at Mount Johnson, near Montreal.—Sir William's nephew, **Guy**, superintendent of Indian affairs, b. in County Meath, Ireland, in 1740; d. in London, England, 5 March, 1788. Upon the refusal of Sir John Johnson to accept the succession to his father's dignities and offices in connection with the Indians, they were conferred upon his cousin, Guy, who exercised them from Sir William's death and throughout the Revolutionary war, a circumstance which has caused the careers of the two cousins frequently to be confounded. He married his cousin, Mary, a daughter of Sir William, and during the latter's life was his deputy superintendent of Indian affairs. He served against the French in 1757, and again in 1759, when he commanded a company of rangers under Sir Jeffrey Amherst. He built for his residence a substantial stone mansion, which is still standing near Amsterdam, N. Y., and known as "Guy park." At the beginning of the public excitement in 1775 the park was abandoned by its owner, who, accompanied by his family and a few faithful Indians, fled by way of Oswego to Montreal, whence he embarked for England. Returning the following year, he remained several months in New York, during which he was one of the British officers who managed the John street theatre in that city. In 1778 he was with Brant in his raids upon the Mohawk valley. In October, 1779, he was attainted and his estates confiscated by the New York colonial assembly.

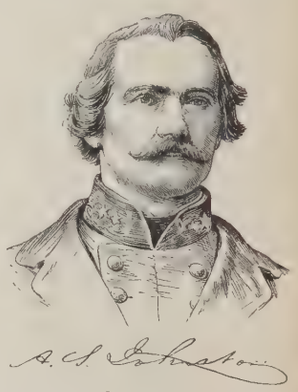
JOHNSON, William, law-reporter, b. in Middletown, Conn., about 1770; d. in New York city in July, 1848. He was graduated at Yale in 1788, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. From 1806 till 1823 he served as reporter of the supreme court of New York, and from 1814 till 1823 he held the same relation to the New York court of chancery. Judge Story says: "No lawyer can ever express a better wish for his country's jurisprudence than that it may possess such a chancellor [Kent] and such a reporter" [Johnson]. Judge Kent dedicated his "Commentaries" to him, and Judge William A. Duer wrote in 1857: "Johnson was a man of pure and elevated character, an able lawyer, a classical scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian." He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton college in 1819, and from Princeton in 1820. He published a translation of D. A. Azuni's "Sistema Universale dei principii del diritto maritimo dell' Europa" (2 vols., New York, 1806); and also issued "New York Supreme Court Reports, 1799–1803" (3 vols., 1808–'12); "New York Chancery Reports, 1814–'23," and "Digest of Cases in the Supreme Court of New York" (2 vols., Albany, 1825; 3 vols., Philadelphia, 1838).

JOHNSON, William, jurist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 27 Dec., 1771; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1834. His father, William Johnson, was of an English family which settled in Holland after the revolution in 1660, assumed the name of Jansen, and emigrated to New Amsterdam. By resuming its English name, on the cession of the colony to the Duke of York, the family lost the benefit of the grant to Jansen, within the limits of which a part of the city of New York is now built. William removed to Charleston, and Gen. Christopher Gadsden said he first set the ball of revolution rolling in South Carolina. He represented the city in the general assembly of the

state until age obliged him to retire. The son was graduated at Princeton in 1790 with the highest honors of his class, studied law in the office of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and was admitted to the bar in 1793. He was elected to represent Charleston in the legislatures of 1794–'6 and 1796–'8, and after his last election was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. At this session the court of common pleas was organized, and William Johnson, Louis Trezevant, and Ephraim Ramsey were made judges. On 6 March, 1804, he was appointed an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. He was an ardent supporter of the constitutional principles advocated by Thomas Jefferson. In May, 1808, the collector of the port of Charleston, acting under the authority of the embargo act and the instructions of the president of the United States through the secretary of the treasury, which prohibited vessels from carrying goods from American ports, refused clearances to five ships. The question of the right of the president to give such an order was submitted by consent to Justice Johnson, on a motion for a mandamus to the collector, directing him to issue such clearances. Justice Johnson decided that the order was without warrant in law and ordered the mandamus to issue, and the vessels named were cleared. Mr. Jefferson referred all the proceedings of the circuit court of South Carolina in the mandamus proceedings to Cesar A. Rodney, U. S. attorney-general, who prepared an elaborate discussion, attacking the conduct of Justice Johnson, and insisting that the executive department must of necessity be independent of the judicial, and that the decision of the South Carolina court if submitted to would make the latter department subordinate to the former. Justice Johnson replied by a vigorous discussion in the public press. During his judicial career he constantly resisted the extension of the admiralty jurisdiction, then being pressed by Mr. Justice Story and some of his associates upon the bench of the supreme court. When the nullification agitation arose in South Carolina in 1831–'3, Justice Johnson found himself arrayed against the great body of his fellow-citizens. Believing that his judicial position required complete neutrality, he absented himself from the state, and during the summer of 1833 resided in western Pennsylvania. Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1818. He edited "The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Nathanael Greene," with annotations (2 vols., Charleston, 1822).—His brother, **Joseph,** physician, b. in Charleston, S. C., 15 June, 1776; d. there, 6 Oct., 1862, was graduated at the Charleston college in 1793, and received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1797. He began to practise medicine in Charleston, and in 1807 was made president of the Medical society of South Carolina. He was president of the U. S. branch bank from 1818 till 1825, and mayor of Charleston in 1826. He was an active leader in the nullification controversy, and an efficient worker in the literary and philosophical societies. For many years he was commissioner of the public schools, was president of the Apprentices' library association from its establishment in 1826, for more than sixty years a member of the South Carolina society, and for twenty years its presiding officer. He published, besides many treatises, essays, and orations, "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution" (Charleston, 1851).

JOHNSON, William Bullien, clergyman, b. in Sir John Island, S. C., 13 June, 1782; d. in Greenville, S. C., 10 Jan., 1862. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Eutaw, officiated at Columbia, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., and in 1822 was principal of a female academy in Greenville. He taught there and at Edgeville and Anderson for many years, but finally returned to Greenville, where he was pastor until his death. He was a member of the Bible revision society, forty years president of the Georgia Baptist convention, and three years president of the General Baptist convention of the United States. Brown conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1833. He contributed largely to current religious literature, published "Infant Baptism Argued from Analogy," "The Church's Argument for Christianity," "Examination of Snodgrass on Apostolic Succession," "Examination of Confirmation Examined," and a "Memoir of Rev. Nathan P. Knapp," and edited "Knapp's Select Sermons."

JOHNSTON, Albert Sidney, soldier, b. in Washington, Mason co., Ky., 3 Feb., 1803; d. near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., 6 April, 1862. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Johnston, a country physician, a native of Salisbury, Conn. Albert Sidney was graduated at the U. S. military academy, eighth in his class, in 1826, and was assigned to the 2d infantry, in which he served as adjutant until his resignation, 24 April, 1834. In 1829 he married Henrietta Preston, who died in August, 1835. During the Black Hawk war in 1832 Lieut. Johnston was chief of staff to Gen. Henry Atkinson. His journals furnish an original and accurate account of that campaign. After his wife's death he was a farmer for a short time near St. Louis, Mo., but in August, 1836, joined the Texas patriots, devoted himself to the service of that state, and by his personal qualities, physical and mental, soon attained notice. He was specially admired for his fine horsemanship, and his feats of daring, one of which was the killing of a puma with his clubbed rifle. He had entered the ranks as a private, but rapidly rose through all the grades to the command of the army. He was not allowed to assume this, however, until he had encountered his competitor, Gen. Felix Huston, in a duel, in which he received a dangerous wound. In 1838 President Mirabeau B. Lamar made him secretary of war, in which office he provided for the defence of the border against Mexican invasion, and in 1839 conducted a campaign against the intruding U. S. Indians in northern Texas, and in two battles, at the Salines of the Neches, expelled them from the country. In 1843 he married Miss Eliza Griffin, and engaged in planting in Brazoria county, Texas; but when the Mexican war began he joined the army, under Gen. Zachary Taylor, on the Rio Grande. His regiment, the 1st Texas rifles, was soon disbanded, but he continued in service, and was inspector-general of Butler's division at the battle of Monterey. All his superiors recommended him as a brigadier-general, but he was set aside by the president for political reasons, and retired to his farm. Gen. Taylor said he was "the best soldier he ever commanded." Gen. Johnston remained on his plantation in poverty and neglect until,



without solicitation, he was appointed a paymaster in the U. S. army by President Taylor in 1849. He served as paymaster for more than five years, making six tours, and travelling more than 4,000 miles annually on the Indian frontier of Texas. In 1855 President Pierce appointed him colonel of the 2d (now 5th) cavalry, a new regiment, which he organized. Robert E. Lee was lieutenant-colonel, and George H. Thomas and William J. Hardee were the majors. Gen. Scott called Gen. Johnston's appointment "a god-send to the army and the country." He remained in command of his regiment and the Department of Texas until ordered, in 1857, to the command of the expedition to restore order among the Mormons in Utah, who were in open revolt against the National government. In his conduct of affairs there he won great reputation for energy and wisdom. By a forced march of 920 miles in twenty-seven days, over bad roads, he reached his little army of 1,100 men, to find it lost in the defiles of the Rocky mountains, with the snow a foot deep and the thermometer 16° below zero, their supplies cut off by the hostile Mormons, their starving teams their sole food, and sage-brush their only fuel. By an extraordinary display of vigor and prudence he got the army safely into winter-quarters, and before spring had virtually put an end to the rebellion without actual collision, solely by the exercise of moral force. Col. Johnston was brevetted brigadier-general, and was retained in command in Utah until 29 Feb., 1860. He spent 1860 in Kentucky until 21 Dec., when he sailed for California, to take command of the Department of the Pacific.

Gen. Johnston witnessed the culmination of "the irrepressible conflict" in secession, and the prospect of war, with unalloyed grief. He was a Union man from both principle and interest, and the highest posts in the United States army were within easy reach of his ambition. He believed the south had a grievance, but did not believe secession was the remedy. Still, his heart was with his state, and he resigned his commission, 9 April, 1861, as soon as he heard of the secession of Texas. Regarding his command as a sacred trust, he concealed his resignation until he could be relieved. He remained in California until June. After a rapid march through the deserts of Arizona and Texas, he reached Richmond about 1 Sept., and was appointed at once to the command of all the country west of the Atlantic states and north of the Gulf states. When he arrived at Nashville, 14 Sept., 1861, he found only 21,000 available troops east of the Mississippi. Gen. Leonidas Polk had 11,000 at Columbus, Ky., Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer had about 4,000 raw levies at Cumberland gap, and there were 4,000 armed men in camps of instruction in middle Tennessee. Tennessee was open to an advance by the National forces, and, for both military and political reasons, Gen. Johnston resolved on a bold course, and occupied Bowling Green, Ky., with his 4,000 available troops, under Gen. Simon B. Buckner. This place he strongly fortified, and vainly appealed to the Confederate government and state governments for troops and arms. He was enabled to hold the National army in check until January, 1862, during which time a single engagement of note occurred, the battle of Belmont, in which Gen. Grant suffered a reverse by the Confederates under Gens. Polk and Pillow. On 19 Jan., Gen. Crittenden, commanding the small army defending east Tennessee, contrary to his instructions, attacked the National forces, under Gen. George H. Thomas, at Fishing creek. His repulse was converted into a route, and Johnston's right flank was thus turned. Gen. Johnston wrote to his government: "To suppose, with the facilities of movement by water which the well-filled rivers of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee give for active operations, that they [the National forces] will suspend them in Tennessee and Kentucky during the winter months, is a delusion. All the resources of the Confederacy are now needed for the defence of Tennessee." As he had to take the risk somewhere, and these were positions less immediately vital than Bowling Green and Columbus, he took it there. On 6 Feb., 1862, Gen. Grant and Flag-Officer Andrew H. Foote moved upon Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and, after a few hours' fighting, the fort was surrendered. The Confederate troops, about 4,000, retired to Fort Donelson. The Tennessee river was now open for the National navy and armies to Gen. Johnston's left flank and rear, and he began a retreat, intending to cover Nashville and the line of the Cumberland if possible, and if not, then to fall back behind the line of the Tennessee. He determined to defend Nashville at Donelson, and placed 17,000 troops there under Gens. Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner, to meet Grant's impending attack. For himself he reserved the more difficult task of covering Nashville. He was cheered on the arrival of the rear of his army at Nashville on 15 Feb. by a telegram from his generals at Donelson announcing a brilliant victory, but before daylight next morning he was informed that the fort would be surrendered. (See GRANT, ULYSSES S.) Amid the utmost popular demoralization and rage, a blind fury directed against himself, Gen. Johnston preserved his equanimity and fell back to Murfreesboro, where he reorganized his troops.

He had given Gen. Beauregard the command of west Tennessee when Fort Henry fell, with large discretionary power, and had advised him of his plan to unite their forces when possible. He now sent his stores and munitions by the railroad, and marched to Decatur, Ala., and thence moved by rail to Corinth, Miss. This was the key of the defence of the railroad system in the Mississippi valley, and the Confederate government re-enforced him with Bragg's army from Pensacola, 10,000 strong, and 5,000 men from Louisiana, so that on 24 March he had concentrated 50,000 men at Corinth, 40,000 of whom were effectives. It was Gen. Johnston's purpose to attack Grant's forces in detail. He was delayed some time reorganizing Beauregard's forces, but held himself ready to attack as soon as he should hear of Buell's approach. This intelligence reached him late at night on 2 April, and he began his march next day, hoping to assail Grant unprepared. Heavy rains delayed the march of his troops over twenty miles of bad roads, through a wooded and unknown country, so that, instead of being in position to attack on Friday afternoon, a full day was lost, and his troops were not up until the afternoon of the 5th. Then, in an informal council of war, his second in command, Gen. Beauregard, strenuously protested against an attack, and urged a retreat to Corinth. Gen. Johnston listened, and replied: "Gentlemen, we will attack at daylight." Turning to his staff officer, he said: "I would fight them if they were a million." Gen. Beauregard twice renewed his protests, but Gen. Johnston, on Sunday morning, as he was mounting his horse to ride forward, gave this final reply: "The battle has opened. It is now too late to change our dispositions." Gen. Johnston said to a soldier friend early in the battle: "We must this day conquer or perish"; and to all about him: "To-night we will

water our horses in the Tennessee river." His plan was to mass his force against the National left. turn it, and crowd it into the angle of Snake creek and the Tennessee river, where it must surrender, and as long as he lived the battle was fought exactly as he planned. The struggle began before dawn on Sunday, 6 April. The Confederates attacked in three lines of battle under Gens. Hardee, Bragg, Polk, and Breckinridge. The National army was surprised, and Prentiss's division was broken and driven back. It rallied on its supports, and a tremendous conflict ensued. The struggle lasted all day, and at half-past two o'clock, in leading the final charge, which crushed the left wing of the National army, Gen. Johnston received a mortal wound. His death was concealed, and his body borne from the field. (For the subsequent conduct of this battle, see articles BEAUREGARD and GRANT.) Gen. Johnston's body was first carried to New Orleans, and was finally buried at Austin, Tex. See his life, by his son (New York, 1878).—His son, **William Preston,** educator, b. in Louisville, Ky., 5 Jan., 1831, was graduated at Yale in 1852. He became a colonel in the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war, and served on the staff of Jefferson Davis. After the war he was a professor in Washington and Lee university till November, 1880, when he became president of the Louisiana state university. On the foundation of Tulane university in New Orleans in 1884, he became its first president. Besides fugitive pieces and addresses, he has published a "Life of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston" (New York, 1878).—Albert Sidney's half-brother, **Josiah Stoddard,** b. in Salisbury, Conn., 24 Nov., 1784; d. on Red river, La., 19 May, 1833. He was taken by his father to Washington, Mason co., Ky., in 1788, and when he was twelve years old was sent to New Haven, Conn., to school. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1805, studied law in the office of George Nicholas, and he emigrated to the territory of Louisiana, then lately acquired from the French, settling at Alexandria, Rapides parish, a frontier village. He won rapid success at the bar, was elected to the territorial legislature, and remained a member until Louisiana became a state in 1852. He held the post of district judge from 1812 till 1821, and also raised a regiment of volunteers late in the war with Great Britain, but it saw no active service. In 1820 he was elected to congress as a Clay Democrat, and in 1823 to the U. S. senate, to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected in 1825, and in 1831 was again chosen by a legislature that was politically opposed to him. He was killed by the explosion of the steamboat "Lion" on Red river. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on commerce, and a member of the committee on finance. He gave an independent support to the administration of John Quincy Adams, and was on terms of intimacy with Gen. Winfield Scott, but his closest personal and political association was with Henry Clay, for whom he acted as second in the duel with John Randolph. He opposed nullification, and favored a closely guarded protective tariff. His study of constitutional and international law was close, and he strenuously advocated a mitigation of the laws of maritime war, and that the neutral flag should protect the goods on board, without regard to ownership, and that contraband of war should be limited to the fewest articles possible. He was the author of an able report on the British colonial trade question, and of several pamphlets, including one on the effect of the repeal of the duty on sugar.—Albert Sidney's nephew, **Josiah Stoddard,** journalist, son of John Harris Johnston, b. in Rapides parish, La., 10 Feb., 1833, became an orphan early, and was brought up in Kentucky. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and was a planter in Louisiana before the civil war. During the war he served on the staffs of Gen. Braxton Bragg and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, and as chief of staff to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and shared in over twenty battles. He was with the party that escorted Jefferson Davis in his flight from Richmond, Va., to Charlotte, N. C. After the war he was editor of the "Kentucky Yeoman," at Frankfort, Ky., for nearly twenty years. During the most of this time he has also been secretary or chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and has been noted for the moderation and tact of his party rulings. He was adjutant-general of Kentucky in 1870–'1, and held the office of secretary of state for the commonwealth for nearly ten years. In 1870 he became president of the Kentucky press association.

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JOHNSTON, Alexander, author, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 April, 1849. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1870. After studying law in New Brunswick, N. J., he was admitted to the bar in 1876, and taught in Rutgers college grammar-school till 1879, when he became principal of the Norwalk Latin-school. Since 1883 he has been professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton. Rutgers gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886. He has published "History of American Politics" (New York, 1879); "The Genesis of a New England State," Connecticut (Johns Hopkins University Series, 1884); "Representative American Orations, with an Outline of American Political History" (1885); "History of the United States for Schools" (1886); "History of Connecticut" ("American Commonwealth" Series, Boston, 1887); and articles on the United States in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

JOHNSTON, Amos Randall, jurist, b. in Maury county, Tenn., 28 Sept., 1810; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 25 June, 1879. He began life in the town of Henry, Tenn., as a printer, afterward established a newspaper with Gen. Felix R. Zollicoffer, and at an early age became known as a political writer. Removing to Mississippi in 1830, he settled in Clinton, represented Hinds county in the legislature as a Whig in 1836, and was county-clerk from 1837 till his election as probate judge in 1845. In 1851 he was Union delegate to the State constitutional convention, to determine the course of Mississippi regarding the compromise measures of 1850. He opposed secession, and canvassed the state in favor of the preservation of the Union in 1859–'60, and declined the nomination of his party to congress and to the governorship. He took no active part in the civil war, but was engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1865 he was a member of the convention that repealed the ordinance of secession, and in 1875 served in the state senate as a conservative Democrat.

JOHNSTON, Christopher, physician, b. in Baltimore, Md., 27 Sept., 1822. He studied at St.

Mary's college, Cincinnati, St. Mary's college, Baltimore, and at the medical department of the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in 1844. He then settled in Baltimore, giving special attention to microscopy, histology, and pathology, in 1858 became lecturer on microscopic anatomy in the Baltimore college of dental surgery, in 1864 professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland, in 1866 was professor of general, descriptive, and surgical anatomy, and in 1870 filled the chair of surgery, becoming professor emeritus in 1880. His facility as an artist enabled him to illustrate his lectures with water-colors and descriptive drawings. He is a member of many scientific and professional societies, and has been president of the Medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland, of the Baltimore medical association, and of the Clinical society of Baltimore. He is now (1887) president of the Maryland academy of science, and a constant contributor to professional literature.

JOHNSTON, David Claypoole, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in March, 1797; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 8 Nov., 1865. He studied engraving with Francis Kearney, of Philadelphia, and became an engraver of original caricatures, which found ready sale; but the originals were so readily recognized that they became loud in their complaints and threats, and the print- and book-sellers, fearing libel suits, declined to invest their money in his prints, or to expose them for sale. Johnston then adopted the stage, appearing for the first time at the Walnut street theatre on 10 March, 1821, as Henry in "Speed the Plow." In 1825 he went to Boston and entered on an engagement at the Boston theatre. At the close of the first season he retired from the stage and set up an engraver's office in that city. In 1830 he began the publication of "Scraps," an annual of five plates, each containing nine or ten separate humorous sketches. His work brought him both fame and money.

JOHNSTON, Gabriel, governor of North Carolina, b. in Scotland in 1699; d. in Chowan county, N. C., in August, 1752. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, and studied medicine, but is supposed not to have practised. For several years he was professor of oriental languages at St. Andrews. Removing to London, he became distinguished as a man of letters and liberal views, and was engaged with Lord Henry Bolingbroke in writing for the "Craftsman," a political and literary magazine. Emigrating to the United States about 1730 and settling in North Carolina, through the influence of the Earl of Wilmington he was appointed governor of that colony. His administration was successful, the province greatly increasing in wealth, population, and general prosperity under his rule, which continued from his appointment till his death.—His nephew, **Samuel,** senator, b. in Dundee, Scotland, 15 Dec., 1733; d. near Edenton, N. C., 18 Aug., 1816, came to this country in 1736 with his father, John, who settled in North Carolina, and acquired large estates there. Samuel was educated for the bar, and in 1767–'72 was clerk of the superior court of Chowan county, N. C., and at the same time a naval officer under the crown. He soon became known as a politician and lawyer, was an ardent patriot, a member of the assembly in 1769, where he was placed on its standing committee of inquiry and correspondence, an active member of the first two Provincial congresses, and presided over the third and fourth. In August, 1775, he was elected chairman of the provincial council, and virtually became governor of the state. He was chosen treasurer of the northern district of North Carolina in September of that year, was a member of the Continental congress of 1781–'2, and in 1788 elected governor of the state, presiding over the convention that failed to ratify the Federal constitution, which he supported with all his influence. In the following year he also presided over the convention that adopted the constitution. In 1789–'93 he was a member of the U. S. senate, as a Federalist, and in February, 1800, was appointed judge of the superior court, resigning in 1803.

JOHNSTON, Harriet Lane, b. in Mercersburg, Pa., in 1833. She is the daughter of Elliott T. Lane and his wife, June Buchanan, who, dying, left her to the care of her maternal uncle, James Buchanan. She was educated at the Roman Catholic convent in Georgetown, D. C., and, on the appointment of Mr. Buchanan to the English mission in 1853, accompanied him to London, where she dispensed the hospitalities of the embassy. During his term as president she was mistress of the White house, over which she presided with grace and dignity, receiving, among other distinguished guests, the Prince of Wales and his party. In 1866 she married Henry Elliott Johnston, of Maryland, and since that event has resided in Baltimore and at Wheatland, surviving her husband and their two sons.

JOHNSTON, Hugh, clergyman, b. in Southwold, Ontario, Canada, 5 Jan., 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Toronto, and, after studying for the ministry, was graduated at Victoria college, Coburg, in 1864. In the following year he was ordained to the Methodist ministry, was appointed first to Toronto, in 1866 to Montreal, west, charge, and, after officiating successively in Windsor, Ont., a second time in Toronto, and in Hamilton, he became in 1878 pastor of the St. James street church in Montreal, and in 1882 of the Carlton street church of Toronto. He is a constant contributor to the religious press, and is the author of "Toward the Sunrise" (Toronto, 1882), and "Shall we or shall we Not?" (1882).

JOHNSTON, John, Indian agent, b. in Ballyshannon, Ireland, in March, 1775; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 April, 1861. His parents emigrated in 1786 to Cumberland county, Pa. John served with Gen. Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the northwestern Indians in Ohio in 1792–'3, was clerk in the war department and agent for Indian affairs thirty-one years. For eleven years he was a canal-commissioner for Ohio, and he served throughout the war of 1812 as paymaster and quartermaster. In 1841–'2 he was commissioner to treat with the Ohio Indians for their removal. He was president of the Historical and philosophical society of Ohio. His "Account of the Indian Tribes of Ohio" appears in the 5th volume of the "American Antiquarian Society's Collections."

JOHNSTON, John, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1752; d. there, 27 Jan., 1818. He served with credit in the Revolution, and afterward settled in Boston, where he painted many portraits of public men of Massachusetts. Although deficient in drawing, Johnston possessed talent.

JOHNSTON, John, pioneer, b. near Giant's Causeway, Ireland, in 1763; d. in Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., in 1834. He emigrated to the United States in 1789, and, after many adventures in the northwest and Canada, settled about 1794 in Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., where he was a frontier merchant for more than forty years, and established a small centre of civilization in the midst of the savages. His wife, an Indian woman, was noted for her hospitality and upright character, and is described by Gen. Lewis Cass as "the friend and benefactor of the Americans." The eldest daughter of this marriage was sent to Europe to be educated, and afterward married Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian of the Indians. In the war of 1812 Johnston lost his property through the ravages of the American soldiers, but, revisiting Ireland, he sold his estate, returned to Sault Sainte Marie, and re-established his business. He did much to preserve Indian traditions.

JOHNSTON, John, educator, b. in Bristol, Me., 23 Aug., 1806; d. in Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., 2 Dec., 1879. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1832, and began to teach in Oneida conference seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., becoming its principal in 1835. During the latter year he was elected lecturer on natural science and assistant professor of mathematics in Wesleyan university. He was made full professor of natural sciences in 1837, and continued in the occupancy of that chair until 1873, when he was made professor emeritus. In 1850 he received the degree of LL. D. from McKendree college, and he was a member of the Philadelphia academy of sciences, and the American association for the advancement of science. Besides scientific papers contributed to the "American Journal of Science" and other periodicals, he published "A Manual of Chemistry" (Middletown, 1840; 6th ed., 1856); "A Manual of Natural Philosophy" (Philadelphia, 1846; revised ed., 1851); "Primer of Natural Philosophy" (1858); and "A History of the Towns of Bristol and Bremen in the State of Maine" (Albany, 1873).

JOHNSTON, John Taylor, capitalist, b. in New York city, 8 April, 1820. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1839, admitted to the bar in 1843, and in 1848 became president of the Central railroad of New Jersey, which office he still (1887) holds. His valuable collection of paintings was sold at auction in New York city, in December, 1876. Mr. Johnston is president of the council of the University of the city of New York, and of the Metropolitan museum of art in that city.

JOHNSTON, Peter, jurist, b. in Osborne's Landing, Va., 6 Jan., 1763; d. near Abingdon, Washington co., Va., 8 Dec., 1841. His father, Peter Johnston, came to this country from Scotland in 1727 and settled on James river, Va. Subsequently he removed to Prince Edward county, and gave to the trustees of Hampden Sidney college the land on which that institution was afterward erected. The son was sent to college to prepare for the church, but, preferring to enlist in the Revolutionary army, he joined Lee's legion at the age of sixteen, without the knowledge of his father. He led the forlorn hope at the storming of Fort Watson, and was publicly thanked, in the presence of the army, for his conduct. After the war he studied law, and resided near the town of Farmville, Va. He represented Prince Edward county in the general assembly of Virginia, and was speaker of that body at the time of the passage of the resolutions of 1798–'9. In 1809 he removed to Washington county, Va., having been elected judge of a new judicial circuit, and resided there till his death. He married Mary Wood, a niece of Patrick Henry.—His son, **Joseph Eggleston,** soldier, b. in Cherry Grove, near Farmville, Va., 3 Feb., 1807, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829 in the same class with Robert E. Lee, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., in 1830–'1, at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1831–'2, was in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, in garrison at Charleston, S. C., in 1832–'3, at Fort Monroe in 1833–'4, at Fort Madison, N. C., in 1834, and on topographical duty in 1834–'5. He was made 1st lieutenant, 4th artillery, 31 July, 1836, aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott in the Seminole war in 1836–'8, and resigned on 31 May, 1837. He was a civil engineer in 1837–'8, and was appointed 1st lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, 7 July, 1838, and brevetted captain for gallantry in the war with the Florida Indians. On one occasion, having been sent under the escort of a party of infantry and sailors to make a survey or reconnoissance of a region around a lake, and having crossed the lake in boats, the party fell into an ambuscade, and nearly all its officers were killed or disabled at the first fire. The men were thrown into confusion, but Lieut. Johnston took command, subdued what was fast becoming a panic, and conducted the retreat for seven miles. A ball struck him above the forehead, and ranged backward, grazing the skull the whole distance. The troops repelled the enemy, and carried off their wounded in safety to the boats. The uniform worn by Lieut. Johnston on this occasion was long preserved by a friend as a curiosity, being perforated by thirty bullets. He was in charge of the Black river improvement, New York, in 1838–'9, of the Sault Ste. Marie in 1840, the boundary between Texas and the United States in 1841, the harbors on Lake Erie in 1841, and the topographical bureau at Washington in 1841–'2. He served in the Florida war of 1842–'3, and as acting assistant adjutant-general in 1842–'3, on the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces in 1843–'4, on the coast survey in 1844–'6, and became captain in the corps of topographical engineers, 21 Sept., 1846. In the war with Mexico he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the assault on the city of Mexico, and was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, 12 April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct on reconnoitring duty at Cerro Gordo. He was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo, and again at Chapultepec, 13 Sept., 1847, where he led a detachment of the storming party, and Gen. Scott reported that he was the first to plant a regimental color on the ramparts of the fortress. He was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, 28 Aug., 1848, but was reinstated by act of congress with his original rank as captain of topographical engineers, to date from 21 Sept., 1846. He served as chief of topographical engineers of the Department of Texas in

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1852–'3, was in charge of western river improvements in 1853–'5, and was acting inspector-general on the Utah expedition of 1858. On 28 June, 1860, he was commissioned quartermaster-general of the U. S. army, which post he resigned on 22 April, 1861, to enter the Confederate service.

He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in the Army of Virginia, and with Gen. Robert E. Lee organized the volunteers of that state, who were pouring into Richmond. On being summoned to Montgomery, the capital of the Confederate states, he was appointed one of the four brigadier-generals then commissioned, and was assigned to the command of Harper's Ferry. Gen. Robert Patterson, at the head of a National force, was then approaching from the north of the Potomac, and Gen. Johnston withdrew from the cul-de-sac at Harper's Ferry and took position at Winchester with his army, which was called the Army of the Shenandoah. When Gen. Beauregard was attacked at Manassas by the National army under Gen. McDowell, 18 July, 1861, Johnston, covering his movement with Stuart's cavalry, left Patterson in the valley and rapidly marched to the assistance of Beauregard. On reaching the field he left Beauregard, whom he ranked, in tactical command of the field, and assumed responsibility and charge of the battle then about to be fought. (See BEAUREGARD.) Gen. Johnston remained in command of the consolidated forces (then designated as the Army of the Potomac) and held the position at Manassas Junction until the spring of 1862, when, finding McClellan about to advance, he withdrew to the defensive line of the Rappahannock, whence he moved to meet McClellan. He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, 31 May, 1862, and incapacitated for duty until the following autumn. On 31 Aug., 1861, he was appointed one of the five full generals authorized by an act of the Confederate congress, who were commissioned in the following order: Samuel Cooper, Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and G. T. Beauregard. This assignment of rank was directly contrary to the act of the Confederate congress, which required that when officers resigned from the U. S. army the rank of such officers, when commissioned in the army of the Confederate states, should be determined by their former commissions in the U. S. army. The order of rank thus established by law was Joseph E. Johnston, brigadier-general; Samuel Cooper, colonel; Albert S. Johnston, colonel; Robert E. Lee, lieutenant-colonel; Pierre G. T. Beauregard, captain. Gen. Johnston protested against this illegal action, and his protest is believed to have been the beginning and cause of Mr. Davis's hostility, which was exhibited throughout the war. When Gen. Johnston was ordered to the peninsula to oppose McClellan, he asked to be re-enforced with the troops from the sea-coast, to enable him to crush McClellan; but this was not done. On 24 March, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the southwest, including the troops of Gens. Bragg, Kirby Smith, and Pemberton. He at once addressed a letter to the secretary of war, Mr. Randolph, and urged that Gen. Holmes's army, 55,000 strong, then at Little Rock, should be ordered to him, to enable him to defeat Grant. Sec. Randolph had actually issued such an order before Johnston's communication was received, but Mr. Davis countermanded it, and Randolph resigned. In May, 1863, Gen. Grant crossed the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg in the rear, and Gen. Johnston was ordered to take command of all the Confederate forces in Mississippi. Going there at once, he endeavored to withdraw Pemberton from Vicksburg and re-enforce him from Bragg's army, but failed by reason of Pemberton's disobedience of orders, and Vicksburg was taken by Grant. On 18 Dec., 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Army of Tennessee, with headquarters at Dalton, Ga. During the winter of 1863–'4 he was occupied in restoring and reorganizing this force, which had been broken by the defeat of Missionary Ridge. By May, 1864, he had collected 43,000 men of all arms (exclusive of officers, musicians, teamsters, etc.), and a week later he was re-enforced by Gen. Polk's corps. (For an account of the campaign that followed, Johnston's army slowly retreating toward Atlanta, followed closely by Sherman's, see SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH.) On 17 July, 1864, the Richmond authorities, dissatisfied with Johnston's movements, relieved him of the command, and directed him to turn it over to Gen. John B. Hood.

On 23 Feb., 1865, Gen. Johnston was ordered by Gen. Lee, then commander-in-chief of all the armies of the Confederate states, to assume command of the Army of Tennessee, and all troops in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, "to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman." The available forces were 5,000 men of the Army of Tennessee, near Charlotte, N. C., and 11,000 scattered from Charleston through South Carolina. Sherman had 60,000 men. An inspection of the railroad depots in North Carolina showed that there were then collected in them four and one half months' provisions for 60,000 men; but these Johnston was ordered not to touch, as they were for the use of Lee's army, so that the difficulty of collecting provisions was added to the other difficulties of his position. Gen. Johnston urged Gen. Lee to withdraw from Richmond, unite with him, and beat Sherman before Grant could join him; but Lee replied that it was impossible for him to leave Virginia. Collecting such troops as could be got together, Johnston threw himself before Sherman, and on 19–21 March attacked the head of his column at Bentonville, south of Goldsboro, and captured four pieces of artillery and 900 prisoners. Then Johnston retired before Sherman to Raleigh, and thence toward Greensboro. In the mean time Richmond had been evacuated, and on 9 April, Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant. Johnston thereupon assumed the responsibility of advising Mr. Davis, whom he found at Greensboro, that, the war having been decided against them, it was their duty to end it, arguing that further continuation of war would be murder. Mr. Davis agreed that he should make terms with Sherman, and, on 18 April, 1865, Johnston and Sherman entered into a military convention, by which it was stipulated that the Confederate armies should be disbanded and conducted to their state capitals, to deposit their arms and public property in the state arsenals; the soldiers to execute an agreement to abstain from acts of war, and to abide the action of the state and National authorities; that the several state governments should be recognized by the executive of the United States upon their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States; the people and inhabitants of the states to be guaranteed all their rights under the Federal and state constitutions; general amnesty for all acts in the late war; war to cease and peace to be restored. This agreement was rejected by the National government, and, on 26 April, Gens. Johnston and Sherman signed another, surrendering the Confederate army on

the terms of the agreement between Grant and Lee. After the war Gen. Johnston was president of a railroad in Arkansas, president of the National express company in Virginia, agent for the London, Liverpool, and Globe insurance company, and for the New York life insurance company in Savannah, Ga. In 1877 he was elected to represent the Richmond district of Virginia in congress. He is now (1887) commissioner of railroads of the United States, appointed by President Cleveland. The difference of opinion as to the strategy and policy of the war between Mr. Davis and Gen. Johnston exhibited itself at an early date, and from it may be deduced many of the disasters that befell the Confederate arms and the final fall of the Confederate states. Mr. Davis was convinced that the whole territory of the seceded states ought to be protected from invasion by the National forces. Hence the sea-coast was fortified and garrisoned as far as possible, and lines along the frontier were held. Gen. Johnston, on the other hand, was fixed in the opinion, and persistent in urging it, that there should be no defence of positions or of lines; that if any part of the country was given up to invasion by withdrawal of troops provided for its defence, so as to re-enforce armies in the field, the destruction or repulse of the invading army would recover the territory so abandoned. Early in the war Gen. Johnston advised the concentration of his Army of the Shenandoah with Beauregard's Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of fighting McDowell. This was attempted when it was too late, and only part of Johnston's army was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run. When McClellan transferred his operations to the peninsula, Johnston insisted on abandoning Yorktown so as to draw McClellan further into the interior, re-enforcing the Confederates with the troops from the sea-coast of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, thus giving him an equality, if not a preponderance, of force over McClellan; but Mr. Davis refused to do this, although it was partly done after Johnston was wounded at Seven Pines. When Grant's army was scattered from Mississippi to Memphis, Johnston argued that Gen. Bragg should be re-enforced from South Carolina, Georgia, and Mobile, and fall upon Grant and beat him in detachments. And he opposed Bragg's march into Kentucky as leading to no decisive result. Gen. Johnston was wounded in the Indian war in Florida, in the Mexican war, and in the civil war—ten times in all. Early in life he married Louisa McLane, daughter of Louis McLane (*q. v.*). She died in 1886 without issue. He has published a "Narrative of Military Operations directed during the Late War between the States" (New York, 1874).—Peter's grandson, **John Warfield,** senator, b. in Abingdon, Va., 9 Sept., 1818, was educated at the College of South Carolina, studied law at the University of Virginia, and practised until 1839, when he became judge of the 10th judicial district of Virginia. He was state senator in 1847–'8, and president of the Northwestern bank at Jeffersonville in 1850–'9. He was elected in 1870 to the U. S. senate as a Conservative, and by re-elections served till 1883.

JOHNSTON, Richard Malcolm, author, b. in Hancock county, Ga., 8 March, 1822. He was graduated at Mercer university, Ga., in 1841, and, after teaching a year, was admitted to the bar of the northern circuit of the state, declining a judgeship in 1857 to accept the chair of literature in the University of Georgia, where he remained till the beginning of the civil war. Retiring to his country home near Sparta, Ga., he then opened a boarding-school for boys, which in 1867 he removed to Baltimore county, Md., where he still (1887) resides. His first stories, a series of character sketches of the rural districts of Georgia, written after the war, were published under the title of "Dukesborough Tales" in the old "Southern Magazine," and afterward collected in book-form (New York, 1883). His other writings, besides constant contributions to magazines, are "A History of English Literature," in conjunction with William Hand Brown (Baltimore, 1879); "Biography of Alexander H. Stephens" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Old Mark Langston" (1884); and "Two Gray Tourists" (1885); and a collection of his stories (1887).

JOHNSTON, Samuel, inventor, b. in Shelby, Orleans co., N. Y., 9 Feb., 1835. His father was a farmer and a weaver of fine linens; his mother was also a weaver. At the age of twenty he invented a corn- and bean-planter and a bean-harvester. The most successful machines now in use in this line are built in many respects like those first made by him. In 1856 he applied his first self-rake to the Ketchum reaper; its success attracted wide attention, and its manufacture was begun in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1858. In 1864 Mr. Johnston established a factory at Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1868 bought one at Brockport, N. Y., and organized the Johnston harvester company. In 1875 he resigned from active interest in the company, and since that time his business has been confined to inventing. The Johnston self-rake caused a revolution in the harvesting of grain throughout the world. In 1879 ninety-five per cent. of all the reapers made used the inventions of Mr. Johnston. He has just completed (1887) a new self-rake binder.

JOHNSTON, William Freame, governor of Pennsylvania, b. in Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa., 29 Nov., 1808; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 25 Oct., 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and, removing to Armstrong county, became district attorney. He also represented his county several terms in the legislature, and originated the bill to issue relief-notes. In 1847 he was elected state senator and president of that body. On the resignation of Francis R. Shunk in July following, he became governor of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1849, was elected for the full term. As an anti-slavery Whig, he took strong grounds against the fugitive-slave law. On retiring from office in 1852, he became president of the Alleghany Valley railroad. During the civil war he took an active part in organizing troops, as chairman of the executive committee of public safety, superintended the construction of the defences at Pittsburg, and, in connection with John Harper, became financially responsible for a large amount of ammunition that was sent to West Virginia. He was appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia by President Johnson, but was not confirmed.

JOHNSTONE, George, British diplomatist, b. in Dumfries, Scotland; d. 8. Jan., 1787. He was the third son of Sir James Johnstone, bart., of Westerhall, Dumfriesshire, entered the navy, was made master and commander in 1760, post-captain in 1762, and in 1763 became governor of West Florida. After his return to England he represented Cockermouth and Appleby in parliament. In 1778 he was a commissioner sent with Lord Carlisle to the United States to treat with congress. In 1779 he made a violent attack on Lord Howe for his conduct of the American war. He gained much public notice by his zeal in the affairs of the East India company, and by his violent attacks on Lord Clive. He was the author of "Thoughts on Our Acquisitions in the East" (1777).

JOHNSTONE, Job, jurist, b. in Fairfield county, S. C., 7 June, 1793; d. in Newberry, S. C., 15 April, 1862. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1810, studied medicine, and was licensed to practise; but, abandoning that profession for law, was admitted to the bar in 1818, and entered into partnership with John B. O'Neal in Newberry, S. C. He was clerk of the state senate in 1826–'30, and at the latter date was elected chancellor, his colleague being Henry W. De Saussure. Mr. Johnstone did much to reform the then imperfect practice of the court in South Carolina, and it was said that during the twenty-one years of his administration no suitor ever lost either his rights or his estate through the mal-administration of the chancellor. He held office till 1859, when he became associate justice of the court of appeals. His decisions are in Hill's "Chancery Reports," Strobhart's "Equity," Cheves's "Equity," and McCord's "Chancery Reports."

JOHONNOT, James, educator, b. in Bethel, Vt., 3 March, 1823. He completed his education in 1848 in the State normal-school at Albany, N. Y. In 1850 he began to teach, and from 1861 till 1866 he had charge of the schools at Joliet, Ill., and in 1872–'5 was president of the State normal school at Warrensburg, Mo. He was a member of the institute faculty of New York state for many years preceding. He is the author of "Principles and Practice of Teaching" (New York, 1878); "A Geographical Reader" (1882); "Glimpses of the Animate World" (1883); "Book of Cats and Dogs and Other Friends" (1884); "How We Live" (1884); "Friends in Feathers and Fur" (1885); "The Sentence and Word Book" (1885); "Some Curious Flyers, Creepers, and Swimmers" (1887); and historical series of reading-books (7 vols., 1887).

JOLLIET, or **JOLIET, Louis,** discoverer, b. in Quebec, 21 Sept., 1645; d. in Canada in May, 1700. He was educated in the Jesuit college of Quebec, and received minor orders in 1662, but in 1667 abandoned his intention of becoming a priest, and went to the west for a time. In 1672, Talon, the intendant, and Frontenac, the governor, of New France, determined to make an effort to discover the Mississippi, which was then supposed to empty into the Sea of California. By the advice of Talon, Frontenac charged Jolliet with this enterprise, as being, he said, "a man very experienced in these kinds of discoveries, and who had been already very near this river." All the aid the provincial government could afford consisted of a single assistant and a bark canoe. To obtain further assistance in his project he went to a Jesuit mission, and there met Father James Marquette, who had long been desirous of visiting the country of the Illinois. In concert with Marquette and five other Frenchmen, Jolliet arrived in Mackinaw, 8 Dec., 1672. The savages at this port supplied them with information that enabled them to draw a map of their proposed route, which was afterward revised by Marquette, and in this form was published in Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley" (New York, 1852). With the aid of this map the explorers descended Wisconsin and Illinois rivers and entered the Mississippi, 17 June, 1673. On the 25th they visited the first Illinois village, and they then descended the river until they came to a village of the Arkansas Indians in 33° 40′ north latitude. They set out on their return for the colony on 17 July, having ascertained beyond a doubt that the Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Making their way northward against strong currents, they reached the mission of St. Francis Xavier on Lac des Puants (Lake Winnipeg) toward the end of September. Here Jolliet spent the winter, and in the spring of 1674 he returned to Quebec after losing his valuable maps and papers by the upsetting of his canoe in Lachine rapids. He at once made the governor of the colony and Father Dalton, superior-general of the Jesuits of Canada, fully acquainted with the discoveries that he had made, drawing a map from memory, which is now in the Archives de la marine, Paris. After his return to Quebec, Jolliet married Clara Francis Bissot. He tried to urge the French government to cultivate the rich lands of the Mississippi valley and develop its mineral resources, but his plan for colonizing the territory he had discovered was for the time rejected. About 1680 he was granted the island of Anticosti, and built a fort there, but it was destroyed by the English in 1690, and his wife taken prisoner. Jolliet afterward explored Labrador, and was appointed royal hydrographer in 1693. On 30 April, 1697, he was granted the seigniory of Joliet, south of Quebec, which is still in possession of his descendants. The question as to whether the honor of first exploring the Mississippi belongs to Marquette, Jolliet, or La Salle (*q. v.*) has long been a subject of controversy. See "Mémoire de Nicolas Perrot," vol. iii. of the "Bibliotheca Americana" (Paris and Leipsic, 1864); Parkman's "La Salle" (1869); Pierre Margry's "Mémoires et documents," which supports the claim of La Salle (6 vols., Paris, 1876–'86); John G. Shea's "Bursting of Pierre Margry's La Salle Bubble" (New York, 1879); and Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884–'7), which contains a bibliography of the subject.

JOLY, Henry Gustave, Canadian statesman, b. in France, 5 Dec., 1829. He was educated at Paris, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in March, 1855. He represented Lotbinière in the Canada assembly from 1861 till the union, when he was elected by acclamation for both the Dominion parliament and the Quebec legislature. He continued to sit in both houses until 1874, when he retired from parliament and confined himself entirely to the provincial legislature. He was re-elected for Lotbinière in the latter in 1875, 1878, and in 1881. He declined a senatorship in 1874 and again in 1877, and a portfolio in the Dominion cabinet as minister of agriculture in the latter year. On the dismissal of the De Boucherville cabinet by Lieut.-Gov. Letellier de St. Just, in March, 1878, Mr. Joly was called upon to form a new ministry, which he accomplished, assuming, as premier, the portfolio of public works. He resigned with his colleagues, 30 Oct., 1879, and was leader of the opposition from 1879 till 1883. He is president of the reform association of the national party of Quebec, and of the Quebec and Gosforford railway.

JONAS, Benjamin Franklin, senator, b. in Williamstown, Grant co., Ky., 19 July, 1834. He removed with his father to Adams county, Ill., at an early age, and was educated there. He went to reside in New Orleans in 1853, and was graduated at the law department of the University of Louisiana in 1855. He served in the Confederate army, first as a private and afterward as acting adjutant of artillery in Hood's corps of the Army of Tennessee. He was a representative in the legislature in 1865, a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868, and was elected a state senator in 1872. He was elected city attorney of New Orleans in 1874, and 1876; was again in the legislature in 1876–'7, and was elected U. S. senator from Louisiana from 4 March, 1879.

JONES, Alexander, author, b. in North Carolina about 1802; d. in New York city, 25 Aug.,

1863. He was graduated in medicine in Philadelphia, and began practice in Mississippi, where he became interested in the culture of cotton, and made several improvements in the cotton-gin, which were subsequently adopted throughout the south. In 1840 the East India company offered Dr. Jones $5,000 a year and his expenses to go to India and develop the production of cotton in that country, and, although he declined the offer for patriotic reasons after reaching London, he gave evidence before a British parliamentary committee on the cultivation of cotton in the United States. On his return from England he became a resident of New York city, where he was a correspondent of several English and American newspapers, and wrote for the "Journal of Commerce" over the signature of "Sandy Hook." In 1850 he became the agent of the Associated press, and invented a comprehensive system of ciphers, which was the first used by the association. Soon afterward he became commercial reporter of the "New York Herald," which place he retained till his death. Besides the inventions already mentioned, Dr. Jones devised a street-sweeping machine. He took great interest in the history and progress of the Welsh people, from whom he was descended, and was an active member of St. David's society. He is the author of "Cuba in 1851" (New York, 1851); "Historical Sketch of the Electric Telegraph" (1852); and "The Cymri of Seventy-Six, or the Welshmen of the American Revolution and their Descendants" (1855).

JONES, Alexander H., member of congress, b. in Asheville, Buncombe co., N. C., 21 July, 1822. He was well educated, was a farmer during the early part of his life, subsequently a merchant at Asheville, and was for a time an editor. He adhered to the National government in the civil war, early in the summer of 1863 fled into the Union lines, and was commissioned by Gen. Burnside to raise a regiment of loyal North Carolinians. While so employed he was captured in East Tennessee by Confederate troops, imprisoned at Asheville, at Camp Vance, Camp Holmes, and in Libby prison, and was drafted into the Confederate army, but made his escape in November, 1864, without performing any service. After the surrender of Gen. Lee he returned, was elected to the State constitutional convention in 1865, and afterward to congress as a Republican; but there being no established civil government in the state, he was not received. He was elected to the two ensuing congresses, and served from 20 July, 1868, till 3 March, 1871. He was a candidate for the 42d congress, but was defeated.

JONES, Alfred, engraver, b. in Liverpool, England, in 1819. He came to the United States when young, and received the first prize at the National academy of design in New York, in 1839, for a drawing that he had made from Thorwaldsen's "Mercury." He first came into public notice by his engravings of "The Proposal," by Asher B. Durand, and "The Farmer's Nooning," after William S. Mount, and his work was in request for illustrated publications. He went to Europe in 1846, and, after studying in life-schools there, was elected a member of the National academy, New York, in 1851. He is regarded as one of the best engravers in the United States. He has for many years been connected with the American bank-note company, New York, as an engraver. Among his steel plates are "The Image-Breaker," after Leutze, portraits of Adoniram Judson, by Chester Harding, and William Cullen Bryant; and "The Capture of Major André," after Durand; "Sparking," by Edmonds; "The New Scholar"; "Mexican News"; and various portraits.

JONES, Alfred Gilpin, Canadian statesman, b. in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, in September, 1824. His grandfather, Stephen, a graduate of Harvard, was an officer in the king's American dragoons, and at the close of the Revolutionary war settled in Nova Scotia, where he died in 1830. Alfred was educated at Weymouth and at Yarmouth academy, became a merchant, and represented Halifax in the Dominion parliament from 1867 till 1872, when he was defeated. He was re-elected in 1874, but resigned in January, 1878, in consequence of an alleged breach of the independence of parliament act. He became a member of the privy council, and held the portfolio of minister of militia from January till September, 1878. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the general elections of 1878 and 1882, but was re-elected in 1887 for the Dominion parliament. He is governor of Dalhousie college, and was for several years lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Halifax brigade garrison artillery.

JONES, Allen, patriot, b. in Halifax county, N. C., in 1739; d. in Northampton county, N. C., 10 Nov., 1798. His father, Robin, was the agent and attorney of Lord Grenville, who was one of the lord proprietors of North Carolina. Allen was educated at Eton, England, and, returning to North Carolina, became known as a patriot and an efficient military leader. He was a delegate to the state conventions that met at New Berne, 25 Aug., 1775, and at Halifax, 4 April, 1776, was appointed brigadier-general by the legislature in May of the latter year, was a member of the Continental congress that met in Philadelphia in 1779–'80, and from 1784 till 1787 represented Northampton county in the North Carolina senate. The next year he was a member of the Constitutional convention that assembled at Hillsborough, and advocated a strong Federal government in opposition to his brother Willie, who was of the state-rights party.—His brother, **Willie,** patriot, b. in Halifax, N. C., in 1731; d. near Raleigh, N. C., in 1801, was also educated at Eton, became early attached to the patriot cause, was president of the North Carolina committee of safety in 1775, and as such was virtually the governor of the state. He was a member of the first State constitutional convention in 1776, was in the house of commons of North Carolina in 1776–'8, and succeeded his brother Allen as member of the Continental congress in 1780. He was elected to the Constitutional convention of 1787, but declined to serve, was a member of the Constitutional convention that met at Hillsborough in the next year, and was largely instrumental in its rejection of the Federal constitution.—His wife, **Mary Montford,** was the daughter of Col. Joseph Montford, of North Carolina, and many anecdotes are related of her wit and beauty. When the British army was on its way to Virginia in 1781, the officers were for several days quartered among the families residing on Roanoke river. Col. Tarleton, who had been severely cut by the sabre of William Washington, was a resident of Mrs. Jones's family, and when he made to her some slighting remarks about Washington, saying among other things that he was an illiterate fellow, hardly able to write his name, Mrs. Jones replied: "Ah, colonel, you ought to know, for you bear on your person the proof that he at least knows very well how to make his mark." It is said that it was in affectionate admiration of this lady that John Paul Jones, whose real name was John Paul, added Jones to his name, and under it, by the recommendation of Willie Jones, offered his services to congress.

JONES, Amanda Theodosia, author, b. in East Bloomfield, Ontario co., N. Y., 19 Oct., 1835. She was educated in the public schools, began to teach at fifteen years of age, and contributed her first literary work in 1854 to the "Ladies' Repository," a Methodist magazine. During the civil war she wrote several war-songs that were widely circulated. She was associate editor of the "Universe," a Chicago journal, in 1869, was subsequently connected with the "Western Rural," and in 1870 became editor of "The Bright Side," a juvenile weekly. Since 1873 she has partially given up literary work, and engaged in inventing. She has published several volumes of verses, including "Ulah, and Other Poems" (Buffalo, N. Y., 1860); "Atlantis, and Other Poems" (1866); and "A Prairie Idyl, and Other Poems" (Chicago, 1882).

JONES, Anson, president of Texas, b. in Great Barrington, Mass., 20 Jan., 1798; d. in Houston, Texas, 8 Jan., 1858. He studied medicine in Litchfield, Conn., was licensed to practise in 1820, and after residing successively in Philadelphia, New Orleans, and in South America, he went to Texas and settled in Brazoria county in 1833. As chairman of a mass-meeting that was held there in December, 1835, he drew up resolutions in favor of a declaration of independence, and of a convention of the people of Texas to form a constitution. He afterward raised a military company, with which he was engaged in the battle of San Jacinto, was judge-advocate-general, held several other military commissions in 1836–'7, and in the last year was a member of the Texas congress. He was minister from Texas to the U. S. government in 1837–'9, president of the senate and ex-officio vice-president of the republic in 1840, secretary of state in 1841–'4, and president from 1845 till the annexation of Texas to the United States. His earnest opposition to this measure greatly affected his popularity, and destroyed his political influence. His reason became unsettled, and in a fit of insanity he died by his own hand. The county of Jones, Texas, and its court-house, Anson, are named in his honor. His journal, preceded by a brief autobiography, was printed privately in 1859.

JONES, Catlit, pioneer, b. in Virginia about 1750; d. in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1829. He accompanied Daniel Boone to Kentucky, was one of the twelve settlers that rescued the daughter of Boone, who had been captured by Indians, and while guarding the "corn-patch" with Boone was severely wounded. After serving throughout the Revolution, he joined the Society of Friends, became a preacher, and in 1801 emigrated to Ohio.

JONES, Charles A., poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1815; d. in Mill Creek, Hamilton co., Ohio, 4 July, 1851. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati in childhood, and contributed to the press at an early age. His first articles, a series of satirical lyrics, appeared in the Cincinnati "Gazette," under the title of "Aristohaniana." After studying law he removed to Louisiana, and practised in New Orleans. He published "The Outlaw" (Cincinnati, 1835).

JONES, Charles Colcock, clergyman, b. in Liberty county, Ga., 20 Dec., 1804; d. there, 16 March, 1863. He was educated at Andover and Princeton theological seminaries, was licensed to preach in 1830, and in 1831 became pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church of Savannah, Ga. In 1832 he returned to Liberty county and devoted himself to the education of the negro race. He was professor of church history and polity in Columbia seminary, S. C., in 1835–'8, returned to missionary work in 1839, and was again professor in this institution in 1847–'50. He then removed to Philadelphia, and was secretary of the board of domestic missions of the Presbyterian church until failure of health necessitated his return to Georgia in 1857. Besides many tracts and papers, he published "Religious Instruction for Negroes in the Southern States" (Savannah, 1837); "Suggestions on the Instruction of Negroes in the South" (1855); and a "History of the Church of God," edited by his eldest son, Charles (New York, 1867).—His son, **Charles Colcock,** lawyer, b. in Savannah, Ga., 28 Oct., 1831, was graduated at Princeton in 1852, and at the Harvard law-school in 1855. Returning to Savannah, Ga., he was admitted to the bar the next year, and practised his profession, holding the office of mayor in 1860–'1. He joined the Confederate army in 1862, and served as colonel of artillery, surrendering with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in April, 1865. Mr. Jones removed to New York city in 1866, practised law there ten years, and, returning to Georgia in 1876, settled in Augusta. He has devoted much time and research to the history of his state and that of the antiquities of southern Indians, and his archæological and historical collections are of interest and value. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of New York in 1880, and from Oxford university, Ga., in 1882. Since 1879 he has been president of the Confederate survivors' association of Augusta. He has published, besides many papers on historical and scientific subjects, "Monumental Remains of Georgia" (Savannah, 1861); "Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence" (Albany, N. Y., 1867); "Historical Sketch of Tomo-chi-chi, Mico of the Yamacraws" (1868); "Reminiscences of the Last Days of Gen. Henry Lee" (1870); "Antiquities of the Southern Indians" (New York, 1873); "Siege of Savannah in 1779" (Albany, 1874); "Life of Commodore Josiah Tatnall" (Savannah, 1878); "Dead Towns of Georgia" (1878); "Hernando de Soto and his March through Georgia" (1880); "Memoir of Jean Pierre Purry" (Augusta, Ga., 1880); "History of Georgia" (2 vols., Boston and New York, 1883); "Life, Labors, and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde" (1885); "Nine Annual Addresses before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga." (1879–'87); and has edited, besides, his father's "History of the Church of God"; "Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Georgia from 1755 till 1774" (Wormsloe, Ga., 1881); and "Journal of the Transactions of the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia by Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Egmont" (1886).—Another son, **Joseph,** physician, b. in Liberty county, Ga., 6 Sept., 1833, was graduated at Princeton in 1853, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. He was professor of chemistry in the Medical college of Savannah, Ga., in 1856–'7, of natural philosophy in the University of Georgia in 1858, of chemistry in the Medical college of Georgia, Augusta, in 1859–'65, and also a surgeon in the Confederate army. In 1866–'8 he was professor of medicine in the University of Nashville, and since 1869 has been professor of chemistry and clinical medicine in Tulane university, New Orleans, La. He was president of the board of health of the state of Louisiana in 1880–'4, and is now (1887) president of the Louisiana state medical society. Dr. Jones has devoted his life to the investigation of the causes and prevention of disease in civil and military hospitals, as well as in private practice, and while president of the board of health was successful in excluding yellow

fever from the valley of the Mississippi. Besides constant pamphlets and addresses on scientific and medical subjects, he has published "Investigations, Chemical and Physiological, relative to Certain American Vertebrata" (Smithsonian institution contributions, 1856); "First Report of the Cotton Planters' Convention of Georgia on the Agricultural Resources of Georgia" (Augusta, 1860); "Sanitary Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion" (New York, 1869); "Surgical Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion" (1871); "Hospital Construction and Organization" (Baltimore, 1875); "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee" (Smithsonian institution contributions, Washington, 1876); "Reports of the Board of Health of Louisiana" (New Orleans, 1884); and "Medical and Surgical Memoirs" (1887).

JONES, Charles W., senator, b. in Ireland in 1834. He emigrated to the United States when he was ten years of age, and after working at his trade as a mechanic, settled in Pensacola, Fla., in 1854, studied law, and two years afterward was admitted to the bar. He continued in practice during the civil war, was a member of the Baltimore National Democratic convention in 1872, and in the same year was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He was a member of the Florida legislature in 1874, was chosen U. S. senator as a conservative Democrat in 1875, and re-elected in 1881, his term of service expiring 3 March, 1887.

JONES, David, clergyman, b. in White Clay Creek hundred, Newcastle co., Del., 12 May, 1736; d. in Chester county, Pa., 5 Feb., 1820. His grandfather, David, who married Esther Morgan, a daughter of Morgan ap Rhydderch, emigrated from Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1710, and settled at Welsh Tract, Del. After attending Hopewell academy, N. J., and studying theology under his cousin, Rev. Abel Morgan, of Middletown, N. J., he entered the ministry of the Baptist church. His first regular charge was the Freehold Baptist church, N. J., of which he was the pastor from 12 Dec., 1766, until April, 1775, when, becoming somewhat obnoxious to the Tories of that region, he removed to Chester county, Pa., and took charge of the Great Valley Baptist church for one year. On 27 April, 1776, he entered the Revolutionary army as chaplain of the 3d and 4th Pennsylvania battalions, and on 1 Jan., 1777, he became chaplain of Gen. Anthony Wayne, with whom he continued until the end of the war. He narrowly escaped being killed at the Paoli massacre. Throughout the whole Revolutionary struggle he exercised great power, especially in the region around Philadelphia, in stimulating the zeal of the patriots and in overawing the disaffected. He had pastoral charge of the Southampton Baptist church, Bucks county, Pa., from 1786 till 1792, when he returned to Chester county and resumed the charge of the Great Valley Baptist church, with which he remained until his death, with frequent and prolonged leaves of absence. In 1794, when his old commander, Gen. Wayne, was sent to the northwest, he accompanied the army as chaplain, and when the war of 1812 began he volunteered, and served in 1813–'15. The last occasion on which he appeared in public was at the dedication of the Paoli monument, 20 Sept., 1817, when he delivered an address. In the years 1772 and 1773 he travelled to the region of the Ohio, and published a journal that he kept of these two trips (Burlington, 1774; new ed., 1865). He delivered an address to the troops at Ticonderoga, 20 Oct., 1776, which was published at the time. On 20 July, 1775, at Great Valley church, on the day of the Continental fast, he preached a sermon, which was published shortly after under the title "Defensive War in a Just Cause Sinless." He also published "The Doctrine of the Laying on of Hands" (Philadelphia, 1786); "A True History of Laying on of Hands upon Baptized Believers as such" (Burlington, 1805); "A Treatise on the Work of the Holy Ghost under the Gospel Dispensation" (1804); and "Candid Reasons of Peter Edwards examined" (Philadelphia, 1811). Brown university gave him the degree of A. M. in 1774.—His son, **Horatio Gates,** clergyman, b. in Tredyffrin township, Chester co., Pa., 11 Feb., 1777; d. in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., 12 Dec., 1853, received an academical education, studied theology, and was ordained in 1802 at Salem, N. J., becoming pastor of the Baptist church there. In 1808 he became the first pastor of the Lower Merion Baptist church, which continued under his care for forty-five years. He was one of the founders of the Baptist board of Foreign missions, and president of the Philadelphia Baptist association from 1829 till 1853, and it was chiefly through his influence that the latter body organized a Manual-labor school, which afterward became Haddington college. As long as the college existed he was president of its board of trustees, and spared neither time nor money in promoting its interests. In 1812 Brown conferred on him the degree of M. A., and in 1851 the university at Lewisburg (now Bucknell), of which he was then chancellor, bestowed on him its first degree of D. D. He published a "History of the Philadelphia Baptist Association" (1832).—Horatio Gates's son, **John Richter,** lawyer, b. in Salem, N. J., 2 Oct., 1803; d. near New Berne, N. C., 23 May, 1863, was graduated in 1821 at the University of Pennsylvania, and admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1836 he was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, which post he held until 1847. On retiring from the bench he settled in Sullivan county, Pa. In 1861 he raised the 58th Pennsylvania regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. He met his death while at the head of a reconnoitering force at New Berne, N. C., just after a long march in which he had captured a considerable force of the enemy at Gum Swamp. In this expedition he was in command as acting brigadier-general of several regiments. He was a classical scholar, and carried with him to the camp his Septuagint version of the Old Testament, which he was accustomed to read daily. He was author of "The Quaker Soldier" (Philadelphia, 1858).—Another son, **Horatio Gates,** lawyer, b. in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Jan., 1822, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, admitted to the bar in 1847, and entered on active practice of the law, in which he has since continued. He was in the state senate in 1875–'82, and introduced bills to secure freedom from the penalties of the Sunday law of 1794 for all persons who observed the seventh day as the Sabbath. Mr. Jones has devoted much time to historical matters. He became a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania in 1848, was its secretary in 1849–'67, and was then chosen one of its vice-presidents, which office he still holds. He has been president of the Welsh society of Philadelphia for twenty-five years, is a member of numerous state historical societies, and in 1877 was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal historical society of Great Britain. He has also been an active member of the Baptist church, and is president of the Philadelphia Baptist association. He has published "The Levering Family" (Philadelphia,

1858); "Ebenezer Kinnersley and his Discoveries in Electricity" (1858); "History of Roxborough and Manayunk" (1859); "Memoir of Henry Bond, M. D." (Boston, 1860); "Report of the Committee of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the Bradford Bicentenary" (1863); "Biographical Sketch of Rev. David Jones, A. M." (New York, 1865); "History of Pennepek or Lower Dublin Baptist Church, Morrisania, N. Y." (1869); "Andrew Bradford, Founder of the Newspaper Press in the Middle States of America" (Philadelphia, 1869); "The Bradford Prayer-Book of 1710" (1870); "Diary of S. J., or Journal of a Country Baptist Minister" (1881); "Memoir of Rev. Abel Morgan of Pennepek Church" (1882); "History of the Great Valley, Pa., Baptist Church" (1883); "History of the Brandywine, Pa., Baptist Church" (1884); and "Welsh Books in Brown University" (Cincinnati, 1885). In 1863 Brown conferred on him the degree of M. A., and in 1880 Judson university that of D. C. L.

JONES, David Ford, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Brockville, Canada, in 1818. He was educated at Upper Canada college, and subsequently engaged in business as a manufacturer of agricultural implements. He has been warden of Leeds and Grenville, and commanded the Ganaoque artillery for several years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Canadian parliament in 1863, but was elected in January, 1864, and served till the union. He was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1873, and again in 1878.

JONES, David Rump, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1825; d. in Richmond, Va., 8 March, 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, brevetted 1st lieutenant for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco, and captain for gallantry at Chapultepec during the Mexican war. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1849, was assistant instructor in military tactics at West Point in 1851–'3, assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, in 1853, and resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate army, where he was appointed brigadier-general. He led a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, and in 1862 commanded a division under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

JONES, George, author, b. in York, Pa., 30 July, 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at Yale in 1823, taught for two years on the U. S. frigates "Brandywine" and "Constitution," and for the two years following was tutor at Yale. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in January, 1831, officiated at Middletown, Conn., and in 1833 was appointed chaplain in the U. S. navy. At the time of his death he was stationed at the U. S. naval asylum at Philadelphia. Mr. Jones accompanied Com. Perry on the naval expedition to Japan in 1853–'5, and his long and careful observations on the zodiacal light fill one volume of the report of the U. S. Japan expedition. The theory of a nebulous ring around the earth is a deduction from these. His other works are "Sketches of Naval Life" (New Haven, Conn., 1836); "Excursions to Cairo, Jerusalem, and Balbec" (New York, 1836); and "Life Scenes from the Four Gospels" and "Life Scenes from the Old Testament" (1865).

JONES, George Wallace, senator, b. in Vincennes, Ind., 12 April, 1804. He was graduated at Transylvania university, Ky., in 1825, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but was prevented by delicate health from practising. Removing to Missouri, he was clerk of the U. S. district court in 1826, served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry Dodge in the Black Hawk war, removed to Wisconsin and settled at Sinsinawa Mound, where he was judge of the county court, and colonel, and subsequently general, of militia. He was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1834, served till 1837, and in July, 1836, procured a division of Michigan territory and the establishment of the territory of Wisconsin. In 1839 he was appointed by President Van Buren surveyor-general of the Northwest territory. He was removed by President Harrison, but reappointed by President Polk. He was U. S. senator from Iowa from January, 1848, till March, 1859, and was chairman of the committee on pensions and on enrolled bills. At the conclusion of his last term he was appointed by President Buchanan minister to New Grenada. In 1861, on his return to the United States, he was charged with disloyalty and imprisoned at Fort Warren. Since 1862 he has resided at Dubuque, Iowa.

JONES, Hugh, clergyman, b. in England in 1669; d. in Cecil county, Md., 8 Sept., 1760. He emigrated to the United States in 1696, and was rector for sixty-five years of parishes in Maryland and Virginia. In 1702 he was professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, Va., and chaplain of the Assembly of Virginia. He published "The Present State of Virginia," a rare and curious history of the colony (London, 1724).

JONES, Hugh Bolton, artist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 20 Oct., 1848. He took his first art lessons in his native city, but visited Europe in 1877, where he studied four years, and greatly added to the effectiveness of his style. He was elected associate of the National academy in 1881, and member in 1883. His works include "Tangier," "Return of the Cows," "Brittany" (1878); "October" (1882); and "On Herring Run, Baltimore" (1884).

JONES, Jacob, naval officer, b. near Smyrna, Del., in March, 1768; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Aug., 1850. He studied medicine and began to practise, but became clerk of the Delaware supreme court, and on 10 April, 1799, entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman. He was promoted to lieutenant, 22 Feb., 1801, and was an officer on the frigate "Philadelphia" when she was captured in 1803 in the harbor of Tripoli, remaining a prisoner eighteen

months. He was made commander, 20 April, 1810, assigned to the "Wasp," 18 guns, in 1811, and in 1812 was despatched with letters to the U. S. ministers to France and England. Before he returned, war had been declared with England, and, after refitting his vessel, he left the Delaware on a cruise on 13 Oct., 1812. On 18 Oct. he fell in with the British brig "Frolic," a vessel of slightly superior force to his own, and captured her after a sharp engagement of forty-three minutes, during the latter part of which the ships were so near that in loading some of the "Wasp's" guns the rammers hit against the bows of her antagonist. The contest had no sooner ended than the English ship "Poictiers," 74 guns, hove in sight, and captured both the "Wasp" and her prize, carrying them to Bermuda. The fight between the "Wasp" and the "Frolic" was the first of the war, in which the

vessels were nearly equal, and it did much to destroy the idea of British invincibility on the ocean. Jones was given a vote of thanks and a gold medal by congress (see illustration), which also appropriated $25,000 as a compensation to the commander and crew of the "Wasp" for the recapture of their prize. Several of the states also presented Jones with swords, and the Delaware legislature gave him a piece of plate, suitably engraved. He was made post-captain, 3 March, 1813, and commanded the "Macedonian," of Decatur's squadron. Afterward he commanded squadrons in the Mediterranean and Pacific, and served as a commissary of the navy board, and governor of the Philadelphia naval asylum. Jones was described in a sketch that was written during his life as of "about the middle size, of an active mind and vigorous make, and an excellent constitution."

JONES, James, physician, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 18 Nov., 1807; d. in New Orleans, La., 10 Oct., 1873. He was graduated at Columbia college, D. C., in 1825, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and practised in his native place till 1831, when he removed to New Orleans, La., was editor of the "Medical and Surgical Journal" of that city in 1857–'9, and was connected with the University of Louisiana, from 1836 till his death, as professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in 1836–'9, then as professor of practical medicine till 1866, and afterward in his former chair. He was also dean of the faculty in 1841–'2 and 1848–'9, and delivered courses of lectures on chemistry. He contributed various articles to medical journals.

JONES, James Athearn, author, b. in Tisbury, Mass., 4 June, 1790; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in August, 1853. After receiving a common-school education, he made several voyages to the West Indies, subsequently taught, and was an editor in Philadelphia in 1826. He lived in England in 1829–'31, and edited papers in Baltimore, Md., in 1846, and Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851. He published "Traditions of the North American Indians, or Tales of an Indian Camp," with etchings by W. H. Brooks (3 vols., London, 1820). Many of the legends were obtained from the author's nurse, an Indian woman of the Gayhead tribe in Massachusetts. He also wrote "Letter to an English Gentleman on English Libels of America" (Philadelphia, 1826); "Haverhill, or Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe" (3 vols., 1831); and poems.

JONES, James Chamberlain, senator, b. in Davidson county, Tenn., 20 April, 1809; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 29 Oct., 1859. He lost his father in infancy, and spent much of his boyhood in working on the plantation of his guardian, from whose library he obtained the elements of an English education, also attending a country school at intervals. After reaching his majority he married, and settled on a farm in Wilson county, Tenn. He was in the legislature in 1837 and 1839, a candidate for elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840, and in 1841 and 1843 was elected governor of the state by the Whigs, over James K. Polk, after animated personal canvasses by the two candidates. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Whig convention, where he earnestly advocated the nomination of Henry Clay, but he subsequently spoke in several states in support of Gen. Zachary Taylor. He removed to Memphis in 1850, and in 1851–'7 served in the U. S. senate, afterward retiring to private life. He was a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and was afterward identified with the Democratic party. He was often called "Lean Jimmy Jones" or "Bean-Pole."

JONES, James Kimbrough, senator, b. in Marshall county, Miss., 29 Sept., 1839. His parents were residents of Tennessee, but in 1848 removed to a plantation in Dallas county, Ark. James served in the Confederate army during the civil war, and then engaged in planting till 1873, when he began to practise law in Dalton county, Ark. He was a member of the state senate in 1873–'7, and its president in the last-named year. In 1881–'5 he was a member of congress, having been elected as a Democrat, and in the latter year was chosen to the U. S. senate.

JONES, Joel, jurist, b. in Coventry, Conn., 25 Oct., 1795; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Feb., 1860. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, subsequently studied law at Litchfield and New Haven, and settled at Easton, Pa., where he practised for many years. In 1830 he was appointed a commissioner to revise the civil code of Pennsylvania. He became associate judge in 1835, and afterward presiding judge of the Philadelphia district court, was the first president of Girard college in 1847–'9, and in 1849 mayor of Philadelphia. He took an active interest in theological speculations and inquiries, and was an earnest advocate of a literal interpretation of those scriptures which predict the second coming of Christ. He is the author of "Reports of a Commission to Revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania"; "A Manual of Pennsylvania Land Law"; "Notes on Scripture, or Jesus and the Coming Glory" (Philadelphia, 1860; new ed., 1865); "Knowledge of One Another in the Future State"; and "Outlines of a History of the Court of Rome, and of the Temporal Power of the Popes," translated from the French, with original notes, and he also edited several English works on prophecy. — His brother, **Joseph Huntington,** clergyman, b. in Coventry, Conn., 24 Aug., 1797; d. 22 Dec., 1868, was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and for a time was employed as a tutor in Bowdoin. He then studied at Princeton theological seminary, and was ordained as an evangelist, 29 April, 1824. He preached for a time at Woodbury and Backwoodtown, N. J., and in 1825 was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Brunswick, N. J., remaining there till 1838, when he became pastor of the Sixth church, Philadelphia. From 1861 till his death he was secretary of the relief fund for disabled ministers. He was the author of "Revival of Religion" (Philadelphia, 1839); "Influence of Physical Causes on Religious Experience" (1846); "Life of Ashbel Green, D. D." (New York, 1849); "Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D." (1850); and other sermons, reviews, and essays, published separately.

JONES, John, surgeon, b. in Jamaica, N. Y., in 1729; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 June, 1791. He was a son of Dr. Evan Jones, a Welsh physician, who came to this country in 1728. He was educated professionally at the medical schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Leyden, and Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with the most eminent contemporary professors. On his return, after a long sojourn in Europe, he settled in New York, but in a few years was obliged to revisit London for a brief period for the benefit of his health. Dr. Jones was professor of surgery in King's college from 1767 till 1776, and one of the two original founders of the New York hospital—Dr. Samuel Bard being the other—in 1771. He was one of the ablest surgeons of his time, and especially skilful as an operator in cases of lithotomy. He left New York, on the British occupation of the city, for Philadelphia, after the evacuation of that city by the enemy, and there spent

the remainder of his life. In his new home he was highly esteemed, holding several offices of trust and importance connected with his profession. He was honored by the confidence and friendship of Washington and Franklin. On a critical occasion he was sent for to attend the president in New York in 1790, and in the same year attended Franklin in his last illness, of which he has left a detailed and interesting account. Dr. Franklin remembered him in his will as among his personal friends. Dr. Jones was the author of "Plain Remarks upon Wounds and Fractures, designed for the Use of the Young Military Surgeons of America" (New York, 1775; new ed., with a memoir by Dr. James Mease, Philadelphia, 1795).

JONES, John, vocalist, b. in London, England, in 1796; d. in New York city, 2 Nov., 1861. He made his first appearance at the Adelphi theatre, London, in 1816, in an operetta, "The Conjurer." In 1828 Jones came to this country, where he first sang in public at Niblo's garden, New York city, in a musical play entitled "Amateurs and Actors." Soon afterward he appeared at the Park theatre as Prince Orlando in "The Cabinet." In 1831 he was engaged for a short time at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, but returned to New York city and accepted a permanent engagement at the Park theatre, which lasted for many years, interrupted only by a brief visit to Europe in 1835. Having partially lost his voice, Jones retired from the stage in 1844, and became a teacher of vocal music in the eastern states. As such he eventually settled in New York city, where, some years before his death, he became the recipient of an annuity from a dramatic benevolent association. Some of his best performances were the leading tenor characters in "La Dame Blanche," "Norma," and "Cinderella." Among the songs he published was "The Mellow Horn," which was very popular.

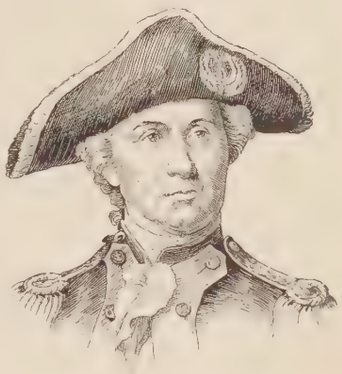
JONES, John B., author, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1810. He was for many years engaged in journalism, and in 1857 established a weekly paper in Philadelphia entitled the "Southern Monitor," devoted to the advocacy of southern interests. He is the author of "Books of Visions" (Philadelphia, 1847); "Rural Sports, a Poem" (1848); "The Western Merchant" (1848); "Wild Western Scenes" (1849); "The Rival Belles" (1852); "Adventures of Col. Vanderbomb" (1852); "The Monarchist" (1853); "Life and Adventures of a Country Merchant" (1854); "Freaks of Fortune" (1854); and a "Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capital" (1866).

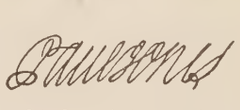
JONES, John Glancy, lawyer, b. in the valley of Conestoga river, Pa., 7 Oct., 1811; d. in Reading, Pa., 24 March, 1877. He studied theology, but left it for law, was admitted to the bar, and practised successfully at Reading, Pa. He was for a time deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and except for part of the 33d congress was a representative from Pennsylvania from 1850 till 1858, having been chosen as a Democrat. He served on the committee on claims in the house and was the author of the bill creating the court of claims. In 1856 he was a presidential elector, and, having previously declined the Berlin mission, was appointed by President Buchanan minister to Austria, where he served from 1 Nov., 1858, till 14 Nov., 1861.

JONES, John Marshall, soldier, b. in Charlottesville, Va., 26 July, 1820; d. in Spottsylvania, Va., 10 May, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and after serving on frontier duty was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the academy from 1845 till 1852. In 1854–'5 he was a member of the board to revise rifle and light artillery tactics, and on 3 March, 1855, he was promoted captain. He was then in garrison at various forts, and in the Utah expedition of 1858–'60, and on 27 May, 1861, resigned and entered the Confederate army. He was appointed colonel of a Virginia regiment, and in 1863 promoted brigadier-general and given a command in Gen. Longstreet's corps. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and took part in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and in the operations from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, where he was killed.

JONES, John Mather, journalist, b. in Bangor, North Wales, 9 June, 1826; d. in Utica, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1874. He was educated in his native place, came to this country in 1849, and, after engaging in mercantile pursuits, made a voyage around the world for his health, acting as purser of a ship of which his brother-in-law was captain. After the close of the civil war he founded the Welsh town of New Cambria, Mo., and in 1869, with James A. Whittaker, he bought a large tract of land in Osage county, Kan., where he founded the town of Avonia. From 1865 till his death he was proprietor and publisher of "Y Drych" ("The Mirror"), the oldest Welsh newspaper in the United States, and in this place he exercised much influence over his countrymen. Mr. Jones was an earnest Abolitionist and a Republican in politics, but never sought nor held any office. He published a "History of the Rebellion" in Welsh (Utica, N. Y., 1866).

JONES, John Paul, naval officer, b. in Kirkbean, Scotland, 6 July, 1747; d. in Paris, 18 July, 1792. He was the son of John Paul, gardener at Arbigland. The name Jones was assumed about 1773. At the age of twelve he went to sea, sailing from Whitehaven and visiting a brother, in Fredericksburg, Va., on his first voyage. While under twenty he served as mate in two vessels that were engaged in the slave-trade, but leaving this traffic in disgust, he sailed for England as a passenger. The death of two of the officers of the brig left him the only navigator on board, and he took charge and brought her into port. Her Scotch owners then employed him as master, and he made two voyages to the West Indies. In 1770 a charge of cruelty to one of his crew was made against him at Tobago, and, although it was dismissed as frivolous, the man's death a few weeks later caused it to be revived. Jones was not arrested, but the affair caused him much annoyance, and made him anxious to prove his innocence at home, for which purpose he sent affidavits to his family. The brother in Virginia died in 1773, and Jones took charge of his estate, proposing to settle at Fredericksburg. He now added the name of Jones to his signature for reasons which are unknown. He continued to correspond with his family, and to give his original name too much prominence for concealment. When congress de-





cided in 1775 to equip a navy "for the defence of American liberty," Jones was named as the senior 1st lieutenant. He sailed from Delaware river in the "Alfred" in February, 1776, to attack New Providence. The expedition returned in April, and Jones was placed in command of the sloop "Providence." He cruised for six weeks, capturing sixteen prizes, and doing some damage on the coast of Nova Scotia. Much address was required to escape from vessels of superior force, as his sloop was armed only with four-pounders. He was then given the "Alfred," and made another successful cruise to the northward. Jones felt that he was not treated justly when congress undertook to establish the rank of naval officers, and his strenuous remonstrance to the marine board was somewhat arrogant in tone. In March, 1777, he was appointed to the command of the "Ranger," and sailed in her for France in November. The American commissioners at the French court gave him authority to "distress the enemies of the United States by sea or land," and, accordingly, he sailed from Brest, 10 April, 1779, took prizes in St. George's channel, and landed at Whitehaven, where he tried to burn the shipping with a view to cutting off the supply of coal for Ireland. He also attempted to capture the Earl of Selkirk. Off Carrickfergus he fell in with the "Drake," a British man-of-war of 20 guns, which he captured after a close action lasting more than an hour. The "Drake" lost 42 men, including her captain and lieutenant, and was badly cut up, while the "Ranger's" loss was small. Jones returned to Brest with his prizes, after a cruise of 28 days, which his boldness, nautical skill, and local knowledge had rendered very effective. Jones spent more than a year in trying to raise a force for further operations, and met with many disappointments, but got to sea again on 14 Aug., 1779, with a squadron of four vessels. His own ship was an old Indiaman which he named the "Bon Homme Richard." To her battery of twelve-pounders he added six eighteens, in ports cut in the gun-room. His officers were Americans without experience in naval duties, and his crew was a motley assemblage. The other vessels were commanded by Frenchmen, though all were under the American flag. A daring scheme to seize the shipping and exact a ransom at Leith was frustrated by a gale, which drove him out of the Forth. At last, on 23 Sept., he sighted a fleet of 40 British merchantmen returning from the Baltic, under convoy of the "Serapis," 44 guns, and the "Countess of Scarborough," 28 guns. He made signal for a general chase, but most of the merchantmen ran in shore and anchored under the guns of Scarborough castle. At seven in the evening the "Bon Homme Richard" closed with the "Serapis," and began one of the most desperate conflicts on record. After a few broadsides they fouled and lay side by side until the fight was over. The "Serapis" let go an anchor to swing clear, but Jones lashed the two ships together to deprive the enemy of the advantage of his superior battery and sail power, and to prevent his retreat. Two of the "Richard's" eighteens had burst at the first fire, blowing up the deck and many of their crews. The fire of the "Serapis" silenced her opponent's main-deck battery, and crashed through her sides. Jones kept on fighting with a few light guns on the spar-deck, and musketry in the tops. A hand-grenade that was dropped from the main-yard of the "Richard" down a hatchway in the "Serapis" caused a terrible explosion on the lower deck. Jones drove back a boarding party, and the "Serapis" struck her flag at half-past ten at night. Each ship had nearly half her men killed or wounded. Capt. Pearson, of the "Serapis," reported that on going on board the "Bon Homme Richard" he "found her in the greatest distress, her counters and quarter driven in, all her lower-deck guns dismounted, on fire in two places, and six or seven feet of water in the hold." She had to be abandoned, and sank the next morning. The "Alliance," commanded by Landais, fired indiscriminate broadsides of grape at both the contending ships, killing several of the "Richard's" crew. The "Countess of Scarborough" was taken by the "Pallas," the only other ship engaged. Franklin commended "the sturdy, cool, and determined bravery" which Jones displayed in this action, and the victor was received with enthusiasm in France. The king gave Jones a gold sword and the order of merit. He also received the thanks of congress and was designated by a unanimous vote to command the ship of the line that was then building. It was proposed to create the grade of rear-admiral for him, and he was considered "the principal hope of our future efforts on the ocean," as Jefferson styled him in 1788. But he had no further opportunity for active service under the American flag. After visiting Denmark on public business, he entered the Russian service in 1788 with the rank of rear-admiral, reserving the right to return to the orders of congress when he should be called upon to do so. During a campaign against the Turks in the "Limau" he displayed his customary skill and energy. Disappointed in his hope of attaining an independent command, and baffled by intrigue, he returned to St. Petersburg, was granted an indefinite leave of absence, and returned to Paris in broken health. In 1792 an appointment as commissioner and consul of the United States at Algiers was sent out, but he died before receiving it. The National convention sent a deputation to attend his funeral. Numerous apocryphal narratives of his life appeared in England and France, and these legends, and a variety of prejudices, have obscured the facts of his career. English writers denounced him as a pirate for a generation after his death, and still call him an adventurer. He would have resented either of these epithets. In 1779 John Adams thought him "ambitious and intriguing," and in 1813 referred to him as a "foreigner of the south, arrogating to himself merit that belongs to New England sailors." On the other hand, he seems to have retained the respect of Franklin, Jefferson, and Robert Morris, after a long acquaintance. His devotion to the flag of the United States is as unquestionable as his daring. He declared that America had been "the country of his fond election since the age of thirteen." His zeal for glory may have been allayed by a strain of restless vanity like that of other great seamen, but his conceptions of naval strategy and his appreciation of the value of intellectual culture for naval officers are far in advance of his age and profession. He left letters which are able and interesting, in spite of their florid style and passionate assertion of his claims. He was always kind to his relatives in Scotland. Jones was of medium height, active, but quiet in manner, with a soft voice and a keen eye. James Fenimore Cooper made use of some of the incidents of Jones's career in his novel "The Pilot." His life has been written by John H. Sherbourne (New York and London, 1825; 2d ed., New York, 1851); Janette Taylor "from letters, etc., in the possession" of the author (1830); Alexander S. Mackenzie (2 vols., 1841); and William Gilmore

Simms (1845); James Hamilton (1848). See also "Paul Jones, der kühne Seemann" (Leipsic, 1828).

JONES, John Percival, senator, b. in Hay, Brecon co., Wales, in 1830. Before he was a year old his parents came with him to the United States and settled in northern Ohio. He attended the public schools in Cleveland for a few years, and in 1849 went to California and engaged in mining and farming in Tuolumne county. Subsequently he was sheriff of the county, and was several times its representative in the legislature. In 1867 he was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor of California, and the same year went to Nevada, where he engaged in mining and became wealthy. He succeeded James Nye as U. S. senator from Nevada, took his seat, 4 March, 1873, and has been twice re-elected. His term of service will expire on 3 March, 1891. He made a notable speech on the inflation bill in 1874.

JONES, John Pringle, jurist, b. near Newton, Berks co., Pa., in 1812; d. in London, England, 16 March, 1874. He was graduated at Princeton in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1834, afterward settling in practice in Reading, Pa. He was appointed in 1839 deputy attorney-general for Berks county, and on 15 March, 1847, presiding judge of the 3d judicial district. Under the elective judiciary system of 1851 he was elected president of the Berks county courts for the term of ten years, at the expiration of which time he devoted himself to literature. In 1867, on the death of Judge Maynard, of the 3d judicial district, Judge Jones was appointed his successor for the unexpired term. In 1872 he travelled in Europe, and was on his way home when he died. He was the author of "Eulogy on A. Laussat" (Philadelphia, 1834); and volumes xi. and xii. of "Pennsylvania State Reports" (1850–'2).

JONES, John Sills, soldier, b. in Champaign county, Ohio, 12 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Delaware county in 1860, but resigned in 1861, and enlisted as a private in the National army. He served with distinction throughout the war, rising to the colonelcy of the 174th Ohio regiment, and on 27 June, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1866 he was elected mayor of Delaware, Ohio, and was prosecuting attorney of Delaware county, 1866–'71, when he declined renomination. He was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home from 1870 till 1874, and was a trustee of Wesleyan female college at Delaware from 1865 till 1875. He was a presidential elector in 1872, and was afterward elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 15 Oct., 1877, till 4 March, 1879. He was elected a member of the legislature of Ohio in 1879, re-elected in 1881, and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. He became a trustee of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphan home in 1887.

JONES, John Taylor, missionary, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 16 July, 1802; d. in Bangkok, Siam, 13 Sept., 1851. He was graduated at Amherst in 1825, studied theology at Andover and Newton seminaries, and was ordained a Baptist missionary to Burmah on 28 July, 1830. Having first acquired the Taling and Siamese languages, he left Burmah for Siam, and reached Bangkok in April, 1833. He visited the United States twice subsequently, and was eminently successful as a missionary. Columbian college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1850. Dr. Jones published tracts in Siamese (1834); "Brief Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language" (1842); and a Siamese translation of the New Testament (1843).

JONES, John Winston, member of congress, b. in Chesterfield, Va., 22 Nov., 1791; d. 29 Jan., 1848. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1803, and was elected a representative from Virginia in congress, serving by successive elections from 7 Dec., 1835, till 3 March, 1845, when he declined another re-election. He was speaker of the house during his last term.

JONES, John W., physician, b. in Montgomery county, Md., 14 April, 1806; d. in Atlanta, Ga., in 1872. When a boy he removed with his parents to Kentucky. He was graduated in medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, subsequently practised in Griffin, Ga., and, after becoming a member of the legislature, was elected a representative in congress, and served from 6 Dec., 1847, till 3 March, 1849. He afterward removed to Alabama and engaged in planting, but returned to Georgia and was a professor in the State medical college.

JONES, Joseph, member of the Continental congress, b. in Virginia in 1727; d. there, 28 Oct., 1805. He was a member of the house of burgesses from King George county, served on the committee of safety in 1775 and in the convention of 1776, and represented Virginia in the Continental congress in 1778–'9 and 1780–'3. He was appointed judge of the general court on 23 Jan., 1778, but resigned in October, 1779. He was reappointed to the same court, 19 Nov., 1789, was a member of the convention of 1788, and a major-general of Virginia militia. He was a friend of Washington, and had a correspondence with him relative to the limitation of the power of congress by the several states in 1780. In June, 1783, a proposition had been made in the Virginia legislature to revoke the release to the United States of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, but through the opposition of Mr. Jones it was rejected, and the legislature was induced to conform to the wishes of congress. —His sister, **Elizabeth,** married Spence Monroe, and became the mother of James Monroe, president of the United States.

JONES, Joseph Seawell, author, b. probably in North Carolina about 1811; d. in 1855. He was graduated at the Harvard law-school in 1833, and was the author of "A Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina" (1834), and "Memorials of North Carolina" (1838).

JONES, Joseph Stevens, play-writer, b. in 1811; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Dec., 1877. Early in life he became an actor, and was at different times proprietor and manager of the Old National, Tremont, and other theatres in Boston. In 1843 he was graduated at the Harvard medical-school, and held the place of city physician for several years. He wrote about 200 plays; the most popular among them were "Solon Shingle," "Eugene Aram," "The Liberty Tree," "The Fire Warrior," "The Siege of Boston," "Moll Pitcher," "Stephen Burroughs," "The Carpenter of Rouen," with its sequel in "The Surgeon of Paris, or the Mask of the Huguenots," "Job and Jacob Gray," "The Last Dollar," "The People's Lawyer," "The Sons of the Cape," "Zofara," "Captain Lascar," and "Paul Revere." "The Silver Spoon," in which William Warren, of the Boston museum, made his great success as Jefferson Scattering Batkins, was revived at that theatre through many seasons. He also dramatized "The Three Experiments of Living," by Mrs. Hannah F. Lee.

JONES, Leonard Augustus, author, b. in Templeton, Worcester co., Mass., 13 Jan., 1832. He was graduated at Harvard in 1855, and at the

Harvard law-school in 1858, and has since practised in Boston. He is the editor of the "American Law Review," has written extensively for literary periodicals, and is the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Real Property" (2 vols., Boston, 1878); "A Treatise on the Law of Railroads and Other Corporate Securities" (1879); "A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Personal Property" (1881); "Pledges, including Collateral Securities" (1883); "Forms in Conveyancing" (1886); and "An Index to Legal Periodical Literature" (1887).

JONES, Llewellyn, Anglican bishop, b. in Liverpool, England, 11 Oct., 1840. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1862. He was curate of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, from 1864 till 1874, when he was appointed rector of Little Hereford, near Tenbury. He was nominated by the crown to the see of Newfoundland, and was consecrated bishop in St. Paul's cathedral, 1 May, 1878. In 1879 he accepted the episcopal superintendence of the Church of England in Bermuda, and has since visited the island every alternate winter.

JONES, Noble Wimberly, patriot, b. near London, England, in 1724; d. in Savannah, Ga., 9 Jan., 1805. He was the son of Dr. Noble Jones, an early settler of Georgia, who was treasurer of the province and a councillor of state. The son was associated with his father in the practice of medicine in Savannah from 1748 till 1756. At an early age he held a military commission, and was a member of the assembly in 1761 and subsequently, and served frequently as speaker. He was an active patriot in 1774, corresponding with Franklin, who was then in England. He was speaker of the first Georgia legislature, and a delegate to the Continental congress from 1775 till 1776, and from 1781 till 1783. He lost a son at the capture of Savannah in 1778, was taken prisoner at the fall of Charleston in 1780, and carried to St. Augustine. Dr. Jones was exchanged in July, 1781, and practised medicine in Philadelphia until December, 1782, when he returned to Georgia, and again served in the assembly. He practised in Charleston from 1783 till 1788, after which he lived in Savannah. He was president of the convention that revised the state constitution in 1795.

JONES, Rebecca, Quaker preacher, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 July, 1739; d. there, 15 April, 1818. From an early age she frequented Quaker meetings, notwithstanding the opposition of her mother, and, wishing to join the society, she made application to Catharine Payton, of Worcestershire, England, who had come to visit the Friends in this country in 1754. She was admitted into the ministry on 12 May, 1760, at the monthly meeting in Philadelphia. In 1784 she went to England on a religious visit, returning in 1788. In 1799 she visited the Society of Friends in New England, and before returning to Philadelphia went to Canada and preached in Kingston to a large assemblage, through the efforts of the chief justice.

JONES, Roger, soldier, b. in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1789; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 July, 1852. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of marines on 29 Jan., 1809, and on 12 July, 1812, was transferred to the artillery, with the rank of captain. He received the brevet of major for services in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the sortie from Fort Erie. On 10 Aug., 1818, he was appointed adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, and on 17 Sept., 1824, was brevetted colonel. On 7 March, 1825, he was appointed adjutant-general of the army, which post he held till his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general in June, 1832, and major-general in May, 1848.—His brother, **Thomas ap Catesby,** naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1789; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 30 May, 1858, entered the navy on 22 Nov., 1805, and became lieutenant, 24 May, 1812, commander, 28 March, 1820, and captain, 11 March, 1829. From 1808 till 1812 he was engaged in the Gulf of Mexico, where he was successful in suppressing piracy, smuggling, and the slave-trade. When the British naval expedition against New Orleans entered Lake Borgne in 1814, he endeavored to intercept forty British boats with his small flotilla. Although wounded and compelled to surrender, his conduct was much praised. He commanded the Pacific squadron in 1842, and took possession of Monterey on receiving the erroneous information that war existed between the United States and Mexico, for which he was temporarily suspended from the service.

JONES, Samuel, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1820; d. in Bedford Springs, Va., 31 July, 1887. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in July, 1841, and assigned to the 1st artillery. After serving on garrison duty, he was appointed professor of mathematics and instructor of tactics, holding these offices from 1846 till 1851. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1847, and captain in 1853, when he served on frontier duty in Texas. He was assistant to the judge-advocate of the army in Washington, D. C., from 1858 till 1861, when he resigned his commission to enter the Confederate army with the rank of colonel. Soon afterward he became brigadier-general, and in 1863 he was appointed to command a division with the rank of major-general. He commanded the Confederate forces in West Virginia till 1864, when he brought his troops to re-enforce Gen. Lee's army on Rapidan river. After the war he engaged in farming in Mattoax, Va., but removed to Washington in 1880, and obtained a clerkship in the War department, which he retained until his death.

JONES, Samuel Porter, clergyman, b. in Chambers county, Ala., 16 Oct., 1847. He went with his father to live in Cartersville, Ga., in 1859, and after the civil war studied under various tutors, but was unable to take a collegiate course on account of feeble health. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and married one month afterward, but his private and professional life was a failure on account of his passion for drink. After his father's death in 1872 he made a profession of religion, and in one week from that time preached his first sermon, entering the North Georgia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in the same year. From the first his success as a revivalist was remarkable. He was frequently called to other places, preaching during the first eight years of his ministry about 400 sermons a year. In 1881 he was appointed agent of the Decatur orphans' home, and since that time has given his services to revival work in the large cities of the United States. Several collections of his sermons, made up from the notes of shorthand reporters, have been published. They include "Sam Jones's Sermons" (Nashville, 1885); "The Music Hall Series" (Cincinnati, 1886); and "Quit Your Meanness" (1886); revised edition, entitled "Sam Jones's Own Book" (1887).

JONES, Seaborn, lawyer, b. in Augusta, Ga., in 1788; d. in Columbus, Ga., in 1874. He entered Princeton, but was obliged to leave before graduation on account of his father's failure in business. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature. He became so-

licitor-general of Georgia in 1823, and was afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1833 till 1835, and again from 1845 till 1847. Among his treasures was a cane made from the timber of the frigate "Constitution," presented to him by his friend Com. Isaac Hull.

JONES, Thomas, soldier, b. in Strabane, Ulster co., Ireland, about 1665; d. in Fort Neck, Queens co., L. I., 13 Dec., 1713. His family were originally from North Wales. Taking part in the civil war on the side of James II., he participated in the battles of the Boyne in 1690, of Aghrim in 1691, and in the siege and capitulation of Limerick in 1691. Escaping to France, he embarked early in 1692 under one of the numerous letters of marque to participate in the Revolution, and was present at the great earthquake of Jamaica, 7 July, 1692, and in that year came to Long Island. He married Freelove, daughter of Thomas Townsend, who presented him with a tract of land at the confluence of the Massapequa river with the Great South bay. By subsequent purchases from the Indians and neighboring owners, he acquired an estate of 6,000 acres, and in 1696 built, near the river, the first brick house in that part of the island. On 2 March, 1699, he was admitted by deed an associate freeholder under the Oyster Bay patent of 1677. On 20 Oct., 1702, he was commissioned captain of militia in Queens county by Gov. Cornbury. On 14 Oct., 1704, he was appointed high sheriff of Queens county, and on 3 April, 1706, he was made major of the Queens county regiment. He received the commission of "ranger-general of the island of Nassau" (then the legal name of Long Island) from Gov. Hunter on 4 Sept., 1710, which office gave him the monopoly of the whale and other fisheries from the shores of the island, his jurisdiction ranging around the coast from Little Neck bay to Jamaica bay, and over all ungranted lands within its limits. He held this office until his death.—His son, **David,** jurist, b. in Fort Neck, L. I., 16 Sept., 1699; d. there, 11 Oct., 1775, received an excellent private education and studied law, and practised in New York city. He was appointed judge of Queens county in 1734, and in 1737 was elected to the colonial assembly, where he remained till 1758, serving as speaker for thirteen years. From 1758 till 1773 he was a judge of the supreme court. —His son, **Thomas,** jurist, b. in Fort Neck, L. I., 30 April, 1731; d. in Hoddesdon, England, 25 July, 1792, was graduated at Yale in 1750, studied law, was licensed in 1755, and began his practice in New York. In 1757 he was appointed clerk of Queens county courts, and for many years he was the attorney for the governors of King's college, of which body he was a member, and also attorney for the corporation of New York city. In 1769 he became recorder of the city, which office he held till 1773, when he was appointed judge of the supreme court in place of his father, serving until the close of the Revolutionary war, and held the last court under the crown at White Plains in April, 1776. On 27 June, 1776, he was arrested at his house by an armed party by order of a committee of the New York Provincial congress on a charge of refusing to obey the summons of the committee to show why he "should be considered a friend of the American cause." He was brought to New York and discharged on giving his parole to appear when congress should direct. On 11 Aug. he was seized by a body of riflemen, taken to New York and again arraigned before a board of officers, who told him the parole was void. He was then sent to Connecticut as a prisoner, remaining there under the charge of disaffection until December, when he signed a second parole and returned to his home in Fort Neck. On 6 Nov., 1779, his house was suddenly entered and robbed by a party of Whigs under the command of Capt. Daniel Hawley, of Connecticut, who seized Jones, though under parole, and carried him to Connecticut, in order to effect an exchange for Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman, who had been captured six months before in his house in Fairfield. Neither had any personal connection with the seizure, nor did it alter their friendship which had been formed in Yale. In April, 1780, they were exchanged. While in Connecticut Judge Jones's health failed owing to injuries received on being thrown from a sleigh. In 1781 Judge Jones sold his stock at auction, and went to England with his family. After living in Bath for his health for three years, he retired to Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire. The negotiation of peace in 1782 prevented his return, as he was included in the New York act of attainder, by which his life was *ipso facto* forfeited and his estate confiscated. He married Anne de Lancey, daughter of James de Lancey, chief justice and lieutenant-governor of New York. She received about two acres of land from her brother James, between the Bowery and the East river, upon which site Jones erected a large house, surrounded with gardens. He named it "Mount Pitt," and it remained standing till the close of the last century. When Gen. Charles Lee built fortifications around New York in 1776, he made this point the site of a large redoubt, which was called Jones's Hill Fort. The accompanying illustration of Fort Neck house represents his spacious residence, which is still (1887) in possession of the family. It was originally Tryon hall, and was erected for Judge

Thomas Jones

Thomas Jones by his father in 1770. It faces the Great South bay and has a frontage of ninety feet. His father entailed this estate upon him and his heirs and in default of the latter upon his daughters and their heirs, on condition that they should add to their name that of Jones. Hence David Floyd, son of Arabella Jones and Richard Floyd, of Suffolk county, N. Y., received the Fort Neck estate under the entail and became the first of the name of Floyd-Jones. Judge Jones was the author of "History of New York during the Revolutionary War," which was edited by Edward Floyd de Lancey and printed for the New York histori-

cal society (New York, 1879). This work is a valuable contribution to American history. It is an account of the Revolution from a loyalist point of view, and is the only contemporary history written by one living at that time.—The first Thomas's grandson, **Samuel**, son of William Jones, lawyer, b. 26 July, 1734; d. in Westneck, L. I., 21 Nov., 1819, studied law in the office of William Smith, the historian of New York, who was subsequently chief justice. During the Revolution he remained in the British lines, being a loyalist in principle, but took no part in the war. After peace was declared he became a strong Federalist. He held many offices of trust, political and legal, was often in the state assembly, and an active member of the convention at Poughkeepsie that adopted the constitution of the United States in 1788. In 1789, with Richard Varick, he revised the statutes of the state of New York, of which work he did the principal part. In the same year he was appointed recorder of the city of New York, an office he held for eight years, when he was succeeded by Chancellor Kent. At the request of John Jay in 1796 he drew up the law establishing the comptroller's office of New York state as it now (1887) exists, and was appointed in that year to this office, which he held for three years, after which he retired to his country-seat, Westneck, L. I. Dr. David Hosack said: "Common consent has indeed assigned him the highest attainments in jurisprudence, and the appellation of father of the New York bar." "No one," says Chancellor Kent, "surpassed him in clearness of intellect and in moderation and extreme simplicity of character; no one equalled him in his accurate knowledge of the technical rules and doctrines of real property, and his familiarity with the skilful and elaborate, but now obsolete and mysterious, black-letter learning of the common law." He published, with Richard Varick, "Laws of the State of New York" (2 vols., New York, 1789), and contributed valuable papers on the history of New York to the collections of the New York historical society.—His second son, **Samuel**, jurist, b. 26 May, 1769; d. in Cold Spring, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1853, was graduated at Columbia in 1790, and studied law in his father's office, having for his fellow-student De Witt Clinton. He held many important judicial offices, and at the outset of his career took an active part in politics. He was a member of the assembly in 1812–'14, recorder of New York city in 1823, chancellor of the state in 1826–'8, chief justice of the superior court of New York city in 1828–'47, and justice of the state supreme court in 1847–'9. At the age of eighty, on the expiration of his term, he resumed practice at the bar, and was actively engaged in professional life till within about two months of his death. He was active in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church, and to his latest days remarkable for his interest in all matters of social and public importance. Judge Jones, like his father, was often called the "father of the New York bar."—Another son, **David S.**, lawyer, b. in Westneck, L. I., 3 Nov., 1777; d. in New York city, 10 May, 1848, was graduated first in his class at Columbia in 1796. For a few years after leaving college he was secretary of Gov. Jay, and for nearly half a century one of the most active and influential members of his profession. After residing for several years on his estate at Massapequa, L. I., he removed to New York. He was especially interested in the institutions of that city, Columbia college, the Society library, and the General theological seminary, and connected with each of them as trustee and legal adviser for an unusual term of years. He also took much interest in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was first judge of his native county while a resident at Massapequa, and about 1840 received the title of LL. D. from Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa. Mr. Jones was connected by his three marriages with the Livingston, LeRoy, and Clinton families. See "Memorial of the Hon. David S. Jones" (New York, 1849).—David S.'s son, **William Alfred**, author, b. in New York city, 26 June, 1817, was graduated at Columbia in 1836, and studied law with Daniel Lord, but has never practised. He resided in his native city till 1867, and since then has lived in retirement in Norwich, Conn. He was librarian of Columbia college from 1851 till 1865. Mr. Jones has contributed many literary and critical essays to periodicals. His published volumes, which are principally collections of these essays, are "The Analyst, a Collection of Miscellaneous Papers" (New York, 1839); "Literary Studies" (2 vols., 1847); "Essays upon Authors and Books" (1849); "Memorial of Hon. David S. Jones," his father (1849); and "Characters and Criticisms" (2 vols., 1857). His pamphlets include "The Library of Columbia College" (New York, 1861); "The First Century of Columbia College" (1863); and "Long Island," an address before the Long Island historical society (1863).—The first Samuel's grandson, **Samuel William**, jurist, son of Maj. William Jones, of Cold Spring, b. 6 July, 1791; d. in New York city, 1 Dec., 1855, was graduated at Union in 1810. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Samuel Jones, and practised in Schenectady, N. Y., of which city he was mayor many years. He was also surrogate, and first judge of Schenectady county.—The first Samuel's nephew, **Walter Restored**, marine underwriter, son of John Jones, b. in Cold Spring, L. I., 15 April, 1793; d. in New York city, 5 April, 1855, was the founder of the Atlantic mutual marine insurance company, of New York city. By his untiring energy and devotion, his accuracy and masterly management of its interests, he built up a comparatively weak corporation to a valuable institution, over which he presided for many years. Mr. Jones was largely interested also in manufacturing enterprises, and especially in whaling operations, at a day when that was a lucrative department of our national industries. He may be considered the founder of the Life saving association.—Walter Restored's nephew, **John Divine**, son of John H. Jones, b. in Cold Spring, N. Y., 15 Aug., 1814, was placed in the office of his uncle, and under his guidance filled all the offices of the Atlantic company, of which he has been president since 1855. Mr. Jones has been a liberal benefactor of many public institutions, especially to the Protestant Episcopal church of New York city and Long Island, and to the Historical society of New York.

JONES, Walter, physician, b. in Virginia in 1745; d. in Westmoreland county, Va., 31 Dec., 1815. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1760, and studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving his degree in 1770. On his return he settled in Northumberland county, Va., and attained note as a scholar and physician. In 1777 he was appointed by congress physician-general of the hospital in the middle military department. He was afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1797 till 1799, and again from 1803 till 1811. He was at one time a free-thinker, but he subsequently embraced the Christian faith and wrote a volume denouncing his former theories.

JONES, William, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1754; d. in Providence, 9

April, 1822. He was a carpenter in his youth, but entered the Revolutionary army in 1775 as a captain in Lippett's Rhode Island regiment. He afterward commanded a marine corps on a National frigate, and was made prisoner at Charleston, S. C. After the war he engaged in business at Providence, was for several years a representative in the state assembly, and served as its speaker. He was governor of the state from 1811 till 1817.

JONES, William, statesman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1760; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 5 Sept., 1831. He joined a volunteer company at the age of sixteen, and was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterward he entered the Continental naval service, and served gallantly under Com. Truxtun on James river, when that officer encountered and beat off a British ship of superior force. He then entered the merchant service, but in 1790–'3 lived in Charleston, S. C. He returned to Philadelphia in the latter year, and was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving one term in 1801–'3. He was secretary of the navy from 12 Jan., 1813, to 7 Dec., 1814, and afterward served as president of the U. S. bank and collector of the port of Philadelphia. He was a member of the American philosophical society, and published "Winter Navigation on the Delaware" (Philadelphia, 1822).

JONES, William Edmondson, soldier, b. near Glade Spring, Washington co., Va., in May, 1824; d. near New Hope, Augusta co., Va., 5 June, 1864. He was educated at Emory and Henry college, and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1848. He was assigned to the mounted rifles, and served in various frontier posts till 26 Jan., 1857, when he resigned, and, after travelling abroad, became a farmer near Glade Spring, Va. He entered the Confederate army as captain, and on 28 Sept., 1861, became colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry. He was promoted to brigadier-general on 19 Sept., 1862, and in the winter of 1862–'3 commanded the Department of the Valley of Virginia. He was made major-general in 1863, and then had charge of southwestern Virginia and eastern Tennessee till he was ordered back to the valley of Virginia to meet Gen. Hunter. He was killed in an action with the forces of that general.

JONES, William Palmer, physician, b. in Adair county, Ky., 17 Oct., 1819. He attended the Louisville medical institute in 1839–'40, and subsequently received diplomas from the Medical college of Ohio, and Memphis medical college. He removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1848, and has since been a resident of that city. He established the "Parlor Visitor" in 1852, was an editor of the "Southern Journal of Medicine" for several years after 1853, and in 1874 was associate editor of the "Tennessee School Journal." He aided in founding Shelby medical college in 1858, and filled its chair of materia medica, and in 1876 became president of Nashville medical college, and professor of psychological medicine and mental hygiene. He was in charge of the first military hospital in Nashville on the arrival of the National forces in the state, and in 1862 became superintendent of the Tennessee hospital for the insane, one of the first institutions of the kind for colored people on the continent. As a member of the state senate he introduced the public-school law, which provides equal educational advantages for children of all races. In 1877 he became postmaster of Nashville. He has contributed to current medical literature, chiefly on the treatment of the insane.

JORDAENS, Mauritius (zhor-dah'-ains), Dutch physician, b. in Surinam in 1762; d. there in 1824. He served as a military surgeon in Saint Eustache, Java, and Sumatra, and in 1797 was appointed president of the board of health of Dutch Guiana, which post he held till his death, refusing in 1816 the presidency of the University of Leyden. His medical publications on the diseases peculiar to America include "Von der Wasserscheu oder der tollen Hundswuth, nebst den bewaehrtesten Mitteln, diesem Unglück zu begegnen" (2 vols., Amsterdam and Leipsic, 1806); "Des maladies pestilentielles" (Amsterdam, 1809); "Traité de la fièvre jaune" (Surinam, 1810); "Thesaurus artis medicinae" (Amsterdam, 1819).

JORDAENS, Melchior, Dutch physician, b. in Leyden in 1751; d. in Dort in 1829. He entered the service of the company of the Indies, and was for several years surgeon in Batavia, and afterward in Surinam. He became deputy lieutenant-governor of the island of Saint Eustache in 1783, president of the board of health in Dutch Guiana in 1792, and deputy lieutenant-governor of Surinam in 1795, which post he held till 1806, when he retired to Dart. Jordaens not only promoted many sanitary measures in Guiana, but greatly exerted himself in improving the country, drying some formerly inundated lands, encouraging emigration from Europe, and obtaining from the home government the decree of homestead that brought the country to the prosperity it enjoyed at the beginning of the 19th century. Napoleon appointed Jordaens chief surgeon of the kingdom of Westphalia in 1809, and afterward president of the board of health of Hamburg, which post he held till 1813. He then retired again to Dart, which he never left afterward. Jordaens is the author of many treatises, some of which are yet consulted. Those relating to America include "Guianaland, geognostisch und geologisch dargestellt" (2 vols., Hamburg, 1811); "Geognostische Bemerkungen über die basaltischen Gebilde des westlichen Guianalandes" (2 vols., Leipsic and Dort, 1816).

JORDAN, Ambrose Latting, lawyer, b. in Hillsdale, Columbia co., N. Y., in 1791; d. in New York city, 16 July, 1865. He began the practice of law in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1813, and in 1820 removed to Hudson, N. Y., where he remained in business until he settled in New York city in 1838. He attained eminence as a lawyer, was a member of the assembly, a state senator, judge of the court of appeals, and attorney-general of the state.

JORDAN, Conrad N., banker, b. in New York city, 20 April, 1830. He studied in private schools until he was thirteen years of age, and then, entering a printing-office, learned the trade and became a compositor, which occupation he followed until 1852. He then was appointed clerk in the Hanover bank of New York, and in 1864 was made cashier of the Third national bank of that city. In 1880 he became treasurer of the New York, Ontario, and Western railroad, but resigned in 1884, and in 1885 was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States, which office he resigned in 1887 to accept the post of vice-president of the Western national bank in New York city. In July of that year he devised a new form of silver bullion certificate, which was issued and put on the market by the bank.

JORDAN, Cornelia Jane Matthews, poet, b. in Lynchburg, Va., 11 Jan., 1830. She is the daughter of Edwin Matthews, who was at one time mayor of Lynchburg. Miss Matthews received her education at the Academy of the visitation in Georgetown, D. C., and in 1851 she married Francis H. Jordan, of Page county, Va. In 1863 she visited Corinth, Miss., where her husband held a staff appointment under Gen. Beauregard, and where she wrote her poem "Corinth." This was seized on

its publication in 1865 as "objectionable and incendiary," and was burned in the court-house yard in Lynchburg, by order of Gen. Alfred H. Terry. Her publications include "Flowers of Hope and Memory" (Richmond, 1861); "Corinth and Other Poems of the War" (1865); "A Christmas Poem for Children" (Lynchburg, 1865); "Richmond: Her Glory and Her Graves" (Richmond, 1867); and "Useful Maxims for a Noble Life" (1884).

JORDAN, David Starr, naturalist, b. in Gainesville, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1851. He became instructor in botany at Cornell in 1870, meanwhile also studying at that university, where he was graduated in 1872. Subsequently he settled in Indianapolis, and was graduated at the Indiana medical college in 1875, after lecturing in 1874 on marine botany at the Anderson summer school of natural history at Penikese island, Mass., and on botany and ichthyology at the Harvard school of geology, at Cumberland gap, in 1875. He then became professor of biology at Butler university, and in 1879 was appointed to a similar chair in Indiana university. During 1879–'81 he was a special agent of the U. S. census for the marine industries of the Pacific coast, and he has also held appointments at various times as assistant to the U. S. fish commission and the U. S. national museum. Mr. Jordan is a member of scientific societies, and has published about 250 papers on North American ichthyology, also a "Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern Unites States" (Chicago, 1876).

JORDAN, John, antiquarian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 May, 1808. He was educated at Nazareth hall, became a merchant in Philadelphia, and was for twenty-eight years president of the Mechanics' national bank in that city. For over forty years he has been a zealous antiquarian. He is one of the oldest surviving members of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, an active promoter of its interests, among its most liberal donors, and is now one of its vice-presidents, and a trustee of all its various trusts. He has contributed largely to the printed archives of the "United Brethren."—His nephew, **John Woolf,** antiquarian, b. in Philadelphia, 14 Sept., 1840, was graduated at Nazareth hall in 1857. He is the assistant librarian of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," and a contributor to historical publications, especially to "The Moravian." Among his publications are "Friedensthal and its Stockaded Mill: a Moravian Chronicle, 1749–1767" (Bethlehem, 1877); "A Red Rose from the Olden Time" (1883); "Something about Trombones" (1884); and "Occupation of New York by the British, 1775–1783" (1887).

JORDAN, Richard, Quaker preacher, b. in Norfolk county, Va., 19 Dec., 1756; d. in Newton, N. J., 14 Oct., 1826. He became a minister in the Society of Friends, and began to preach at the age of twenty-five, visiting the entire eastern portion of the United States. In 1803 he went to Europe, where he remained for three years. He visited in his ministerial capacity every yearly meeting of the society in existence, and labored in behalf of the negroes. He wrote an autobiography, "Journal of Richard Jordan" (Philadelphia, 1879).

JORDAN, Robert, Quaker preacher, b. in Nansemond, Va., 27 Oct., 1693; d. in Philadelphia, 5 Aug., 1742. He began to preach in 1718, visited Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina, and New England in 1722, suffering imprisonment for his principles. He travelled in Great Britain and the West Indies in 1728–'30, made a journey to Barbadoes in 1740, and was in Boston in 1741, returning to Philadelphia.—His brother, **Joseph,** b. in Nansemond, Va., in 1695; d. 26 Sept., 1735, preached with his brother Robert in 1718, in this country and in parts of England and Ireland. He also labored in Holland.

JORDAN, Thomas, soldier, b. in Luray valley, Va., 30 Sept., 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, and served as 2d lieutenant of the 3d infantry in the war against the Seminole Indians. He was then on garrison duty in the west and south, and took part in the war with Mexico. He became 1st lieutenant, 18 June, 1846, and captain and quartermaster, 3 March, 1847, serving on the Pacific coast. He resigned, 21 May, 1861, entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel, and was immediately made adjutant-general of the forces at Manassas Junction. He accompanied Gen. Beauregard to Tennessee as chief of staff, and became brigadier-general after the battle of Shiloh. He served temporarily on the staff of Gen. Bragg, but returned to his former post with Gen. Beauregard during the defence of Charleston in 1862–'4. After the war he was made chief of the general staff of the Cuban insurgent army, and in May, 1869, landed at Mayari with 300 men, and arms, ammunition, and supplies for 6,000. On marching into the interior to join the insurgents he was attacked by the Spanish forces and lost 80 men. In December he succeeded to the chief command of the revolutionists, and in January, 1870, gained a victory over a superior force at Guaimaro. But as the supply of arms and ammunition was exhausted, and as there was small chance of reorganizing an effective force, he resigned in February, 1870, and returned to the United States. He has since resided in New York city and is now (1887) editor of the "Mining Record." Immediately after the civil war he published a critical review of the Confederate operations and administration in "Harper's Magazine," and was the editor of the "Memphis Appeal" in 1866. He has contributed to periodical literature and published, in connection with J. B. Pryor, "The Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Forrest" (New York, 1868).

JORDON, Edward, a West Indian statesman, b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Nov., 1801; d. in St. Andrews, Jamaica, 8 Feb., 1869. He was a quadroon, and in his youth suffered from the social proscription and political disabilities to which the colored people were at that time subjected in all the West India colonies of England. He had received a good education, and began agitation with the view of obtaining political rights for the free colored population. Having succeeded in securing these, he became a zealous advocate of emancipation, calling on his enfranchised countrymen of the colored class to unite with the anti-slavery party of England in bringing about this result. For expressions that were used in a newspaper of which he was editor he was put on his trial for treason, with the certainty of being hanged if convicted; but the firmness of one man on the jury saved his life. About the time of the passage of the emancipation act Jordon was elected a member of the Jamaica house of assembly, and thenceforward he rose until he had been successively member of the privy council, prime minister in the first executive committee under Sir Henry Barkly's administration, speaker of the house of assembly, receiver-general, and finally colonial secretary. He became a commander of the bath in 1854, the first instance in which this honor was given to a colored man.

JORQUERA, Jacinto (hor-kay'-rah), Chilian clergyman, b. in Santiago, Chili, in 1600; d. there in 1675. He entered the Dominican order in Santiago,

and received the degrees of doctor of philosophy and theology at a very early age from the university of that city. He was next appointed professor of theology and general examiner of the diocese of Santiago, and in 1646 was elected provincial of the Dominicans of Chili. During his provincialship, 13 May, 1647, Santiago was destroyed by an earthquake, and he excited general admiration by his devotion to the sufferers. Immediately afterward he began to rebuild his convent, but left the care of finishing this work to his deputy, and went to visit the different parts of his province. During his visit he introduced important reforms in the convents of Paraguay, Cordova, and Buenos Ayres. He was nominated bishop of Paraguay by the Spanish court, but the chronicles of his order make no mention of his acceptance, and it is certain that he died a simple monk in the convent of Santiago. Father Jorquera was a voluminous writer on religious subjects. Most of his works are in manuscript, but a memoir that he published, defending Bernardino de Cardenas, bishop of Paraguay, against the powerful men who persecuted him, excited great attention at the time both in Spain and in Spanish America.

JORRÍN, José Silverio (hor-reen'), Cuban author, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1816. He studied law in his native city, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. After finishing his studies he spent several years in travel through the United States and Europe, and on his return to Havana filled important offices, devoting his time to his professional duties, literary pursuits, and the promotion of public instruction in the island. Jorrin belongs to several literary and scientific societies, and is a corresponding member of the Historical society of New York. He has been elected several times senator for Cuba in the Spanish cortes, and has been always a Liberal in politics and a stanch abolitionist. He has published a "Tratado de Dibujo Lineal" (1839); "Recuerdos de un Viaje á Italia"; a translation of Tacitus; and a "Life of Columbus."

JOSÉ DE SANTA THERESA (ho-say'), pen-name of JOÃO DE NORONHA FREIRE, Portuguese historian, b. in Lisbon in 1658; d. in Rome in 1736. He became a Jesuit, and was for twelve years attached to the missions of South America, but his health compelled him to return to Europe, where in 1694 he became librarian of the college of the Jesuits in Rome. He published "Istoria delle guerre del Regno del Brasile accadute tra corone di Portogallo e la republica di olanda," a standard work (2 vols., Rome, 1698); "Bibliotheca historica de Portugal" (4 vols., Rome, 1727); and several less important works.

JOSEPHINE (MARIE JOSEPHINE ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE), empress of France, b. in Trois Ilets, Martinique, 24 June, 1763; d. in Malmaison, near Paris, 29 March, 1814. She was descended from a family of the county of Blois, of which a branch settled in Martinique in 1726, and her father, an artillery officer, held the post of harbor-master of Port Royal at the time of her birth. She received her education in the latter city, at the convent of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, and at the age of thirteen was an accomplished creole of great beauty. Her family betrothed her to the Viscount Beauharnais, a scion of an old family and the son of a former governor of Martinique, whom she wedded in Paris on 13 Dec., 1779. The union was not happy, as the viscount became so jealous of the distinction that was shown to his young wife at the court of Marie Antoinette that he went to Martinique in 1786 to inquire into her former life, and on his return sued for divorce. But the parliament of Paris dismissed his complaint. In the following year Josephine returned to Trois Ilets, and remained till 1790, when troubles began in the island, and she was obliged to fly for her life in great haste. Josephine was imprisoned in Paris during the reign of terror, and her husband was executed in 1794, but she never lost courage, as an old colored woman in Martinique had predicted in her infancy that she would some day occupy an exalted position. On 9 March, 1796, she married Napoleon Bonaparte, and in 1804 ascended the throne with him. She used her influence in behalf of acts of benevolence, interceding with Napoleon for Toussaint L'Ouverture, disapproving the expedition to Santo Domingo, and urging him to cede Louisiana to the United States. For political reasons, Napoleon was divorced from her, 9 Jan., 1810, but he always entertained a kind regard, and maintained her household as that of the reigning empress. By her former marriage, Josephine had two children, both born in Paris, Eugène de Beauharnais, known as Prince Eugene, who became viceroy of Italy and a noted general, and Hortense, who married Louis, king of Holland, and became the mother of Napoleon III.

JOSSELYN, John, traveller, b. in England early in the 17th century. He was the son of Sir Thomas Josselyn, of Kent. He sailed for New England on 26 April, arriving in Boston on 2 July, 1638, and "presented his respects to Mr. Winthrop, the governor, and to Mr. Cotton, the teacher of Boston church, to whom he delivered from Mr. Francis Quarles, the poet, the translation of several Psalms into English meter." He returned to England in October, 1639, and made a second voyage on 23 May, 1663, to New England, where he spent eight years. On his return in December, 1671, he published a book entitled "New England's Rarities Discovered in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants of that Country, etc.," with a picture of Boston in 1663 (London, 1672). This was reprinted, with notes, by Edward Tuckerman (Boston, 1865). Josselyn was also the author of "An Account of Two Voyages to New England, etc." (1674) and "A Chronological Table of the most Remarkable Passages from the First Discovery of the Continent of America to 1673," which was appended to the former work. Both of these were reprinted (Boston, 1865).—His brother, **Henry,** was active and influential in the affairs of Maine, arriving in Piscataqua in 1634. From 1636 till 1640 he was a member of the Maine government, in 1643 he succeeded to the Cammock patent at Black Point, Me., and in 1645 became deputy governor. He was appointed a commissioner for the administration of the government in 1665.

JOUBERT, Antoine Henry (zhoo'-bair'), Spanish missionary, b. in Besançon in 1601; d. in Santiago, Chili, in 1674. He became a Jesuit, was attached to the missions of South America, and

was successively professor of rhetoric and rector of the College of Santiago. In 1652 he became procurator of Chili and visitor of the order, the next rank to that of commissary-general, of the Jesuits. Joubert published "Epistola ad præposituus generalem Societatis Jesu qua statuus in provincia Chilensi exponit" (3 vols., Santiago, 1656); "Histórica relación del Reino de Chile y de las misiones y ministerios que ejercita en el la Compañía de Jesus" (2 vols., 1659); "Compendium Geographiæ Americanæ" (1658); "Dictionario geografico estatistico y historico del Reino de Chile" (3 vols., 1661); and "Memorias sobre las colonias de España situadas en la costa oriental y occidental de América" (6 vols., Buenos Ayres, 1664).

JOUETT, Matthew Harris, artist, b. in Mercer county, Ky., 22 April, 1788; d. in Lexington, Ky., 10 Aug., 1827. His ancestors were Huguenots, who emigrated to North Carolina, and finally settled in Virginia. They were stanch patriots during the Revolution, MATTHEW, his uncle, being clerk of the first legislative body that assembled west of the Alleghany mountains, 23 May, 1775, and subsequently serving as captain in the Revolutionary army, falling at Brandywine. His father, JOHN, eluded the British commander Tarleton, and gave the alarm to the legislature, then in session at Charlottesville, Va., for which action he received complimentary resolutions from congress, and Virginia presented him with a sword and pistols. The son was educated for the law, but devoted much time to drawing and painting. He enlisted in the war of 1812 as lieutenant of the 28th infantry, serving in the northwest, and was appointed captain. In 1815 he taught himself portrait and miniature painting, but in 1816 went to Boston, where he studied four months under Gilbert Stuart. In October, 1816, he returned to Lexington, achieving reputation as a portrait-painter, practising his art with success in New Orleans and Natchez, and throughout Kentucky. He painted more than 300 portraits, among which one of Lafayette was ordered by the legislature of the lower house of congress of Kentucky. A sketch of his life is now (1887) in preparation by his grandson, Richard Jouett Menefee.—His son, **George Payne,** soldier, b. near Lexington, Ky., 14 April, 1813; killed at the battle of Perrysville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862; was educated at Transylvania, where he studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley. Subsequently he read law with his brother-in-law Richard H. Menefee and finally engaged in commerce until the civil war, and was the owner of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He raised with Col. Curran Pope and Major Campbell the 15th Kentucky Federal regiment. His amateur efforts in sculpture proved rare artistic talent.—Another son, **Alexander Stuart,** soldier, b. near Lexington, Ky., in 1816; d. in Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1849, was a non-commissioned officer in young Henry Clay's regiment of mounted infantry that fought so gallantly at Buena Vista. He possessed great courage and gained a reputation in the Mexican war.—Another son, **James Edward,** naval officer, b. in Lexington, Ky., 27 Feb., 1828, was educated at the high-school in Lexington, and entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman on 10 Sept., 1841. He served in the Mexican war, was made a lieutenant on 15 Sept., 1855, and took an active part in the civil war. In command of the first and second launches of the U. S. frigate "Santee," on the night of 7 Nov., 1861, he captured by boarding the armed schooner "Royal Yacht," in the harbor of Galveston, Tex., after an obstinate encounter, during which he was twice severely wounded. He was appointed lieutenant-commander in 1862, and ordered by Admiral Farragut to the steamer "R. R. Cuyler," off Mobile. He was afterward sent to command the "Metacomet," which was selected by Farragut to accompany the flag-ship "Hartford" through the engagement in Mobile bay, the two vessels being lashed together according to his plan of the battle. During the engagement the "Metacomet" cast off to chase Confederate gun-boats, and crippled the "Gaines," so that she ran ashore and was destroyed by her captain. The "Morgan" had retreated, and in one hour's running fight up the bay the "Selma" was captured, Capt. Jouett having attacked four times the number of his guns in this encounter. In his official report of the battle Farragut says: "Lieut.-Com. Jouett's conduct during the whole affair commands my warmest commendations." A board, composed of Admirals Farragut, Dupont, Goldsborough, Davis, and Porter, recommended that Commander Jouett should "receive an advancement of thirty numbers for heroic conduct in battle." He was subsequently engaged with the "Metacomet" on blockade duty off the coast of Texas. He became a commander, 25 July, 1866, and a captain and member of the board of inspection on 6 Jan., 1874. He was made commodore, 11 Jan., 1883, and while in command of the North Atlantic squadron conducted the operations on the Isthmus of Panama in 1885 for the protection of American interests during an insurrection, securing a free transit across the isthmus, restoring order, and receiving the thanks of the citizens, both native and foreign. He became a rear-admiral, 19 Feb., 1886, and is now (1887) president of the board of inspection and survey.

Jas. E. Jouett

JOUFFROY, Gabriel, French missionary, b. in Calais in 1631; d. in St. Vincent, W. I., in 1685. He became a Jesuit, and was attached, in 1658, to the missions of Cuba, moving some years later to St. Vincent, where he remained till his death. He is considered the apostle of the Caribs, who had made the island their refuge. He did much to bring them to civilization, and deserves praise for his exertions in rescuing from a savage life many white men, for the most part English, whom the Caribs had kidnapped when they were children, and who had forgotten their own language, and scorned all entreaties of the missionaries to lead a more becoming life. It is said that Father Jouffroy converted thousands of them, thus greatly helping to weaken the forces of the Caribs, and otherwise contributing to the advancement of civilization. He left several manuscripts, which were published after his death, and are the most exact descriptions of the habits of an extinct race. They include "Voyage qui contiens une relation exacte de l'origine, mœurs, coutumes, guerres et voyages des Caraïbes, sauvages des îles Antilles de l'Amérique" (2 vols., Paris, 1696); "Dictionnaire Caraïbe Français" (1697); and "Manière d'apprendre la langue des Caraïbes, suivie d'un traité sur la prononciation de ces peuples" (1697).

JOUIN, Louis, clergyman, b. in Berlin, Prussia, 14 June, 1818. He is descended from a Huguenot family that settled in Berlin after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated by private tutors and afterward entered a college that prepared young men for the administration of large estates. At the age of twenty-two he became a Roman Catholic, and in 1841 he entered the Society of Jesus. He prepared himself for the priesthood in the Roman college, and at the conclusion of his studies was appointed professor of mathematics in the College of Rezzio. The revolution of 1848 forced him to leave Italy, and he came to the United States, where he has since been employed as professor of mental philosophy in Jesuit colleges, with the exception of the years 1875–'7, when he taught philosophy in the College of Montreal. Father Jouin has been for several years professor in the post-graduate course in St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y. He is the author of "Elementa Philosophiæ Moralis" (Amiens, 1862; New York, 1873); "Compendium Logicæ et Metaphysicæ" (New York, 1869); and "Evidences of Religion" (1877); and is about to publish a course of lectures that he has delivered on "Church and State."

JOUTEL, Henry, French explorer, b. in Rouen, France, late in the 17th century; d. there early in the 18th. He was a soldier in early life. When La Salle was commissioned in 1684 to reconnoitre the mouth of the Mississippi by sea, Joutel accompanied him as intendant. In 1685 he was appointed by La Salle to finish Fort St. Louis, which the latter had begun. After the departure of La Salle on his expedition two of the colonists formed a plot to murder Joutel, but he discovered it in time, and, having received an order on 14 July to join La Salle with all his force, he delivered the criminals to the latter. In October, Joutel was again made commander of Fort St. Louis with 34 men under him, and was again disturbed by plots to kill him or deprive him of his office. He set out for the Illinois on 12 Jan., 1687, with La Salle, and, after the assassination of the latter on 19 March, Joutel's death was also decided on, but his life was finally spared. Not long afterward he set out for the Illinois accompanied by six other Frenchmen, and after various adventures reached Fort St. Louis on 14 Sept., and arrived in Mackinaw on 10 May. Joutel went to Montreal and Quebec shortly afterward and embarked for Rouen, where he appears to have spent the rest of his life. Charlevoix says he saw and conversed with him in 1723. He speaks of Joutel as being a very upright man and the only one of La Salle's party on whom that explorer could rely. He also says that Joutel's account of the last expedition of La Salle is the only trustworthy one. This work of Joutel, in which the author gives an account of his own travels after the death of La Salle, is entitled "Journal historique du dernier voyage, que feu M. de la Salle fit dans le Golfe de Mexique, pour trouver l'embouchure & le cours de la Rivière de Missicipi, nommé à present la Rivière de Saint Louis, qui traverse la Louisiane. Ou l'on voit l'histoire tragique de sa mort & plusieurs choses curieuses du nouveau monde, par Monsieur Joutel, l'un des compagnons de ce voyage, redigé & mis en ordre par Monsieur de Michel" (Paris, 1713).

JOY, Charles Arad, chemist, b. in Ludlowville, Tompkins co., N. Y., 8 Oct., 1823. He was graduated at Union in 1844, and at the Harvard law-school in 1847. During the same year he was appointed on the U. S. geological survey of the Lake Superior region, under Josiah D. Whitney and Charles T. Jackson. Subsequently he went to Europe and studied chemistry in Berlin, at Göttingen, where in 1852 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy, and at the Sorbonne in Paris. Soon after his return he was called to the chair of chemistry in Union college, and held it until 1857, when he was elected to a similar professorship in Columbia, remaining there till 1877. His original investigation began in Göttingen with researches on the combination of alcohol radicles with selenium, in which field he was one of the earliest workers. Later he examined the compounds of glucinum, and published an account of his investigations in the "American Journal of Science." He also made numerous analyses of minerals and meteorites. Of the former, many were contributed to Dana's "Mineralogy." Prof. Joy was a member of the juries of the International world's fairs of London, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia, and also a member of scientific societies. In 1866 he was elected president of the Lyceum of natural history (now New York academy of sciences). He was also president of the American photographic society, chairman of the Polytechnic association of the American institute, and foreign secretary of the American geographical society. Prof. Joy was a large contributor of popular articles on scientific subjects to various journals, and had held the editorship of the "Scientific American," and later of the "Journal of Applied Chemistry," also of the chemical articles in the "American Cyclopædia." Failing health, the result of a sunstroke, that he received at the World's fair in Philadelphia during 1876, compelled his retirement, and he is now (1887) residing in Germany.

JOY, James F., railroad-constructor, b. in Durham, N. H., in 1810. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1833, removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1836, and was a successful lawyer. He organized the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad about 1850, and became president of the Michigan central and its connections in 1866. He organized the company that constructed the St. Mary's falls ship-canal, and has been a railroad constructor and manager in the western states.

JOY, Sylvanus, Canadian manufacturer, b. in Utica, N. Y., 4 July, 1833. He was educated at Union college, the University of New York, and Queen's college, Kingston, Canada, where he was graduated in medicine in 1856. He afterward practised in Tilsonburg, Ontario, and has been for twenty-five years coroner of the county of Oxford. In 1880 he organized a company for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, which did not prove remunerative; but he was more successful as a producer of wine from Canadian grapes, and was awarded a diploma at the World's fair at Paris. Dr. Joy is also one of the largest fruit-growers in the Dominion.—His daughter, **Ida,** artist, b. in Tilsonburg, Ontario, in November, 1858, after studying art in this country was sent to Europe, where she remained for eight years. She received medals for paintings that were exhibited at the salon exhibitions in Paris, and the Royal Albert exhibition in London.

JOYCE, Charles Herbert, lawyer, b. in Wherwell, Hants, England, 30 Jan., 1830. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1836, and settled in Washington county, Vt. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began practice at Northfield. He was state librarian in 1855–'6, and county attorney in 1856–'7. Mr. Joyce served in the National army during the civil war as major and lieutenant-colonel, and after resuming practice in Rutland, Vt.,

was a member of the state legislature in 1869–'71, and its speaker in 1870–'1. He was afterward elected to congress from Vermont as a Republican, and served from 1875 till 1883.

JOYCE, Robert Dwyer, poet, b. in County Limerick, Ireland, in September, 1836; d. in Dublin, 23 Oct., 1883. He received his education in his native county and at Dublin, was graduated in medicine at Queen's university in that city, and became professor of English literature in the preparatory college of the Roman Catholic university there. He also practised his profession with success in Dublin, but in 1866 came to this country with his wife and family, and resided in Boston till his death. After coming to the United States he was elected a member of the Royal Irish academy. He wrote many ballads, songs, and sketches for the "Pilot" and other Irish journals, and published a collection of them with the title "Ballads, Romances, and Songs" (Boston, 1872). His best work is "Deirdré," an epic poem that appeared anonymously as one of the "No Name" series (1876). He also published "Legends of the Wars in Ireland" (1868); "Fireside Stories of Ireland" (1871); "Blanid," a poem (1879); and "The Squire of Castleton," an historical novel.

JOYNES, Levin Smith, physician, b. in Accomac county, Va., 13 May, 1819; d. in Richmond, Va., 18 Jan., 1881. His father, William T. Joynes, was a judge of the Virginia court of appeals. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1835, and in medicine at the University of Virginia in 1839. He afterward studied medicine in Paris, Dublin, and elsewhere, in 1843 began practice in Accomac, and in 1844 removed to Baltimore, Md. He became professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence in Franklin medical college, Philadelphia, in 1846, returned to Accomac in 1849, and in 1855 was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence in the medical college of Virginia at Richmond, becoming dean of the faculty in 1857, and holding both places until his resignation in 1871, when he was made emeritus professor. He was assistant surgeon in the forces of Virginia from April till June, 1861. In 1872 he was appointed permanent secretary of the state board of health, and he was a delegate to the International medical congress of 1876. He contributed to various medical journals.—His brother, **Edward Southey,** educator, b. in Accomac county, Va., 2 March, 1834, was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1853, and immediately appointed assistant professor of ancient languages under Dr. Gessner Harrison. He went to Berlin for study in 1856, and returned in 1858, as professor of Greek in William and Mary college. He was in the Confederate civil service during the late war, and in 1866 became professor of modern languages in Washington college, Lexington, Va. By his request, the subject of English was attached, and for the first time in Virginia made a prominent college study. His courses of lectures have since become widely known, and the example has been followed (of English study) in other colleges. In 1875 he removed to Vanderbilt university, and bore a leading part in its organization. In 1878 he was called to a professorship in the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and in 1883 he accepted the chair of modern languages in South Carolina college, Columbia, S. C. Here, as elsewhere, he has been especially useful in the work of organization. He is the editor of the Joynes-Otto series of text-books, in French and German (New York, 1870–'5), and also of classic French plays that have been used in both Harvard and Yale (2 vols., 1870–'82). Prof. Joynes has written nothing on English, although his lectures have received much attention. He has taken an active part in public-school work in both Virginia and Tennessee, and also in the National educational association, before which he has delivered addresses on "The Study of the Classics" (1873); and "Modern Languages in Higher Education" (1876). He has in press (1887) the "Joynes-Meissner German Grammar" (Boston).

JUAN Y SANTACILIA, Jorge (hwan-e-san-tah-theel'-yah), Spanish mariner, b. in Novelda, near Alicante, 5 Jan., 1713; d. in Madrid, 21 June, 1773. At the age of twelve he entered the order of Malta, and after some campaigns in Africa was admitted to the royal marine guards, studying mathematics and astronomy in the schools of his corps at Carthagena. He was intrusted, at the age of twenty-two, with the command of a corvette, in which he made several voyages to America. In 1735 he accompanied Ulloa, La Condamine, and others in their journey to Peru to execute the project of measuring an arc of the meridian at the equator, and it was entirely owing to him that the height of mountains was measured successfully by means of the barometer. On his return to Spain he devoted himself to the reorganization of the Spanish navy. In addition to several works on navigation, he wrote "Observaciones sobre astronomía y física, hechas en el Reino del Perú por Don Jorge Juan y Don Antonio Ulloa" (Madrid, 1748; French translation, Amsterdam and Paris, 2 vols., 1752); "Disertacion histórica sobre el meridiano de demarcación entre los dominios de España y Pórtugal" (1749; French translation, Paris, 1776); and "Estado de la astronomía en Europa" (1773).

JUAREZ, Benito Pablo (wah'-reth), president of Mexico, b. in San Pablo Guelatao, Oajaca, 21 March, 1806; d. in Mexico, 18 July, 1872. His parents, of pure Indian race, died when he was scarcely four years old, and, although they had left a modest inheritance, the boy grew up in the house of an uncle without learning to read and write or to speak Spanish correctly. But at the age of twelve a desire for knowledge seized him, and he went to Oajaca, where Antonio Salanueva, a former Franciscan monk, took him under his protection and taught him the elementary branches, placing him in 1821 in the seminary of that city, where he made rapid progress and was graduated in 1827. He now abandoned theology for the study of law at the new college, where from 1829 till 1831 he held the chair of experimental physics, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He had been elected a member of the board of aldermen in 1831, and in 1833 was deputy to the state assembly. He was imprisoned for a short time in 1836, in consequence of an abortive rebellion against the conservative government, appointed judge of the civil court in 1842, and in 1845 secretary to the governor, Gen. Leon, but soon resigned and was elected prosecutor of the superior court, which place he lost in the same year by the revolution of Paredes.

Benito Juarez

After the counter-revolution of Gen. Salas in 1846, the state of Oajaca resumed its sovereignty, and a junta of the principal citizens put the executive power into the hands of a triumvirate, composed of José María Arteaga, Fernandez del Campo, and Juarez, which lasted till the restoration of the federal constitution of 1824. Arteaga was chosen governor, and Juarez sent as delegate to the constituent congress, where he supported with vigor the liberal policy of the acting president, Gomez-Farias, and helped to negotiate a loan on church property to defray the expenses of the war against the United States. When Santa-Anna dissolved the congress at the end of the year, Juarez returned to Oajaca, and, as Arteaga had resigned, he was elected in 1847 constitutional governor.

During the war with the United States he took energetic measures for the national defence, and after the destruction of the Oajaca division under Gen. Leon at Molino del Rey, raised new forces, and in a few days forwarded three battalions and a field-battery to the seat of war. After the occupation of Mexico by the U. S. forces Santa-Anna appeared with an escort at Tehuacan, intending to go to Oajaca; but Juarez, fearing his schemes, sent orders to Teotitlan to prevent his passage, and after a short time Santa-Anna abandoned the presidency. In 1849 Juarez was re-elected governor for three years, and soon Oajaca became under his administration the model state of the federation. He introduced many reforms and managed the finances so honestly and skilfully that he anticipated all the contributions to the national government, liquidated the state debt of eighteen years' standing, and on retiring from office in August, 1852, left in the treasury a cash surplus of $50,000. He was then elected director of the Institute for science and arts, and resumed the practice of law; but when, in consequence of the revolution of Jalisco, Santa-Anna returned to power in April, 1853, one of his first acts was to revenge himself on Juarez by ordering his arrest, imprisonment in the castle of Ulua, and final expatriation.

Juarez remained for two years in New Orleans, suffering great privations; but when he learned of the favorable progress of the revolution of Ayutla against Santa-Anna, he joined Gen. Alvarez, the commander of the revolutionary forces in Acapulco, in July, 1855, and followed him to the capital. When Alvarez was elected president on 4 Oct., he appointed Juarez minister of justice and religion, and the latter proposed and procured the passage of a bill for the abolition of the special clerical and military courts, under which the clergy and the army had practically enjoyed immunity from the laws for a long time. When Comonfort succeeded Alvarez as president, 11 Dec., 1855, fearing Juarez's influence, he appointed him governor of Oajaca, in order to remove him from the cabinet. Here Juarez improved education and finances, sanctioned the civil and criminal code, and in September, 1857, was elected by an overwhelming majority constitutional governor. But at the same time he had been chosen at the general elections president of the supreme court of justice, which, according to the new constitution, is equivalent to the vice-presidency of the nation. In October, Comonfort was forced by the voice of the Liberal press to appoint Juarez secretary of the interior, and his presence in the cabinet was almost the only support of the president, whose conservative inclinations had already begun to cause suspicion. When the latter finally joined the church party, and the revolt of Tacubaya began on 17 Dec., Juarez, who tried to preserve order, was imprisoned in the government palace. But the revolutionists did not recognize Comonfort's authority, and the latter tried too late to obtain the support of the Liberals by setting Juarez free on 11 Jan., 1858. After the occupation of Mexico by Miramon and Osollo, Comonfort retired to Vera Cruz and Juarez to Guanajuato, whence he issued a manifesto on 19 Jan., assuming the executive in virtue of his office as chief justice, and formed a cabinet, his government being recognized by the states. Unable to oppose the reactionary forces, he had to transfer the seat of government first to Guadalajara, then to Colima, and finally, by way of Panama and New Orleans, to Vera Cruz, where he arrived, 4 May, 1858. Here, protected by the troops under the governor, Gutierrez Zamora, he installed his government, which was recognized by the United States in April, 1859, and on 12 and 13 June of that year he issued laws abolishing religious orders and confiscating all church property for the benefit of the nation.

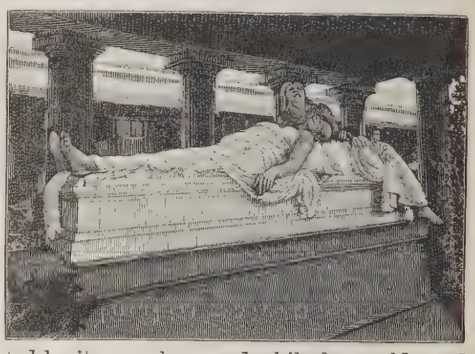
After the final defeat of Gen. Miramon, Juarez entered the capital on 11 Jan., 1861, and in the general elections of March was chosen constitutional president over Miguel Lerdo de Tejada. In consequence of the law that was sanctioned by congress, 17 July, 1861, ordering the suspension for two years of payments on account of the foreign debt and of the diplomatic conventions, the alliance of intervention was signed in London on 31 Oct. between England, France, and Spain, and on 8 Dec. the allied forces reached Vera Cruz. But Juarez sent Manuel Doblado to treat with the foreign plenipotentiaries in La Soledad, and by his promise to protect the interests of foreign debtors obtained the rupture of the tripartite convention at Orizaba, 9 April, 1862, and the British and Spanish forces evacuated the country, while France, under the pretext of protecting French residents, declared war against Juarez on 16 April. After the capture of Puebla by Gen. Forey, 17 May, 1863, the Republican government dissolved congress, and evacuated the capital on 31 May, and Juarez, on 10 June, established his government in San Luis Potosi. He was obliged to retire before the advancing French troops on 22 Dec. to Saltillo; but being informed that the governor of Coahuila and Leon, Santiago Vidaurri, was treating with the French, Juarez went to Monterey. He was not recognized by Vidaurri, who offered armed resistance; but, not being sustained by the citizens of those states, the latter had to fly to Mexico, and Juarez established his government in Monterey. On 15 Aug. he had to retreat from that city before the imperialist forces under Gen. Quiroga, and after some detentions at Viezca, Mapimi, and Nazas, to organize the rest of the Republican forces from the states of Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua, he arrived in the latter city on 12 Oct. He had at last to withdraw from Chihuahua, 5 Aug., 1865, and on the 15th of that month, accompanied by twenty-two of his most trusted friends, who were afterward called in Mexico the "immaculates," he established his government on the U. S. frontier in Paso del Norte.

Meanwhile, Juarez's term of office having expired on 30 Nov., Gen. Gonzalez Ortega, as nominal president of the supreme court, which place he had practically abandoned long before, claimed the executive power; but Juarez, foreseeing the disastrous effects of a change of government under such circumstances, declared his term of office extended until constitutional elections in time of peace could take place, and was sustained by the few Republican authorities that remained in the

northern states. To avoid the appearance of abandoning the national soil, which, according to the constitution, would cause his forfeiture of the presidency, he frequently refused friendly invitations from the commander of the U. S. troops at Fort Bliss to visit him. On 20 Nov., 1865, when Chihuahua had been evacuated by the French troops, Juarez transferred his government to that city, but had to retreat before the returning enemy, on 9 Dec., to Paso del Norte, arriving on 18 Dec. Early in June, 1866, the Republican arms obtained the first decided success. Chihuahua was finally evacuated by the Imperialists, and on the 17th Juarez established his government again in that city. Henceforth the tide of war turned in favor of the Republican arms, the northeastern states were gradually wrested from the Imperialists, and as the victorious army of Escobedo advanced southward, Juarez transferred his government, on 26 Dec., 1866, to Durango, and on 22 Jan., 1867, to Zacatecas, where, on 27 Jan., he barely escaped falling into the hands of Miramon's forces, and was obliged to fly to Sombrerete. After Miramon's defeat at San Jacinto, Juarez finally established himself in San Luis Potosi early in February, while Maximilian's forces began to concentrate at Queretaro. After the fall of Maximilian and the capture of Mexico by Diaz on 21 June, Juarez entered the capital again on 5 July, 1867. After the execution of Vidaurri without trial, milder counsels prevailed, and the Imperialist chiefs and political followers, who had been imprisoned to the number of over 200, were regularly judged by the courts, and only nineteen executed, among them Gen. O'Horan and Gen. Severo Castillo. On 14 Aug., Juarez called for general elections. Congress met in December, and on 25 Dec. proclaimed Juarez elected constitutional president over Porfirio Diaz. His term of office was disturbed by the constant revolutionary attempts of Diaz, Garcia de la Cadena, Negrete, and others. Even Santa-Anna invaded the republic, and was caught and sentenced, but escaped execution.

When the electoral campaign of 1871 approached, Juarez was advised by his best friends to decline a re-election; but, either owing to his ambition or because he thought his presence in the government necessary for the good of the nation in an abnormal period, he accepted the candidacy against Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada and Porfirio Diaz. Congress met on 16 Sept., 1871, and on 12 Oct., Juarez was declared re-elected, as the votes of the opposition were divided between Lerdo and Diaz. This re-election, although at that time it was permitted by the constitution, was generally unpopular, and in consequence there were numerous revolutionary attempts. Diaz proclaimed the plan de la Noria, and numerous officers pronounced against the government, including Treviño in Monterey, Garcia de la Cadena in Aguas Calientes, Donato Guerra in Zacatecas, and Martinez in Coahuila. With indomitable energy Juarez confronted every new attempt with new military forces, notwithstanding the complete exhaustion of the treasury, the military alone being paid; and even repeated reverses could not discourage him when, after a short illness, he died near midnight of 18 July of heart-disease, or, as some have hinted, of poison.

This extraordinary man has been judged differently by admirers and enemies. Although only of medium talent and defective education, he supplied these defects by perception and judgment, and his distinct characteristics were a will of iron and the cold impassibility of his native Indian race in the presence of danger. He has been accused of cruelty for not commuting the sentence of death of Maximilian and his principal followers; but it must be remembered that, according to Juarez's view, a terrifying example was needed to discourage forever future attempts against the national integrity, and after the first and perhaps necessary executions, only those persons that were guilty of common crime, or officers deserting active service, were condemned to death. He was a constant enemy of the retrograde church party and heartily



hated by its members, and while he could pardon his political opponents, he followed with relentless hate his personal enemies, and even those political followers who by chance had offended him. His supreme and redeeming quality was his thorough honesty, and perhaps in this character alone he deserves the name of the Mexican Washington, which some have bestowed on him in his country. His funeral took place on 22 July, 1872. The body, after lying in state at the government palace for two days, was carried in procession to the cemetery of San Fernando, where a group in white Carrara marble has been erected, of which the accompanying picture is an illustration. It is the work of the brothers Isla of the city of Mexico.

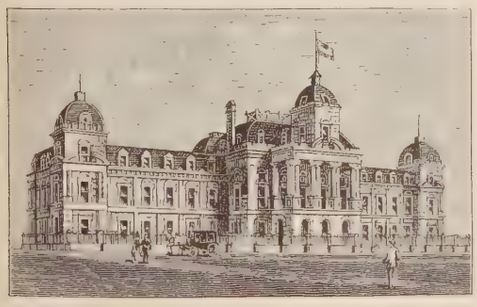
JUAREZ, José (wah'-reth), Mexican painter, lived in the 17th century. The information regarding his birth and death is very uncertain, nor is it known whether he was a relative of Luis, the elder painter of that name. Two of his paintings are signed in 1642 and 1698 respectively. His works are noted for the elegant position of the figures, vigorous tone, and delicacy of execution. The two most noteworthy are in the academy of San Carlos, and are "The Adoration of the Three Magi" and "The Martyrdom of St. Justo and St. Pastor." There is also at the above-mentioned academy another of his paintings, "Heavenly Vision of St. Francis," which, although not equal to the others, is an excellent work.—His nephews, **Juan** and **Nicolas Rodriguez,** who lived toward the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century, were painters, but never reached the fame of either their uncle or Luis Juarez. Nicolas Rodriguez, a priest of some means, never exercised his art as a profession. His best painting, marked 1690, is a "Saint Gertrude" kneeling before an altar, offering her heart to God, and has rich coloring worthy of the Venetian school.

JUAREZ, or **XUAREZ, Juan** (wah'-reth), Spanish missionary, b. in Spain; d. probably on the banks of the Mississippi river late in 1528. He entered the reformed order of Franciscans, and when Cortés applied for missionaries to undertake the conversion of Mexico, was one of those who sailed from Sanlucar, 15 Jan., 1524. He landed at Vera Cruz on 13 May, and was appointed superior of the mission at Huexotzingo. Here the missionaries assembled the Indian children for instruc-

tion, and in a short time the natives allowed the temple to be destroyed, in which they were accustomed to offer human sacrifices. In 1526 Father Juarez returned to Spain, accompanied by some of his Indian pupils, and laid a report of the state of his mission before his superiors. It is said that he returned to Mexico the same year, bringing with him six other Franciscans; but, if so, it was for a brief interval, as he was again in Spain in 1527. He accompanied the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to Florida with five Franciscans, of whom he was appointed commissary. It is said by some Spanish authorities that he was also nominated bishop of Florida, that his diocese was to extend from the Atlantic to Rio de las Palmas in Mexico. This assertion, if true, would make him the first bishop that was appointed to any see within the present territory of the United States. The fleet of Narvaez, while endeavoring to enter the harbor of Havana, was driven on the coast of Florida. The Spaniards landed near Appalachee bay and began a long and disastrous march along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Father Juarez and his companions embarked in one of the five boats that Narvaez built, in the hope of reaching some Spanish settlement. The boat was overturned, probably near Mobile, and the missionaries had a narrow escape. There is no further record of Father Juarez, and it is supposed that he perished from hunger or at the hands of the Indians.

JUAREZ, Luis, Mexican painter, b. late in the 16th century; d. about 1650. He was a contemporary of Echave (*q. v.*), belonged to the same school, and, although his inferior in correctness of design, excels in the softness of his brush as well as in color. One of his best pictures is an altar-piece in the church of Jesus Maria, in Mexico, representing biblical scenes, which was finished in 1621, and cost $9,000, a large amount at that time. The greater part of his paintings that are preserved are in the academy of San Carlos, notably the "Apparition of the Infant Jesus to Saint Antonio," "Apparition of the Virgin to St. Ildefonso," "Betrothal of Saint Bárbara," "Ascension of the Saviour," and "Prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane."

JUAREZ-CELMAN, Miguel (wah'-reth-thel-mahn'), president of the Argentine Republic, b. in Cordova, 29 Sept., 1844. He studied law in the university of his native city, and was graduated in 1870 as doctor in jurisprudence. He entered political life during the agitation of the religious question, and by his eloquence aided in the triumph of the Liberal party. He was elected to the provincial assembly, and later to the senate of the province, and in 1878 became minister of the interior for his province. In 1880 he was chosen governor of the province, and surrounded himself with the ablest councillors, without regard to party. He introduced gas and water in the city of Cordova, and gave a great impulse to the public schools. In 1884 he was elected to the national senate for Cordova, and took an active part in favor of the educational law, which was then under discussion. In 1886 his name was presented as a candidate for the presidency by independent branches of the different political parties. The canvass was one of the most hotly contested that had taken place in the republic, and on 11 April, Juarez-Celman was declared elected. On 12 Oct., 1886, he took the oath of office and assumed the executive. His inaugural message made a favorable impression, and thus far his administration has been progressive and favorable to the general welfare of the country, to national education, and to emigration, which of late years has given a great impulse to the agriculture of the country. The accompanying illustration represents the new government palace at La Plata, finished during the administration of Juarez-Celman.



JUARREZ, José Domingo (war-reth'), Paraguayan author, b. in San Jose de los Arroyas in 1801; d. in Caraguaty in 1837. He began life as a teacher, and soon acquired the reputation of a successful writer. He went to Asuncion in 1824, and was presented to the dictator Francia, who took an interest in him and gave him an appointment in the state department to enable him to pursue his historical studies. But later Francia became offended by Juarrez's "Historia de la Independencia del Paraguay" (2 vols., Asuncion, 1834), in which he saw a criticism of his government, and he sent the author to the prison of Oliva. Juarrez was released in the following year and exiled to Caraguaty, where he died. His other works include "Historia de peregrinaciones" (1825); "Noticias para á historia é geographia das nações ultramarinas" (2 vols., 1827); "Disputatio Esquimauy gente America" (1827); "Memorias sobre antigüedades Uruguayas y Paraguayas" (1831); and "Viagero Universal," a cyclopædia of the explorations of the Spanish and Portuguese in South America below the river Plate (1832).

JUARROS, Domingo (war'-ross), Central American historian, b. in the city of Guatemala in 1752; d. there in 1820. He had access to ecclesiastical and government records, and, as a result of his researches, published "Historia de la ciudad de Guatemala" (2 vols., Guatemala, 1808–'18; abridged English translation, London, 1823; new ed., Guatemala, 1857). This is in reality a history of Central America. The first volume treats of geography, settlements, church topics, and the history of Guatemala city; the second of the ancient records of the country, its conquest and settlement.

JUCHERAU, Nicholas (zhoo'-she'-ro'), Sieur de St. Denis, French soldier, b. in Ferté Vidame, France, in 1626; d. in Baupré, Canada, in 1692. He came with his father, John Jucherau, to Canada, about 1640, and was afterward appointed member of the superior council of Quebec. With the view of protecting the colonists from the incursions of the Iroquois, he formed his tenantry into a body of militia, and at their head followed De Courcelles in his expedition against the Agniers in 1665. His conduct on this occasion was so admirable that he was made perpetual commander of this force. He commanded the militia at the battles at Beaufort against the English under Sir William Phipps on 18, 20, and 21 Oct., 1690, and was severely wounded. The victory was considered due to Jucherau's bravery. He was ennobled by Louis XIV. for his conduct on this occasion.—His son, **Louis** (called by some writers BARBE), Sieur de St. Denis, soldier, b. in Quebec, Canada, 18 Sept., 1676; d. probably in Louisiana after 1731,

acquired renown in Louisiana as a skilful negotiator and able soldier. His influence with the Indians and knowledge of their language induced Iberville (*q. v.*) to place him in command of the French fort at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1700. La Motte Cadillac sent him on a mission to the viceroy of Mexico, in 1714, to make a treaty of commerce. After travelling through a great extent of country and meeting several Spanish governors and officers, by whom he was well received, he reached the city of Mexico, 25 June, 1715. He was at first imprisoned by the viceroy, but, on the latter's learning that he was a relative of Iberville, he was set at liberty and treated with courtesy. He afterward went on a mission to the Assinais Indians of Texas, who were in revolt, persuaded them to submit to the Spaniards, and returned to Mexico accompanied by twenty-five of their chiefs. He was not successful, however, in achieving the object of his embassy, returning to Mobile, 25 Aug., 1716. During the attack of the Spaniards on the French possessions on the Gulf of Mexico in 1719, he assembled the Biloxi and other Indian tribes, and, at their head, contributed to the repulse of the Spaniards from Dauphin island. He was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis and made governor of Fort Natchitoches in 1720. The fort was besieged in 1731 by the Natchez. He had only a few soldiers, but, having received a re-enforcement of Assinais, he attacked the enemy and defeated them, destroying nearly all their leaders.

JUDAH, Henry Moses, soldier, b. in Snow Hill, Md., 12 June, 1821; d. in Plattsburg, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1866. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in July, 1843, and, entering the 8th infantry, served in the Mexican war. He commanded his company at the storming of Monterey, and for bravery at Molino del Rey, and at the capture of the city of Mexico, was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain. On 29 Sept., 1853, he became captain in the 4th infantry, and served actively against the Indians of California and Washington and Oregon territories till the civil war. He was made colonel of a regiment of volunteers in 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 March, 1862, and acting inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee. Resigning his staff appointment, he was ordered to command the 1st division of the army of the reserve, which he relinquished after the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate troops. He was reappointed acting inspector-general of the Army of the Ohio, 10 Oct., 1862, and held various other commands until he was mustered out of volunteer service, 24 Aug., 1865. He was active in his pursuit of Morgan at the time of the latter's raid into Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, in 1863. At his death he was commandant of the post at Plattsburg, N. Y.

JUDD, Garritt Parmlee, Hawaiian statesman, b. in Paris, Oneida co., N. Y., 23 April, 1803; d. in Honolulu, Hawaiian islands, 12 July, 1873. He studied medicine, and in 1828 went to Honolulu as a physician in the service of the American foreign mission. In 1840 he accompanied Com. Wilkes in his exploring expedition through the islands, and in 1842 he severed his connection with the mission and became recorder and interpreter to the government of Kamehameha III. When Lord George Paulet took possession of the islands in 1843, Dr. Judd was appointed one of the joint commission to represent the king, but soon resigned. When the sovereignty was restored to Kamehameha III., 31 July, 1843, Dr. Judd was invited by the king to organize a ministry, which he did, and this was the first Hawaiian cabinet. In the following year he took the portfolio of finance, which he held till 1853. In 1849 he accompanied the princes Liholiho and Lot Kamehameha to Europe to make new treaties and to settle a difficulty with France. Dr. Judd established a good financial reputation for the Hawaiian government and many substantial improvements in the city of Honolulu.

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer, b. in Rome, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1815; d. in Chicago, 10 Nov., 1878. He received a common-school education, studied law, and in 1836 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in Chicago. He was city attorney there in 1837–'9, state senator in 1844–'60, a member of the Bloomington convention which organized the Republican party in 1856, and chairman of the state central committee of that party in 1856–'61. He was chairman of the Illinois delegation in the Chicago convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and was U. S. minister to Prussia from 1861 till 1865. He was then elected to congress, serving from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1871, and was afterward appointed collector of the port of Chicago by President Grant. He was president of the Peoria and Bureau Valley railroad and of the Rock Island railroad bridge company. A sketch of his life was published by Arthur Edwards (Chicago, 1878).

JUDD, Orange, editor, b. near Niagara Falls, N. Y., 26 July, 1822. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1847, and, after teaching until 1850, spent three years in studying analytical and agricultural chemistry at Yale. He became editor of the "American Agriculturist" in 1853, and in 1856 its owner and publisher, continuing as such until 1881, and also holding the place of agricultural editor of the "New York Times" in 1855–'63. He was the principal member of the firm of Orange Judd and Company, which made a specialty of publishing agricultural and scientific books, and also published "Hearth and Home." During 1863 he served with the U. S. sanitary commission at Gettysburg, and then with the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan to Petersburg. In 1868–'9 he was president of the New York, Flushing, and North Side railroad, and also president of the New York and Flushing railroad. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of Wesleyan university and edited the first edition of the "Alumni Record." The Orange Judd hall of natural science, dedicated in 1871, is the result of his munificence, and he held the office of trustee in 1871–'81. Mr. Judd has written for the press, notably in his own journals, and originated in 1862 a series of Sunday-school lessons for every Sunday in the year, upon which the later Berean and International lessons have been modelled.—His brother, **David Wright,** editor, b. in Lockport, N. Y., 1 Sept., 1838. He was graduated at Williams in 1860, was connected with the "New York Times," and subsequently became editor and one of the proprietors of the "Hearth and Home," and in 1883 president of the O. Judd publishing company. During the civil war he enlisted as a private, but received a captain's commission before he resigned. He was elected as a Republican to the New York legislature in 1871, and introduced the Judd jury bill and also the bill establishing the National rifle association. In 1873 he was appointed one of the three commissioners of quarantine, and he has been regularly reappointed to that office. He is the author of "Two Years' Campaigning in Virginia and Maryland" (Rochester, N. Y., 1864), and has edited "The Educational Cyclopædia" (New York, 1874), and "The Life and Writings of Frank Forester," in ten volumes (vols. i. and ii., 1882).

JUDD, Sylvester, antiquarian, b. in Westhampton, Mass., 23 April, 1789; d. in Northampton, Mass., 18 April, 1860. He received only a common-school education, but while employed in the country store of his native town taught himself languages, history, and mathematics, and in later years gave much attention to botany and geology. He became a partner in the store, and in 1817 was sent to the legislature. In 1822 he removed to Northampton, and became the owner and editor of the "Hampshire Gazette," which he conducted till 1834. He spent many years in investigating the history of the towns of Massachusetts and the Connecticut valley, and published a genealogical work on his family from the coming of the first American ancestor in 1633 or 1634, entitled "Thomas Judd and his Descendants" (Northampton, 1856). His "History of Hadley," with a notice of his life, was published posthumously (1863).—His son, **Sylvester,** b. in Westhampton, Mass., 23 July, 1813; d. in Augusta, Me., 26 Jan., 1853, was graduated at Yale in 1836. While teaching at Templeton, Mass., he became a Unitarian, and, declining a professorship in Miami college, entered the divinity-school at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1840. On 1 Oct. of that year he was ordained pastor of a church in Augusta, Me., with which he was connected till his death. His first published work was a series of papers entitled "A Young Man's Account of his Conversion from Calvinism," written in his second year at the theological seminary. In 1843 he began a work entitled "Margaret, a Tale of the Real and Ideal, including Sketches of a Place not before described, called Mons Christi" (Boston, 1845; revised ed., 1851). In 1856 a folio edition of illustrations by Felix O. C. Darley was published. The book was intended to promote the cause of liberal Christianity and the principles of temperance and universal peace. It consists of a loosely constructed tale of old New England life, interspersed with descriptions of nature. In addition to his work in the pastorate, Mr. Judd's services were in frequent demand as a lecturer on social questions, especially in opposition to war and slavery, and in advocacy of temperance. In the later years of his ministry he devoted his efforts to spreading the idea of birthright in the church, urging that children should be regarded as members of the church from their birth, and that no distinction should be made between the church and the community, but that all people should share in whatever of value there is in the administration of the sacraments. These principles were adopted by his own society and by many others in Maine. He also published a didactic poem in defence of Unitarian doctrines, entitled "Philo, an Evangeliad" (Boston, 1850); a novel of modern New England life, similar in purpose and character to "Margaret," under the title of "Richard Edney and the Governor's Family" (1850); and a posthumous work entitled "The Church, in a Series of Discourses" (1854). He left in manuscript "The White Hills," a tragedy illustrating the evils of avarice. See "Life and Character of Sylvester Judd," by Arethusa Hall (Boston, 1854).

JUDD, Willard, clergyman, b. in Southington, Conn., 23 Feb., 1804; d. in Wyoming, N. Y., in February, 1840. He was educated in Southington academy, and after teaching for some time settled in Canaan, N. Y., and was licensed as a Baptist minister in 1826. He then removed to Herkimer county and preached alternately in Salisbury and Oppenheim till August, 1828, after which, till 1835, his labors were limited to the church in Salisbury. In 1839 he was appointed classical teacher in Middlebury academy, Wyoming, N. Y., which place he held till his death. He published "Review of Professor Stuart's Work on Baptism" (New York, 1836), and a collection of some of his miscellaneous papers, with a memoir, was published after his death (New York).

JUDSON, Adoniram, missionary, b. in Malden, Mass., 9 Aug., 1788; d. at sea, 12 April, 1850. His father was a Congregational minister. Adoniram was graduated at Brown in 1807, and spent a year in teaching in Plymouth, Mass. He had become sceptical on theological subjects, and, being inclined to adopt dramatic authorship as his profession, attached himself for a short time to a theatrical company for the purpose of becoming familiar with the regulations of the stage. But he soon experienced a decided change of feeling, and in 1808 entered Andover theological seminary as a special student. During his residence there he became deeply interested in the subject of foreign missions, and in 1810 formed the resolution to go as missionary to Burmah. In April, 1810, he addressed a letter, in behalf of himself and two or three associate students, to the London missionary society, offering to go in its service to "India, Tartary, or any part of the eastern continent," and his proposition was favorably received. He married, 5 Feb., 1812, Ann Haseltine, of Bradford, Mass., and on 19 Feb. they sailed for Asia, landing at Calcutta in June. The most noteworthy incident of the voyage was a change in the views of Mr. and Mrs. Judson on the subject of Christian baptism. They became convinced that the baptism of the New Testament was immersion, and in accordance with this view they were baptized by immersion on reaching Calcutta. Being thus severed from the body under whose auspices they had entered on their mission, they were left for a time in uncertainty as to their future support. Dr. Judson's objective point had been Burmah, but he and his associates were not favorably received there, and unpleasant relations between England and Burmah made their stay impossible. They were ordered to return to America, and only after much effort and anxiety obtained permission to proceed instead to the Isle of France. After a stay there of a few months, they determined to go to Madras, whence, by reason of the renewed hostility of the East India company's officers toward the missionaries, they found themselves forced either to return home or to venture into Burmah. They chose the latter course, and went to Rangoon, where Dr. Judson applied himself at once to the task of learning the Burmese language. His mastery of this difficult and unattractive language evinced strikingly his persistence, his ability, and his consecration to his chosen work. He practically abandoned the English language, and read, spoke, and thought in Burmese. In May, 1814, he received the news that the Baptists of America had formed a missionary union, which had taken the Baptist missionaries under its care. As soon as his knowledge of the language permitted, Dr. Judson began his public preaching. The first

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inquirer after religious truth gave him great encouragement, and the baptism of the first convert was an occasion of much rejoicing. Dr. Judson prepared and published tracts, taught, preached, undertook a perilous journey to obtain the assistance of a few native Christians of whom he had heard, and in many other ways pushed forward the work. He was prosecuting it with much hope and some success, when the accession to the throne of a bigoted and zealous Buddhist cast a dark shadow over the prospects of the mission. Dr. Judson resolved to go in person to Ava to solicit from the king tolerance for the Christian religion. Although this seemed to secure to the missionaries no very favorable result, yet for several years their work was not seriously interrupted. In 1817 Dr. Judson completed the translation of the Gospel of Matthew, and in 1821 the Epistle to the Ephesians. In 1824 he removed to Ava, where he was well received. The war, which at this time began between the English and the Burmese, involved the missionaries in extremest sufferings. They were suspected of being in correspondence with the English, and were subjected to every form of cruelty and indignity that a fierce and malicious government could invent. They were imprisoned in the "death prison," where there was foul air and no light, were given little food, and loaded with five pairs of fetters. They were driven like cattle, almost naked, under a scorching sun to another prison, where the purpose was to burn them alive in the presence of one of the high officials, who regarded it as a festive occasion. They were finally liberated and assisted through the agency of Sir Archibald Campbell, and left Ava for Rangoon. Finding this place ineligible for the re-establishment of their mission, they removed to Amherst, the capital of the provinces recently ceded to the British. Dr. Judson had been previously offered, but had declined, the post of interpreter in the English service, at a salary of $3,000. In 1830 and 1831 he made missionary tours to Prome and Rangoon, where hundreds of his tracts were distributed. In 1831 he removed his residence to Maulmain, which had been selected as the English capital. At this time he began a series of preaching-tours in the Karen jungles, which were followed by marked results. The next twenty-five years witnessed, it is estimated, 20,000 conversions among the Karens to the Christian faith. In June, 1833, Dr. Judson completed the translation of the Bible into Burmese. He at once began a revision of the whole Scripture, which occupied him till near the close of 1840. His chief literary works consisted of a Burman grammar, a Pali dictionary, a Burman dictionary, and a complete Burman bible. His mastery of the Burmese language was remarkable; he forbade himself the use of English, excepting one English newspaper. About 1841 he began the revision of his Burman dictionary. His first plan of the work was to make only one part, Burmese into English; but the work grew on his hands, and he decided to make it double, Burmese into English, and English into Burmese. He finished the first part in 1849, and hoped to complete the second in the following year. Brown university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1823. In 1842 Mrs. Judson's declining health made it necessary that she should seek a colder climate. Her husband was obliged to accompany her, and they took passage for America. On their way thither Mrs. Judson died, and was buried on the island of St. Helena. Dr. Judson, with the children, continued the voyage and landed in Boston. On 11 July, 1846, he embarked for Maulmain. He fixed his residence in Rangoon, with the resolution of trying again to get a foothold in Ava; but on account of the low state of the treasury was obliged to return to Maulmain, where he devoted himself to the completion of his dictionary. In November, 1849, he took a violent cold, and from that time his health failed steadily until his death at sea, on his way to the Isle of France. His life has been written by Francis Wayland (2 vols., Boston, 1853), and by his son Edward (New York, 1883).—His first wife, **Ann Haseltine,** missionary, b. in Bradford, Mass., 22 Dec., 1789; d. in Amherst, India, 24 Oct., 1826, was educated at the Bradford academy. She married Dr. Judson on 5 Feb., 1812, and sailed with him for Calcutta. Her health having become impaired, she left India in August, 1821, and after a visit to England arrived in New York, 25 Sept., 1822. She visited Philadelphia, Bradford, and Baltimore, where she spent the winter in preparing a "History of the Burmese Mission," in the form of letters addressed to her English host, Josiah Butterworth. In March, 1823, she visited Washington, D. C., where the Baptist general convention held its session. A committee was appointed to confer with her respecting the Burman mission, and at her suggestion several important measures were adopted. The copyright of her "History of the Burmese Mission" she presented to this committee. She returned to Calcutta in 1823, and sailed thence to Rangoon. Dr. Judson having been committed to the "death prison," she was unprotected against the plundering of her goods and the seizure of her person. She visited those in authority to ask assistance for the imprisoned missionaries, and with her infant and two Burmese girls she followed her husband to the prison. After Dr. Judson's release, she was attacked with spotted fever, and only partially recovered. A tribute to Mrs. Judson, which appeared in a Calcutta paper, written by one of the English prisoners, calls her "the author of those eloquent and forcible appeals to the government which prepared them by degrees for submission to terms of peace never expected by any who knew the hauteur and inflexible pride of the Burman court." After peace was concluded Dr. and Mrs. Judson settled in Amherst. With the aid of a teacher, she translated the Gospel of Matthew and the Burmese catechism into Siamese, and assisted him in preparing a Burmese grammar and made translations into that language.—His second wife, **Sarah Hall Boardman,** missionary, b. in Alstead, N. H., 4 Nov., 1803; d. in the harbor of James Town, St. Helena, 1 Sept., 1845, married George Dana Boardman (*q. v.*), and went with him to India, remaining two years in Calcutta, studying the Burmese language, and preparing for future work. In April, 1827, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman removed to Amherst, which had been selected as the seat of the mission and also for the English capital in Burmah. They subsequently resided in Maulmain, and removed to Tavoy in 1828, where she established a girls' school. After the death of her husband in 1831, she remained in Burmah, and made journeys through the Karen jungles accompanied by some of her Karen disciples, and addressed assemblies of two or three hundred. In 1834 she married Dr. Judson, and removed to Maulmain. In 1845 her health became impaired, and she went with her husband to the Isle of France and re-embarked there for the United States, but died and was buried in the island of St. Helena. In connection with her missionary labors, she translated a portion of "Pilgrim's Prog-

ress," Mr. Boardman's "Dying Father's Advice," a tract, which became popular, about twenty hymns in Burmese, printed in the chapel hymn-book, which she was appointed by the mission to edit, and published four volumes of Scripture questions, for use in the mission schools.—His third wife, **Emily Chubbuck,** b. in Eaton, Madison co., N. Y., 22 Aug., 1817; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., 1 June, 1854. As a child she was delicate in health, and had an extremely sensitive mental organization. She became a teacher in 1834, united with a Baptist church, gave much thought to foreign missions, and early recorded her desire to engage in missionary work. In 1840 she entered the Utica female seminary, where she reached at once the front rank as a scholar, and exhibited an easy and graceful style in writing. In 1841 she wrote her first book, "Charles Linn," her second, "The Great Secret," in 1842, and "Allan Lucas" in 1843, all of which showed decided talent, and were for a time much in demand. In 1844 she became acquainted, through the "New Mirror," with Nathaniel P. Willis, its editor, and a warm literary friendship sprang up between them. Mr. Willis was at this time one of the most popular editors and writers of the country, and by timely praise and kindly suggestion and influence won the right to the title, which she gave him, of the "foster-father" of her intellect. The two or three years following her introduction to him comprised her career as an author, in which she became known in the literary world as Fanny Forrester. Many stories from her pen, of spirit and elegance, always pervaded by a high moral tone, appeared in the magazines, and most of them were subsequently collected under the title of "Alderbrook" (2 vols., Boston, 1846). In December, 1845, Miss Chubbuck met Dr. Judson, then on his only visit to this country, and they were married, 2 June, 1846, at Hamilton, N. Y., where she then resided. On 11 July they sailed from Boston, and landed, 30 Nov., at Amherst, in Bengal. When Dr. Judson died at sea, early in 1850, Mrs. Judson remained in ignorance of his death for nearly four months. Her health decided the question of remaining in the mission field, and she embarked, 22 Jan., 1851, for the United States, with three children (one her own, and two of the late Mrs. Judson's), and reached New York in October, 1851. Her first efforts were directed to the gathering together of her husband's children in a home at Hamilton; her next to the collecting of material for his biography, written by Francis Wayland. She then devoted her pen to the advancement of the cause of missions, and wrote a small volume called the "Kathayan Slave" (Boston, 1853). She published her collected poems under the title of "An Olio of Domestic Verses" (New York, 1852). Some of her occasional poems are exceedingly beautiful, and show alike fine poetical taste and capacity. But her health steadily declined and she died of consumption. Her other publications include "Trippings in Author Land" (New York, 1846); "My Two Sisters" (Boston, 1854); and a memoir of Mrs. Sarah B. Judson (New York, 1850). Her life was written by Asahel C. Kendrick (New York, 1860).—**Edward,** son of Adoniram and Sarah Boardman Judson, clergyman, b. in Maulmain, Burmah, 27 Dec., 1844, was graduated at Brown in 1865, became principal of a seminary in Townshend, Vt., and in 1867 was made professor of Latin and modern languages in Madison university. In 1875 he became pastor of the Baptist church in North Orange, N. J., where the membership was largely increased during his ministry; but in 1881 he resigned and removed to New York city, where he entered upon a peculiar mission work, becoming pastor of the Berean Baptist church, in a downtown district, and attracting thither a large congregation. Besides numerous contributions to current literature, he has published a life of his father (New York, 1883). He was given the degree of D. D. by Madison university in 1883.

JUDSON, Andrew Thompson, lawyer, b. in Ashford, Conn., 29 Nov., 1784; d. in Canterbury, Conn., 17 March, 1853. His father, Andrew, by whom the son was chiefly educated, was first pastor of the third church in Ashford. The son studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and after two years' residence at Montpelier, Vt., settled in Canterbury, Conn. He was in the legislature in 1816, and in 1818 was one of the most active members of the Toleration party, which had for its object disunion between church and state. After a severe struggle the Tolerationists, aided by the Democrats, succeeded in setting aside the charter that was granted by Charles II., and adopted the new constitution, which has been the fundamental law of Connecticut since that time. Mr. Judson became state's attorney in 1819, was for several terms a member of the legislature, and in 1834 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving till 1837, when he became district judge of Connecticut, which he held until his death.

JUDSON, Edward Z. C., author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1822; d. in Stamford, Delaware co., N. Y., 16 July, 1886. His father was a lawyer, and intended to educate the son for the bar, but he ran away to sea as a cabin-boy, and the next year shipped on board of a man-of-war. When thirteen years old he rescued the crew of a boat that had been run down by a Fulton ferry boat, and received from President Van Buren a commission as midshipman in the U. S. navy. On being assigned to the "Levant," he fought seven duels with midshipmen who refused to mess with him because he had been a common sailor, and escaped from each without a wound. During the civil war he was chief of scouts among the Indians, with the rank of colonel, and during his service received twenty wounds. His first literary efforts began with a story of adventure in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" in 1838. He became editor of a weekly story-paper, called "Ned Buntline's Own," in 1848, and during the Astor place riots was arrested for exciting an outbreak through its columns. In September, 1849, he was sentenced to a $250 fine and a year's imprisonment. After his release he devoted himself to writing sensational stories for weekly newspapers under the pen-name of "Ned Buntline," and his income from this source is said to have amounted to $20,000 a year. He was a frequent lecturer on temperance, and until the presidential canvass of 1884 was an ardent Republican politician.

JUELS, Niels (yoo′-els), Swedish geographer, b. in Westrogothia in 1729; d. in Upsala in 1793. He was the son of a poor miner, and worked for some time in the mines of Dalecarlia. At the age of nineteen he joined a Dutch merchant-vessel that was bound for South America, but deserted on reaching Buenos Ayres. He was successively a servant, trader, ranchman, and merchant, and for two years remained a prisoner among the Charruas Indians. In 1758 he was converted by Father Quesada, vicar of the cathedral of Buenos Ayres, who took an interest in him and employed his leisure time in giving him lessons. Juels obtained through his influence a brevet of lieutenant in the Spanish army in 1760. In the following year he wedded the daughter of a prosperous Portuguese merchant, who died soon afterward, leaving him all

her property. Juels then devoted twenty years to travel in South and North America, Europe, and India, returning to Stockholm in 1784. He settled in Upsala, where he received from the university the honorary diploma of LL. D., and obtained letters of nobility from Gustav III. The remainder of his life was devoted to scientific pursuits. Among his works are "Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Geographie" (Upsala, 1787); "En Resa till Norra Amerika" (2 vols., 1787); "En Resa till Södra Amerika" (2 vols., 1789); "En Resa till India" (1789); "Bes Krifning om Amerikanska Maysen" (1790); "Södra Amerikanska Särgoter" (1791); and "Compendium Universi completens geographica descriptio" (1793).

JUENGLING, Frederick, artist, b. in New York city, 8 Oct., 1846. He studied at the New York art students' league, adopted art as a profession, and has attained to high rank as an engraver. He was a founder of the American society of wood-engravers, its first secretary in 1881–'2, and in 1882–'3 was vice-president of the Art students' league. Mr. Juengling is identified with what is known as the new school in wood-engraving. He received honorable mention at the Paris salon in 1881, and a second-class medal at the International exhibition of fine arts, held in Munich in 1883. Among his works are "The Professor," engraved after Frank Duveneck, and "The Voice of the Sea," after Arthur Quartley. His paintings include "The Intruder" (1884); "Westward Bound" (1884); and "In the Street" (1886).

JÜGLER, Lorenz (yu'-gler), German naturalist, b. in Detmold in 1692; d. in Halle in 1764. He united with the Moravian church, but was afterward converted to the Lutheran faith. He became preceptor to the children of the Prince of Reuss-Greitz, and professor of chemistry at the University of Göttingen, and afterward at Dortrecht. The young Prince of Reuss died in 1746 and left him a handsome legacy, which enabled him to travel. After a journey of three years in Europe he sailed for India in 1749, but was taken in the latter country as a spy both by the French and English, and in spite of his protestations was not allowed to proceed. Returning to Holland, he sailed for Boston, and travelled in North and South America for seven years, settling in Halle on his return in 1755. Among his many publications are "Geschichte und Zustaende der Deutschen in Amerika" (Leipsic, 1756); "Metallurgische Reise durch einen Theil von Neu England" (Halle, 1756); "Erste Urkunden der Geschichte der Amerikas" (2 vols., 1757); "Thesaurus geographicus" (1758); and "Flora Americanæ" (2 vols., 1763–'4).

JULIAN, George Washington, statesman, b. near Centreville, Ind., 5 May, 1817. He received a common-school education, taught for three years, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1840. He was elected to the Indiana house of representatives in 1845 as a member of the Whig party; but becoming warmly interested in the slavery question through his Quaker training, severed his party relations in 1848, became one of the founders and leaders of the Free-soil party, was a delegate to the Buffalo convention, and was then elected to congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1849, to 3 March, 1851. In 1852 he was a candidate for the vice-presidency on the Free-soil ticket. He was a delegate to the Pittsburg convention of 1856, the first National convention of the Republican party, and was its vice-president, and chairman of the committee on organization. In 1860 he was elected as a Republican to congress, and served on the joint committee on the conduct of the war. He was four times re-elected, and served on the committee on reconstruction, and for eight years as chairman of the committee on public lands. He espoused the cause of woman suffrage as early as 1847, and in 1868 proposed in congress a constitutional amendment conferring the right to vote on women. During the discussions on reconstruction he was zealous in demanding the electoral franchise for the negro. In 1872 he joined the Liberal Republicans, and supported Horace Greeley for president. His most strenuous efforts in congress were directed to the championship of the homestead policy and the preservation of the public lands for the people. In May, 1885, he was appointed surveyor-general of New Mexico. He has published "Speeches on Political Questions," containing a sketch of his life by Lydia Maria Child (Boston, 1872), and "Political Recollections" (Chicago, 1884), and has contributed to magazines and reviews articles dealing with political reforms.—His brother, **Isaac Hoover,** journalist, b. in Wayne county, Ind., 19 June, 1823, removed to Iowa in 1846, resided there till 1850, and returning to Indiana settled in Centreville and edited the "Indiana True Republican," which he afterward published in Richmond, Ind., under the title of "The Indiana Radical." He occupied several local offices in that town, removed to San Marco, Texas, in 1873, and since that date has edited the "San Marco Free Press." He has published, besides numerous poems, pamphlets, and essays, a "Memoir of David Hoover" (Richmond, Ind., 1857).

JULIEN, Alexis Anastay, geologist, b. in New York city, 13 Feb., 1840. He was graduated at Union college in 1859, but continued as a student in the chemical laboratory a year longer. In 1860 he went to the guano island of Sombrero as resident chemist, and continued there until 1864, also making studies of its geology and natural history, especially of its birds and land shells. He sent his collections to the Smithsonian institution, for which he also made meteorological observations, this island being the most southerly under its direction. In 1862 he made a geological survey of the islets around St. Bartholomew for the Swedish government, receiving in recognition of his services a gold medal from the king of Sweden. Soon after the establishment of the Columbia school of mines he became the assistant in charge of the quantitative laboratory, and in 1885 he was appointed instructor in charge of the department of microscopy and biology in the same institution. He was connected with the geological survey of Michigan in 1872, making a special study of the crystalline rocks and ores of the Marquette district, and his lithological reports appear in the published volumes of the survey. In 1875 he began the study of the petrography of North Carolina for the state geological survey, and served for three successive summers in the field. He visited the islands of Bonaire, Curaçoa, and Aruba, W. I., during 1881–'2, and investigated the guano deposits and geology of these islands. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him in 1882 by the University of New York. He is a member of scientific societies, and was vice-president of the New York academy of sciences in 1884. Dr. Julien was one of the founders of the New York microscopical society in 1880, and in 1883 was one of the originators of the Society of naturalists of the eastern United States. His contributions to scientific literature have been very numerous. Among his papers are "On the Geological Action of the Humus Acids" (1879); "On Spodumene and its Alterations" (1879); "Building-Stones of New York City and Environs" and

"The Durability of Building-Stones in New York City and Vicinity" (contributed to the U. S. census reports, 1880); "The Genesis of the Crystalline Iron-Ores" (1882); "Notice on the Microscopical Examination of a Series of Ocean, Lake, River, and Desert Sands" (1884); and "On the Variation of Decomposition in the Iron Pyrites, its Cause, and its Relation to Density" (1886).

JULIO, E. B. D. Fabrino, artist, b. in the island of St. Helena in 1843; d. in Georgia, 15 Sept., 1879. He was the son of an Italian father and a Scotch mother. After a careful education in Paris, he removed to the United States at the beginning of the civil war, lived in the north several years, and, removing to New Orleans, established himself there as a portrait-painter. Revisiting Paris about 1872, he entered the studio of Léon Bonnat, and, returning to New Orleans two years later, established a school of art in that city. His best-known painting, "The Last Meeting of Lee and Jackson," is a composition of merit. His "Diana," the "Harvest Scene," exhibited at the Centennial in 1876, a sketch of "Kernochan's Plantation," and several Louisiana landscapes, although defective in color, show him to have been a rapid and skilful draughtsman, and an original artist.

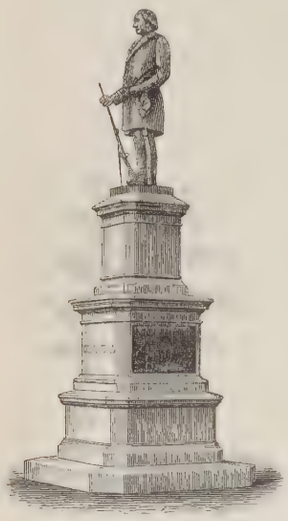
JUMEL, Eliza B., heiress, b. at sea between France and the West Indies in 1769; d. in New York city, 16 July, 1865. Her mother, whose name was Capet, died at her birth, and the daughter was adopted by a Mrs. Thompson, of Newport, R. I. At seventeen years of age Eliza eloped with and married Col. Peter Croix, a British officer, and, removing to New York city, became, through her great beauty and talents, the friend and favorite of many distinguished men of the age. Her unbounded love of admiration caused her to commit many imprudences, from which her reputation suffered. After the death of Col. Croix, she married, about 1801, Stephen Jumel, a French wine-merchant of great wealth. She then removed to Paris, and became a leader of fashion under the patronage of the Marquis de Lafayette. In a few years she spent a large portion of Jumel's fortune by her extravagance, but, returning to the United States, devoted herself to its restoration with such success that she soon regained all she had dissipated. After Jumel's death she sought legal advice from Aaron Burr, with whom she had been acquainted in her youth. He was at that time seventy-eight years of age, but the pair were married in 1830. On Burr's losing, in Texas speculations, a large sum of money that she had put in his hands a few days after the wedding, she filed a complaint against him, and a separation ensued, although a divorce was not granted. The remainder of her life was spent in retirement in New York city. The Jumel estate on the Harlem river, near Manhattanville, has recently been divided and sold as city lots, but the mansion erected by Col. Roger Morris in 1758, represented in the accompanying illustration, still remains in the possession of her heirs—one of the most interesting of the old landmarks of Manhattan island. Washington used it as his headquarters, and there Madame Jumel, who purchased it in 1810, entertained Joseph Bonaparte, Moreau, and many other distinguished men. There, too, on a rocky eminence overlooking the river, Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote his famous lines on the Greek patriot "Marco Bozzaris."

JUMONVILLE, N. Coulon de, French soldier, b. in Picardy, France, about 1725; d. near the site of Pittsburg, Pa., 27 May, 1754. He was educated as a soldier, and, coming to this country to join his brother, Coulon de Villiers, who held the rank of captain in the French army, he was sent in the spring of 1754 in charge of a small force to summon Washington to surrender the fort that he had built at Great Meadows, on the bank of the Ohio. The latter, being warned of his approach, joined forces with his Indian allies, and came upon the French suddenly at night. An action lasting a quarter of an hour ensued. On the side of the English one man was killed and three wounded, while ten of the French were killed, including De Jumonville, and twenty-one made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and a scalp and a hatchet sent to each of the tribes of the Miamis, with an invitation to join the Six Nations as allies of the English. The killing of Jumonville, who bore a summons to surrender, was considered in France and Canada as a violation of the law of nations. Jumonville's death was avenged early in the following July by his brother, Coulon de Villiers, who, at the head of 600 French and 100 Indians, appeared before the rude stockade that had been built at Great Meadows by Washington, and named Fort Necessity. After an engagement in which three of the French and thirty of the Virginians were killed, the American officer accepted terms of capitulation, by which he agreed to retire from the basin of the Ohio.

JUNCKER, Henry Damian, R. C. bishop, b. in Fénétrange, Lorraine, France, about 1810; d. in Alton, Ill., 2 Oct., 1868. He came to the United States at an early age, studied for the priesthood, and was ordained by Bishop Purcell, 16 March, 1834. He was then appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the first German church in Cincinnati. At the end of two years he was transferred to Canton, Ohio, and in 1846 appointed pastor of the Church of Emanuel at Dayton. He also ministered to several English congregations and over a dozen German settlements. In 1857 he was appointed bishop of the newly created see of Alton, and consecrated by Archbishop Purcell on 26 April. His diocese embraced the greater part of Illinois, and it contained only eighteen priests. He went to Europe early in 1858, returning in July with four ecclesiastical students, whom he ordained, and within a little over a year he had increased the number of priests to forty-two. During the same period he built eight new churches. In 1859 he completed his cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is among the finest churches in the United States. His visitations of his diocese were long and severe journeys, during which he founded congregations to which he afterward sent clergymen, and performed every duty of a simple priest. He gave especial attention to education, founded two colleges for boys and six academies for girls, erected an ecclesiastical seminary near his cathedral, and built two hospitals, as well as an orphan asylum. In 1868 the number of priests had

increased to 100, besides 25 clerical students, the churches to 125, and the parochial schools to 56. He also introduced into his diocese various religious fraternities. Bishop Juncker was a fluent speaker in the French, German, and English languages, and an able controversialist. His personal friendships went beyond persons of his own religious denomination. To those with whom he was familiar he declared himself an agent in behalf of law and order, deeming the ministration of the Roman Catholic church the most powerful agency to control the evil tendency of the masses.

JUNEAU, Laurent Solomon, pioneer, b. in L'Assumption parish, near Montreal, Canada, 9 Aug., 1793; d. in Shawano, Wis., 14 Nov., 1856. He was of Alsatian descent. In 1816 he went to Mackinaw and became clerk to Jaques Vieau, a fur-trader. In 1821 he was the first white settler in Milwaukee, Wis., and erected a house and store of tamarac-poles, near the present intersection of Wisconsin and East Water streets. He continued to trade in furs, and was one of the most trusted friends of John Jacob Astor, Ramsay Crooks, and other members of the American fur company, of which he was for years the agent. During his residence of fifteen years among the Indians he acquired much influence over them. When he died they cared for his remains and buried them. He was the first postmaster of Milwaukee, its first mayor, and, with Morgan L. Martin, the builder of the first court-house that was erected in Wisconsin, which he presented to Milwaukee. He was unable to retain possession of his property, and died in poverty and debt. His remains have been recently removed to Milwaukee, and in 1887 a heroic statue, presented to the city of Milwaukee, was erected in Juneau park through the munificence of the firm of Bradley and Metcalf, of that city. See accompanying illustration.



JUNGER, Ægidius, R. C. bishop, b. in Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, 6 April, 1883. He studied theology, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood on 26 July, 1862, and in October of that year came to this country as a missionary, and was stationed at Walla Walla, Washington territory. In 1864 he was attached to the cathedral at Vancouver, and on the resignation of Bishop Blanchet became second bishop of the diocese of Nesqually, being consecrated on 28 Oct., 1879. In 1884 his diocese contained 30 churches and 62 stations and Indian missions.

JUNGMANN, Bernhardt (yung'-man), German botanist, b. in Ronneburg in 1671; d. in Mexico in 1747. He studied in Leipsic, and was professor of botany and chemistry in the University of Göttingen in 1702, and that of Kiel in 1709. In 1712 he went to Leyden, and was sent by the Dutch government on a scientific mission to America. He visited successively Canada, New England, Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico in 1715–'24, and lived several years in Saint Eustache and Saint Lucia, returning in 1727 to Leyden. He went again to Mexico in 1744, but was persecuted and imprisoned for his faith. He died of yellow fever a few days before his intended departure for Europe. He published "Fasciculus plantarum rariarum et exoticarum" (Leyden, 1728); "Naturalis dispositio echinodermatum" (1731); "Historia piscium naturalis" (1732); "Historia adium" (1733); "Tantamen methodi astrocologicæ, sive dispositio naturalis cochlidum et concharum" (2 vols., 1741); "Methodus plantarum genuina" (1743); "Enumeratio plantarum circa Mexico sponte provenientium" (Mexico, 1746); and "Thesaurus plantarum americanarum" (2 vols., 1747). He also contributed papers to the academies of sciences of Paris and Vienna, on Mexican antiquities, which were inserted in the "Recueil des mémoires de l'académie," and reprinted in the "Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung" (Brunswick, 1837).

JUNGMANN, John George, missionary, b. in Hockenheim, Palatinate, 19 April, 1720; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 17 July, 1808. In 1732 he came with his father to this country, and settled at Oley, Berks co., Pa. At that place he witnessed, in 1742, the baptism of the first three Moravian converts from the Indian nation, and was so deeply impressed that he resolved to devote himself to missionary work among the aborigines. He labored with zeal and distinguished success at Gnadenhuetten, Pa., at Pachgatgoch, Conn., at Wyalusing, Pa., at Friedenstadt, on Beaver river, Pa., and in the Tuscarawas valley, Ohio, first as a lay evangelist, and after 1770 as an ordained deacon of the Moravian church. In consequence of the complications that were produced along the western border by the Revolutionary war he retired in 1777 to Bethlehem for a few years, but in 1781 resumed his work in Ohio. It was of but short duration. Jungmann and all the other missionaries were taken prisoners by the Huron half-king and his band of British Indians, carried with the whole body of converts to Sandusky, and eventually brought to Detroit by order of the commandant of that post. The massacre of nearly one hundred Christian Indians in 1782 broke up the flourishing mission in Ohio, the converts scattering in every direction. When at last they returned to their teachers, Jungmann helped to found a new station on Clinton river, in Michigan, and then, in 1785, after thirty-five years in the service of the Indian mission, retired to Bethlehem.

JUNIPERO, Miguel José Serra (hoo-ne'-pay-ro), missionary, b. in the island of Majorca, 24 Nov., 1713; d. in Monterey, Cal., 28 Aug., 1784. When a boy he was employed as a chorister in the convent of San Bernardino, and at the age of sixteen was admitted a member of the order of St. Francis. In due time he received the degree of doctor of theology and became professor in one of the colleges of his brethren. He joined a band of missionaries that set out from Cadiz in 1749, and, after a narrow escape from shipwreck, reached the city of Mexico, 1 Jan., 1750. After a short rest, Father Junipero was sent to labor among the wandering tribes of the Sierra Gorda, and in this mission he spent nineteen years. In 1767 the Jesuits were expelled from Lower California by the Spanish government. The Franciscans were ordered to take charge of the vacant missions, and in 1769 Father Junipero was appointed superior of the band of priests that were sent to that province. As soon as he had organized the missions, he joined the expedition of Don José de Galvez with three Franciscans, and after some sailing, and a land

journey of forty-six days, chiefly on foot, he reached the site of San Diego, Cal., 16 July, 1769. Here he founded his first mission in Upper California, setting up a bower of reeds and green branches as a chapel, and erecting a wooden cross on the seashore. He attracted the Indians by presents, and gradually gathered them in villages around the mission church. He taught them to cultivate the land, to sow wheat, grind corn, and bake, introduced the olive, vine, and apple, and showed them how to weave, to yoke oxen, and prepare leather from hides, as well as instructing them in the rudiments of commerce. In the following winter provisions began to fail, several of the colonists died, Father Junipero fell sick, and an order was issued to abandon the settlement in March, 1770, in spite of the entreaties of the missionary. At length the "San Antonio" arrived laden with supplies, and Father Junipero sailed at once for Monterey, where he founded the mission of San Carlos on 3 June. He then went to the south with a train of soldiers and mules, and, coming to a pleasant valley, halted, and, hanging on a tree the bell that he had brought with him, began to ring it, crying: "Give ear, O ye Gentiles! Come to the faith of Jesus Christ!" There were no Indians in sight, but he continued ringing until a native appeared, in evident astonishment. Soon hundreds were attracted to the spot, and here he founded the mission of San Antonio on 14 July, 1771. On 8 Sept., 1771, he began the mission of San Gabriel, twelve miles from Los Angeles, among Indians of a superior race, and he founded the mission of San Luis Obispo on 1 Sept., 1772. The date that is assigned for the foundation of the city of San Francisco is 27 June, 1776. In October of the same year he began the mission of San Francisco (Dolores). San Juan Capistrano followed on 1 Nov., 1776, Santa Clara, 18 Jan., 1777, and San Buenaventura, 31 March, 1782. Settlements grew up around these missions, numbering thousands of Indians, who were industrious, well-clothed, and well-fed, with flocks and herds, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and fields of wheat. Father Junipero's zeal was untiring. When hostile Indians attacked his mission of San Diego, he began at once to rebuild the houses, working himself as laboriously as his Indians. He then went to Mexico in search of supplies, walking 240 miles, attended only by an Indian boy. He is said to have baptized over a thousand with his own hand. The death of his friend, Father Crespi, 1 Jan., 1782, was a blow from which he never recovered. In the next year he paid a farewell visit to the missions, travelling from one to another on foot, as was his custom. He returned to Monterey, 1 Jan., 1783, and from that time his health rapidly declined.

JUNKIN, George, clergyman, b. near Carlisle, Pa., 1 Nov., 1790; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 May, 1868. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary army. The son was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1813, studied theology in New York city, and in 1819 became pastor of the Associate Reformed church at Milton, Pa., where he was active in establishing the Milton academy, and in 1828–'9 edited the "Religious Farmer." In 1822, with the body of his church, he entered the Presbyterian church. He was principal of the Manual labor academy in Germantown, Pa., in 1830, and in 1832 founded and became president of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. In 1841–'4 he was president of Miami university, Ohio, returning to Lafayette as its president a second time in 1845. From 1848 till 1861 he was president of Washington college, Lexington, Va., but resigned at the beginning of the civil war, after vigorous efforts to maintain the Union, and at a great sacrifice of property returned to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1844. Among his numerous works are "The Vindication, a Reply to the Defence of Albert Barnes" (Philadelphia, 1836); "Treatise on Justification" (1839); "Lectures on the Prophecies" (1844); "Political Fallacies" (1862); "Treatise on Sanctification" (1864); "Two Commissions, the Apostolic and Evangelical" (1864); and "The Tabernacle" (1865). A biography of him was published by his brother, David X. Junkin (Philadelphia, 1871). — His brother, **David X.,** clergyman, b. in Mercer, Pa., 8 Jan., 1808; d. in Martinsburg, Pa., 22 April, 1880, was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1831. After teaching a short time, he was a student at Princeton theological seminary, and was licensed to preach, 17 Oct., 1833. From 1835 till 1849 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Greenwich, N. J., and in 1837–'42 was also professor of literature in Lafayette college, Pa. In 1851–'60 he was pastor of a church in Washington, D. C., and of the Presbyterian church in Hollidaysburg, Pa., becoming chaplain in the U. S. navy in May of the last-named year. In 1869 he became pastor of a church in Chicago, Ill., and from 1876 till his death officiated at New Castle, Pa. He published "The Oath a Divine Ordinance and an Element of the Social Constitution" (New York, 1845), and "Memoir of Rev. George Junkin, D. D." (Philadelphia, 1871).— George's son, **George,** lawyer, b. in Milton, Pa., 18 March, 1827, studied at Lafayette, and at Miami university, where he was graduated in 1842. He then studied law, and in 1848 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, at which he has attained high rank as a practitioner before the civil courts. In 1882 he was an independent Republican candidate for judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He is active in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, has been a director of Princeton theological seminary since 1869, and served on the committee that was appointed to prepare a hymnal for his denomination.

JUSTINIANO, Bartolomé (hoos-teen-yah'-no), Spanish explorer, d. in Asuncion, Paraguay, late in the 16th century. He went to Rio de la Plata as treasurer of the expedition of Juan de Salazar de Espinosa in 1552, but was shipwrecked near the coast of Brazil. There was now a division between the captains Juan de Salazar and Hernando de Frejo, and the friends of the former remained with him in the place that afterward was known as San Vicente. There they passed two years, and at the end of this time Capt. Salazar sent Justiniano, as the most capable man among them, to ask assistance from Domingo de Irala, who sent Capt. Nuflo de Chavez to their rescue, in 1555. On reaching Asuncion, Justiniano gave to Irala the stores and ammunition which he brought with him for the government of the country. In executing the orders of the king, they met with much opposition by the settlers, many of whom wrote letters to the court against Irala and treasurer Justiniano. Justiniano seems to have been exonerated, and settled at Asuncion, acting with ability in the wars against the natives. After he served for several years, he resigned his post of treasurer.

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KAERCHER, George Ringgold, lawyer, b. in Pottsville, Pa., in November, 1845. His father, Franklin B. Kaercher, published the "Anthracite Gazette" at Pottsville, served as lieutenant of Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war, and was subsequently treasurer of Schuylkill county. The son took a special course in Lafayette college, studied law, and in 1874 was elected district attorney of Schuylkill county. He took an active part in checking official corruption and in prosecuting violators of the election laws, and to his efforts were largely due the detection and conviction of the "Mollie Maguire" murderers. In 1883 he became general solicitor of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, but in 1886 resigned and resumed his private practice.

KAIN, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Martinsburg, Berkeley co., W. Va., 31 May, 1841. He was graduated at the Preparatory seminary of St. Charles, went through a course of theology and philosophy in St. Mary's college, Baltimore, and was ordained by Archbishop Spalding, 2 July, 1866. He was then stationed at Harper's Ferry, but for several years also had charge of the Roman Catholics living in eight counties of West Virginia and four of Virginia. During his pastorate he restored the churches of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and rebuilt those that had been destroyed at Winchester and Berkeley Springs during the civil war. He was nominated bishop of Wheeling, 21 Feb., 1875, and consecrated by Archbishop Bayley in the following May. Bishop Kain has now (1887) thirty-four priests under his jurisdiction, ministering to a Roman Catholic population of over 20,000. There are sixty-two churches and eight chapels in his diocese, and forty stations. There are four convents, one college for boys, six academies for girls, an orphan asylum, and a hospital. The total number of pupils in the parochial schools reaches nearly 2,000.

KALAKAUA, David, king of Hawaii, b. 16 Nov., 1836. He is descended from one of the chief families of the Sandwich islands, received a good education, including a familiar knowledge of the English language. When King Kamehameha died in 1872, he was a candidate for the throne, but his opponent, William Lunalilo, was elected by the people, and confirmed by the legislature. The latter died within a year, and in February, 1874, Kalakaua was elected to the vacant throne by a legislature that had been convened for the purpose. Ex-Queen Emma, the rival candidate, received six votes in the assembly, to thirty-six for him. The partisans of Queen Emma provoked disorders, which were quelled by the intervention of English and American marines. In the autumn of 1874 the king set out on a tour of the United States and Europe. He was conveyed to San Francisco in a steam frigate, placed at his disposal by the American government, arriving in that city on 28 Nov. On 10 July, 1887, after some political excitement, he signed a new constitution, limiting the prerogatives of the crown.—His wife, **Kapiolani,** b. 31 Dec., 1835, received a native education, and adheres to the national customs. She founded in Honolulu a home for the children of lepers. In the spring of 1887 she visited the United States, and in the summer was a guest of the queen of England on the occasion of the jubilee memorial.—His sister, **Lydia Kamekaeha Liliuokalani,** was nominated to be his successor by Kalakaua, who has no children. In 1879 the princess, who speaks the English language fluently, visited San Francisco. She is accomplished in music, and has composed some native hymns. She is married to Col. John O. Dominis, an Englishman, b. in 1830, who is commander-in-chief of the Hawaiian military forces, and was formerly governor of the island of Oahu. The princess and her husband accompanied Queen Kapiolani on her visit to the United States in 1887.—The queen-dowager, **Emma Kaleleonalani,** b. in Honolulu, 2 Jan., 1836; d. there, 25 April, 1885, was the daughter of a chief of high rank by an Englishwoman, and was adopted into the family of Dr. Rooke, an English physician, settled in the islands, who had married her aunt. She received a good English education, and married King Kamehameha on June 19, 1856. In 1865–'6, after the death of her husband, she visited the United States and Europe. Her only child died at the age of four years. She founded the Kamehameha hospital in Honolulu, and left her large estate in trust for the benefit of the Anglican mission.

KALB, Johann de, soldier, b. in Hüttendorf, Bavaria, 29 July, 1721; d. near Camden, S. C., 19 Aug., 1780. He served in the French army in 1743 as lieutenant, and in 1747 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general under Marshal Broglie. He took part in the Seven Years' war, and obtained the order of military merit in 1761. After peace was declared he married the daughter of a millionaire of Holland. In 1768 he visited the American colonies as a secret agent of the French government. He was a brigadier in the French service when he made an engagement with Franklin and Silas Deane to join the Continental army. He accordingly accompanied Lafayette to America, arriving in the Bay of Georgetown on 3 June, 1777, and in that year was appointed by congress to be major-general. He began his service under the immediate command of Washington, and was with him at Valley Forge. He served in New Jersey and Maryland until April, 1780, when he was sent to re-enforce Gen. Lincoln, but arrived too late. When Cornwallis heard news of the gathering storm on the borders of South Carolina, he decided to join Lord Rawdon, who was stationed at Camden. He arrived there 13 Aug., and found to his dismay that many of the British troops were ill, and the whole force would amount to but little. He therefore planned to march forward and meet Gen. Gates before the arrival of the Virginia troops, which were known to be advancing. Gen. Gates was joined by Kalb, who commanded the Delaware and Maryland forces, and they decided to at-

de Kalb

tack Camden. While the American army was approaching, Cornwallis struck his tents and marched toward Rugeley's. Neither party was aware of the close proximity of its opponent until the advanced guards met, about two o'clock in the morning. In the battle that ensued soon after sunrise, Kalb commanded on the American right and was driving his adversary, Lord Rawdon, before him, when the defeat of our left wing exposed his flank and rear to the assaults of Webster and Tarleton. Kalb was thus attacked on all sides, but remained during the whole encounter, fighting bravely to the last. Bareheaded and dismounted, with sword in hand, he engaged in one personal encounter after another, encouraging his men with his voice as well as his example, till he had received eleven wounds. His lieutenant, Du Buysson, saved him from instant death. He died three days afterward, and was buried at Camden. A marble monument was erected to his memory by the citizens of that town, the corner-stone being laid by Gen. Lafayette in 1825. On 16 Aug., 1886, a statue of Kalb, executed in Rome by Ephraim Keyser, was placed in front of the court-house in Annapolis, Md., the address being delivered by Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. See "Leben des amerikanischen Generals, Johann Kalb," by Friedrich Kapp (Stuttgart, 1862; English translation, New York, 1870).

KALBFLEISCH, Martin, manufacturer, b. in Flushing, Holland, 8 Feb., 1804; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 Feb., 1873. He received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen embarked with an American captain to engage in trading in Sumatra, but returned on account of cholera. Forming a partnership with an American, he carried on business in Havre, France, for four years. In 1826 he emigrated to the United States, settled in New York city, found employment as clerk, and next as chemist, and in 1835 established a color-factory in Harlem, afterward removing it to Norwalk, Conn., where his building was destroyed by fire. In 1842 he founded a chemical factory at Greenpoint, L. I. He was elected mayor of Brooklyn in 1861, and in 1862 was chosen to congress as a Democrat. In 1867 and 1869 he was elected by the Democrats mayor for the second and third time, and in 1871 was an independent candidate, but was defeated by the regular Democratic nominee.

KALER, James Otis, journalist, b. in Winterport, Me., 19 March, 1848. He was educated in the common schools, and adopting journalism as a profession has at different times been associate editor with Frank Leslie and Norman Munro, and under the pen-name of "James Otis" has published tales for the young, including "Toby Tyler" (New York, 1880); "Tim and Tip" (1880); "Left Behind" (1882); "Raising the Pearl" (1883); "Mr. Stubb's Brother" (1883); and "Silent Pete" (1885).

KALISCH, Isidor, clergyman, b. in Krotoschin, Posen, Prussia, 15 Nov., 1816; d. in Newark, N. J., 11 May, 1886. He was educated at the universities of Berlin, Breslau, and Prague, and while pursuing his studies in theology and philosophy contributed to German periodicals. In 1842 he wrote a patriotic poem, entitled "Schlacht-Gesang der Deutschen," which was set to music and became one of the popular songs of the day. In 1843 he preached the first German sermon ever delivered in his native town. He came to the United States in 1849, and in 1850 was called to the Tifireth Israel congregation in Cleveland, Ohio, where he labored in the interest of reformed Judaism. In 1855 the first conference of rabbis was held in Cleveland, and a ritual and common prayer-book was agreed upon, entitled "Minhag America," which he edited and which is now in use in many synagogues. In 1855 he was requested by Prof. Josiah W. Gibbs, of Yale, to decipher a Phœnician inscription that had been found in Sidon, Asia, his rendering of which was read before the Syro-Egyptian society of London, 13 Nov., 1855. In 1856–'9 he had charge of a congregation in Milwaukee, Wis., where he united the two factions of Israelites, and organized Die treue Schwestern, a benevolent society of Jewish ladies. He then held charges in Indianapolis, Detroit, Leavenworth, Kan., Newark, N. J., and Nashville, Tenn., where he erected a synagogue. He returned to Newark, N. J., in 1875, and devoted himself to literary work and to lecturing, taking part in polemical discussions in behalf of the ultra-reform element in Judaism. His controversies with Rev. Isaac Leeser, arising from Dr. Kalisch's criticism of Leeser's English version of the Bible, and on the "Jewish Belief in a Personal Messiah," have become famous in the history of Jewish literature. From 1853 till 1878 he edited the "Guide," and contributed a great number of essays and discourses to German and English religious periodicals. He was the author of poetry in Hebrew and German, including "Töne des Morgen-Landes," "Die letzten Lebensmomente Moses," "Die mystische Harfe," "Der Teufelstein," and "Gesicht der Seele," and several hymns which are contained in the "Reformed Hebrew Prayer-Book." In addition to lectures, miscellaneous works, and translations, he published "Wegweiser für rationelle Forschungen in den biblischen Schriften" (1853; English translation by Dr. M. Mayer, of Charleston, S. C., 1857); and English translations of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" (New York, 1869); of "Sepher Yezirah, a Book on Creation, or the Jewish Metaphysics of Remote Antiquity," with notes and glossary, together with a "Sketch of the Talmud" (1877); of the Hebrew autobiography of Rabbi Jom Tow, or Lipman Heller (in the "Jewish Record," Philadelphia, 1878); of Prof. Munk's celebrated "History of the Philosophy and Philosophical Authors of the Jews," from the French (1881); and of the "Ha-Tapnach," an imitation of Plato's "Phædor," ascribed to Aristotle the Stagyrite, from the Hebrew (New York, 1885). His contributions to Talmudical lexicography were published in the "London Jewish Chronicle" (1867); and in the "Literatur-Blatt" (Magdeburg, Germany, 1880). See "Der deutsche Pioneer" (Cincinnati, 1873).

Isidor Kalisch

KALM, Peter, botanist, b. in Ostro Bothnia, Sweden, in 1715; d. in Abo, Sweden, 16 Nov., 1779. He was educated at Upsala and Abo, and after travelling extensively in Russia, was sent by the Swedish government, at the suggestion of Linnæus, to investigate the botany and natural history of North America. Landing in Philadelphia in 1748, he spent three years in Pennsylvania, New York, and Canada, and returning to Abo became a professor of natural history there. He was afterward elected a member of the Stockholm academy of sciences, and created knight of the Order of Vasa.

The evergreen plant kalmia was named in his honor. Besides several scientific works, he wrote "A Voyage to North America," an account of the soils and the natural curiosities of this country (Abo, 1753–'61; English translation, London, 1772).

KALOPOTHAKES, Martha Hooper Blackler, missionary, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 1 June, 1830; d. in Athens, Greece, 16 Dec., 1871. She became interested in missions, and in 1858 married M. D. Kalopothakes, who studied medicine and theology in New York city. He returned to Greece, his native land, as a Protestant missionary, accompanied by his wife, who acquired the Greek language, and assisted him in editing a weekly paper. She labored as a missionary, and exercised a wide influence among the Greek women. During the last three years of her life she translated books from the English, and edited a juvenile paper that was published in Greek.

KANE, Elias Kent, senator, b. in New York city, 7 June, 1796; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Dec., 1835. He was a cousin of John Kintzing Kane. He studied law, practised in Nashville, Tenn., and in 1815 removed to Kaskaskia, Illinois territory. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution of Illinois in 1818, and was the first secretary of state, and afterward a member of the legislature. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Jacksonian Democrat, and re-elected for a second term, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, until his death.

KANE, George Proctor, merchant, b. in Baltimore, 21 Aug., 1817; d. there, 23 June, 1878. His parents came from the north of Ireland. He became a grain-merchant in Baltimore, and during the famine in Ireland was active in sending food to the suffering peasantry. He held various local offices, and during the administration of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore was collector of the port of Baltimore. While marshal of police in 1861 he endeavored to protect the 6th Massachusetts regiment from the assaults of the mob, but resisted the demand of Gen. Butler for the surrender of arms in the possession of the city authorities. As a suspected protector of contraband traffic in arms, and head of an armed force hostile to the United States, he was arrested in June, 1861, and confined in Fort McHenry, and subsequently in Forts Warren and Lafayette. When released at the end of fourteen months he went to the south, where he remained till the close of the war. He was sheriff of Baltimore in 1873, and at the time of his death mayor.

KANE, John Kintzing, jurist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 16 May, 1795; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Feb., 1858. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, studied law with Joseph Hopkinson, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practised in Philadelphia. At an early period of his life he manifested an interest in public affairs as a member of the Federalist party. He was sent to the legislature in 1823, but shortly afterward joined the Democratic party. He filled the office of solicitor of Philadelphia in 1828–'30. In the electoral canvass of 1828 he ably supported Andrew Jackson. He was appointed in 1832 one of the three commissioners under the convention of indemnity with France of 4 July of the preceding year. He prepared the report of that commission, and was the author of "Notes" on questions decided by the board, which were published after the conclusion of its labors in 1836. The first printed attack on the U. S. bank was written by him, and passages in the messages and public utterances of President Jackson were supposed to have been of his composition. His enjoyment of the friendship of the president led to his being for a brief period subjected to social proscription in Philadelphia, the stronghold of the bank party. A memorable letter addressed by Jackson to James K. Polk during the campaign of 1844 was written by Kane, and during what is known as the "Buckshot war" in Pennsylvania he was the effective manœuvrer of the Democratic party. He became attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1845, but resigned in 1846 on being appointed U. S. judge for the district of Pennsylvania. He was distinguished for his attainments in the Roman and continental law, and his judicial decisions, especially in the admiralty and in the patent law, were much cited. His action in the case of Passmore Williamson, who was committed for contempt of court in a proceeding under the fugitive-slave law, was, however, violently assailed by the Abolition party. He led in the struggle of the first board of trustees to open Girard college, and took a prominent part in the controversy which divided the Presbyterian church into the new and old schools. He was one of the trustees and legal advisers of the Presbyterian church in the United States. From 1856 until he died he was president of the American philosophical society.—His son, **Elisha Kent,** arctic explorer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Feb., 1820; d. in Havana, Cuba, 16 Feb., 1857, was obliged, owing to illness, to leave, in his seventeenth year, an elective course at the University of Virginia. Improving in health, he applied himself so diligently to study that while but twenty-two years of age he graduated in medicine at the head of his class at the University of Pennsylvania. Kane entered the U. S. navy, 21 July, 1843, as assistant surgeon, and was promoted to be passed assistant surgeon, 14 Sept., 1848. He served as surgeon in China, on the coast of Africa,

E. K. Kane

in Mexico, where he was wounded while on special service, in the Mediterranean, and on coast-survey duty in the Gulf of Mexico, from which he was relieved, at his urgent request, for duty with the first Grinnell arctic expedition. In all his service he eagerly sought opportunity for travel, exploration, and adventure, and once, in descending into the crater of Teal, in the Philippines, he barely escaped with his life. His experiences included six months of practice as a physician in China, an encounter with Bedouin robbers in Egypt, and a visit to the king of Dahomey in Africa. Kane prepared for his arctic voyage in two days' time, and sailed as surgeon of the "Advance" under Lieut. Edwin J. DeHaven, who commanded the squadron, the "Advance" and "Rescue." These vessels, purchased, strengthened, and fitted out through the liberality of Henry Grinnell, were accepted by the United States, under the joint resolution of congress, approved 5 May, 1850, for the purpose of assisting in the search for the English expedition under Sir John Franklin. The squadron discovered "Grinnell Land," an island north of Cornwallis island, which should not be confounded with the better known Grinnell Land bordering on the frozen sea. Failing to reach an advantageous point for further search, DeHaven decided to return home the same year,

but his vessels were closely beset by the ice in Wellington's channel, and drifted from September, 1850, till June 1851, southeasterly into Baffin bay, where they finally escaped from the pack. Kane's exertions and medical skill did much to mitigate the ills of the scurvy-stricken squadron, and bring back the party with undiminished numbers. His reputation as an arctic explorer depends almost entirely on his second expedition, which was undertaken at the solicitation of Lady Franklin in a search for Franklin and his companions. The expedition contemplated an overland journey from Baffin bay to the shores of the polar sea. Kane sailed 30 May, 1853, from New York, in command of the brig "Advance," which Henry Grinnell had placed at his disposal. George Peabody contributed liberally, while various scientific societies of the country also fostered the undertaking. Kane not only spent much of his private means, but through strenuous exertions succeeded in sailing under the auspices of the U. S. navy department, although congress failed to aid him. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes (*q. v.*) went as surgeon of the expedition. The "Advance" touched at various Greenland ports, where Esquimau recruits were obtained, and finally, by following the bold coast of Smith sound, reached 78° 43′ N., the highest latitude ever attained, even to this day, by a sailing-vessel in that sea. Unable to proceed farther, Kane wintered in Van Rensselaer harbor, 78° 37′ N., 70° 40′ W. Short journeys that autumn resulted in the discovery of Humboldt glacier, which, issuing at its southern edge from the great mer-de-glace of Greenland in 79° 12′, extends northward many miles. An attempt to push northward along this glacier in the spring of 1854 resulted only in the loss of two lives and the maiming of two other persons. Later, Morton, with Esquimau Hans, reached, by dog-sledge, Cape Constitution in 80° 35′ N., 21 June, 1854, from which point the southwesterly part of Kennedy channel was seen to be entirely open and free from ice. Dr. Hayes, with dog-sledge, crossed Kane sea, and, reaching Cape Hawkes, Grinnell Land, pushed northward to the vicinity of Cape Frazier, 79° 45′ N. The ice remaining unbroken near his winter-quarters, Dr. Kane, in July, 1854, made an unsuccessful attempt by boat to visit Beechy island, about 400 miles distant, whence he hoped to obtain assistance. Later that year half of the party, under the command of Petersen, a Dane, abandoned Dr. Kane and the brig in an attempt to reach Upernavic, but, after three months of extreme hardship and suffering, were obliged to return to Kane, who received them kindly. In 1855 Kane was reluctantly forced to abandon the "Advance," which was yet frozen in. By indefatigable exertions he succeeded in moving his boats and sick some sixty miles to the open sea, losing one man on the way. During this journey he received much aid and kindness from the Etah Esquimaux. He reached Cape York, 21 July, and, crossing Melville bay successfully, arrived at Upernavik, 6 Aug., 1855. This second voyage of Kane's greatly enlarged the world's knowledge of the Etah Esquimaux, and added to geography the most northern lands of that day, while the scientific observations were more accurate and valuable than those of any preceding polar expedition. The explorer and his companions were received with enthusiasm on their return. Arctic medals were authorized by congress, and the queen's medal was presented to officers and men. Kane received the founder's medal of 1856 from the Royal geographical society, and the gold medal of 1858 from the Société de géographie. His health had been much impaired by the sufferings of his second expedition. In the hope of recovering it he visited England, and then went to Havana, Cuba, where he died. His remains were taken to Philadelphia, and accorded civic and military honors. Dr. Kane published "The U. S. Grinnell Expedition" (New York, 1854); and "The Second Grinnell Expedition" (Philadelphia, 1856). See William Elder's "Biography of E. K. Kane" (Philadelphia, 1858).—Another son, **Thomas Leiper,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Jan., 1822; d. there, 26 Dec., 1883, was educated in Paris, where he associated with Auguste Comte and French Republicans, and contributed to "Le National," a democratic organ. After his return to Philadelphia he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and held for several years the office of clerk of the U. S. district court, but resigned it on account of the passage of the fugitive-slave law. In 1847 he visited the Mormon settlements, and secured their confidence to such an extent, by befriending them during the miseries of their pilgrimage to Utah, that in 1858, after Brigham Young had called the people of Utah to arms to prevent the entrance of U. S. troops, and Gov. Alfred Cumming (*q. v.*) had issued a proclamation declaring the territory to be in a state of rebellion, he went to Utah at his own expense with letters from President Buchanan, and arranged the basis of the settlement that was afterward concluded by peace commissioners. He founded and laid out the town of Kane in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, where he raised, in April, 1861, a regiment of hunters and loggers known as the "Bucktails," which became famous for valor and endurance. He was wounded at Dranesville, where he led the advance, and at Harrisonburg he was sent to the rescue of a regiment that had fallen into an ambuscade, with 104 picked riflemen encountered three regiments of the enemy, and was wounded and taken prisoner. He was released on parole, and in August, 1862, exchanged. On 7 Sept., 1862, he was made a brigadier-general for gallant services in the field. At the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg he was absent on sick leave, yet he hastened to Washington for orders, took to Gen. Meade the information that the National telegraphic cipher was known to the Confederates, joined his brigade on the morning of the second day, and held an important position on the extreme right. He resigned on 7 Nov., 1863, being disabled by wounds and exposure. He was the author of "The Mormons" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Alaska" (1868); and "Coahuila" (1877).

KANE, Paul, Canadian artist, b. in Toronto in 1810; d. there in 1871. He early evinced a love of art, and after studying in Upper Canada college he visited the United States in 1836, and followed his profession there till 1840, when he went to Europe. There he studied in Rome, Genoa, Naples, Florence, Venice, and Bologna. He finally returned to Toronto in the spring of 1845, and after a short rest went on a tour of art exploration through the unsettled regions of the northwest. He travelled many thousands of miles in this country from the confines of old Canada to the Pacific ocean, and was eminently successful in delineating the physical peculiarities and appearance of the aborigines, as well as the wild scenery of the far north. He returned to Toronto in December, 1848, having in his possession one of the largest collections of Indian curiosities that was ever made on the continent, together with nearly four hundred sketches. From these he painted a series of oil-pictures which are now in the possession of George W. Allan, of Toronto, and em-

brace views of the country from Lake Superior to Vancouver's island. Mr. Kane is the author of "Wanderings of an Artist" (London, 1858).

KANNEGIESER, Sigismund (kan-na-gé-zer), German explorer, b. in Freiberg in 1706; d. in Ratisbon in 1759. He studied in Vienna, and was appointed a clerk in the state department in 1728, but soon resigned his post to follow his tastes for adventure and science. He travelled in North and South America and the West Indies for fifteen years, and was offered the appointment of professor of history in the College of Santiago, Chili, but refused it, and, returning in 1744, settled in Ratisbon. He published "Briefe aus Süd-Amerika" (Ratisbon, 1746); "Menschen und Länder" (1747); "Tagebuch der Reisen" (Stuttgart, 1749); "Reisen im südlichen Amerika" (3 vols., Leipsic, 1750); "Neueste Reisen durch Louisiana" (2 vols., Ratisbon, 1751); "Das Leben der Incas Prinzen von Peru" (3 vols., Vienna, 1755); and "Ansichten über die Peruanischen Alterthümer und Peru überhaupt" (3 vols., Ratisbon, 1758).

KAPP, Friedrich, German author, b. in Hamm, Prussia, 13 April, 1824; d. in Berlin, 27 Oct., 1884. He was at the University of Heidelberg from 1842–'5, and studied law in Berlin, practising his profession in Hamm and Unna till 1848, when he removed to Frankfort-on-the-Main. He then spent some time in Belgium and Paris, and translated two works of Alexander Herzen, who entrusted him with the charge of his son. In 1850 he came to New York, where he practised law till 1870. In 1860 he was a presidential elector, and in 1867 he was appointed commissary of emigration, which office he held till his return to Germany in 1870. In 1871 he became a member of the German diet. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Bonn on 4 Aug., 1868. He was the author of "The Slave Question in the United States" (Göttingen, 1854); "Life of the American General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben" (Berlin, 1858; New York, 1859); "History of Slavery in the United States of America" (New York, 1858); "The Trading in Soldiers of the German Princes with America, 1775–'83" (Berlin, 1864); "A History of the German Migration into America" (New York, 1867); "On Immigration and the Commission of Emigration" (1870); "Life of the American General Johann Kalb" (Stuttgart, 1862; New York, 1870); and "Frederick the Great and the United States" (Berlin, 1871). At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of the German book-trade, which was subsequently published (1886).

KASSON, John Adams, lawyer, b. near Burlington, Vt., 11 Jan., 1822. After graduation in the University of Vermont in 1842, he studied law in Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar. He practised law in St. Louis, Mo., until 1857, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. He was chairman of the Republican state committee from 1858–'60, when he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln first assistant postmaster-general, which office he resigned in 1862, and was elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 1863–'7. He was U. S. postal commissioner to Paris in 1863, and again in 1867, when he negotiated postal conventions with Great Britain and other nations. He was a member of the Iowa house of representatives from 1868–'73, when he was again elected to congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1877. He was appointed U. S. minister to Austria in 1877, having first declined the mission to Spain, and remained in Vienna until 1881, when he was again elected to congress, serving from 4 March, 1881, till his appointment on 4 July, 1884, as minister to Germany, where he was succeeded in 1885 by George H. Pendleton. He was president of the committee on the centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution, held in Philadelphia in September, 1887.

KATTE, Walter, civil engineer, b. in London, England, 14 Nov., 1830. He was educated at King's college school, and in 1846–'9 served his pupilage in a civil engineer's office. He came to the United States in 1850, entered the American railway service, and in 1857–'8 was resident engineer of the state canals of Pennsylvania. He was resident engineer of the western division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad in 1858–'9, and in 1859–'61 chief assistant engineer of the Pittsburg and Steubenville railroad. In 1861–'2 he was connected with the U. S. military railway service in Washington, Virginia, and Maryland, and in 1863 he became chief engineer of the Lewiston branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and in 1863–'5 resident engineer and engineer of bridges and buildings on the Northern Central railroad. Mr. Katte held in 1865–'75 the offices of engineer, secretary, and general western agent of the Keystone bridge company of Pittsburg, closing this service as superintending engineer of the erection of the St. Louis steel arch bridge. After two years in St. Louis he came to New York as chief engineer of the New York elevated railroad, which office he held in 1877–'80, and in 1880–'6 he was chief engineer of the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo railroad and its branches, and of the North river construction company. In 1886 he became chief engineer of the New York Central and Hudson river, New York and Harlem, and West Shore railroads with their branches. Mr. Katte is a member of various societies of civil engineers.

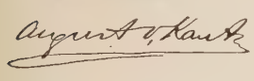
KAUFMAN, David Spangler, lawyer, b. in Boiling Springs, Cumberland co., Pa., 18 Dec., 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 Jan., 1851. He was graduated at Princeton in 1833, and studied law in Natchez, Miss. In 1835 he began practice in Natchitoches, La., but removed to Nacogdoches, Tex., in 1837. He served as a volunteer against the Indians, and was a member of the Texas house of representatives from 1839–'43, when he became a member of the state senate, serving till 1845. In 1844 he presented a report in favor of annexation, and took an active part in its consummation. In 1845 he was appointed chargé d'affaires in the United States, but that office was superseded by the act of annexation, and he was elected one of the first members of congress from Texas, serving from 1846 till his death, which took place suddenly.

KAUFMAN, Theodore, artist, b. in Nelsen, Hanover, 18 Dec., 1814. He served for several years as a mercantile apprentice, and studied painting in Hamburg and Munich. He took part in the revolution at Dresden in 1848, came to this country in 1855, and fought in the National army during the civil war. Subsequently he resided in Boston. His works include "Gen. Sherman near the Watchfire," "On to Liberty," "A Pacific Railway Train attacked by Indians," "Slaves seeking Shelter under the Flag of the Union," "Admiral Farragut entering Harbor through Torpedoes," and "Farragut in the Rigging."

KAULBACH, Henry Adolphus Newman, Canadian senator, b. in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, in 1830. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native town, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1855. He afterward was graduated at the Harvard law-school in 1857.

He was appointed queen's counsel in 1873, represented Lunenburg in the provincial legislature from 1863–'7, was defeated in 1867, and was called to the senate in March, 1872. He is a large land-proprietor and ship-owner.—His brother, **Charles Edwin,** Canadian member of parliament, b. in Lunenburg, 13 July, 1834, was educated in his native place. He was elected a member of the Dominion parliament in 1878 and re-elected in 1882, but, his seat having been declared vacant and a new election ordered, he was again chosen in October, 1883. He was sheriff for several years.

KAUTZ, August Valentine, soldier, b. in Ispringen, Baden, Germany, 5 Jan., 1828. His parents emigrated to this country in 1828, and settled in Brown county, Ohio, in 1832. The son served as a private in the 1st regiment of Ohio volunteers in the Mexican war, and on his discharge was appointed to the United States military academy, where he was graduated in 1852 and assigned to the 4th infantry. He served in Oregon and Washington territory till the civil war, and in the Rogue river wars of 1853–'5, and was wounded in the latter, and in the Indian war on Puget sound in 1856, in which he was also wounded. In 1855 he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and in 1857 commended for gallantry by Gen. Scott. In 1859–'60 he travelled in Europe. He was appointed captain in the 6th U. S. cavalry in 1861, and served with the regiment from its organization through the peninsular campaign of 1862, commanding it during the seven days until just before South Mountain, when he was appointed colonel of the 2d Ohio cavalry. His regiment was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, to re-mount and refit, and he commanded that post from December, 1862, till April, 1863, when he led a cavalry brigade in Kentucky, forming a part of Gen. Carter's division of the Army of the Ohio. He took part in the capture of Monticello, Ky., 1 May, 1863, and on 9 June was brevetted major for commanding in an action near there. He was engaged in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan in July, 1863, preventing him from crossing the Ohio, and afterward served as chief of cavalry of the 23d corps. On 7 May, 1864, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the cavalry division of the Army of the James. He entered Petersburg with his small cavalry command on 9 June, 1864, for which attack he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and he led the advance of the Wilson raid, which cut the roads leading into Richmond from the south, for more than forty days. On 28 Oct., 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and in March, 1865, was assigned to the command of a division of colored troops, which he marched into Richmond on 3 April. He was brevetted colonel in the regular service for gallant and meritorious service in action on the Darbytown road, Virginia, 7 Oct., 1864. Also brigadier and major-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, 13 March, 1865. Gen. Kautz was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 34th infantry in 1866, transferred to the 15th in 1869, and commanded the regiment on the New Mexican frontier till 1874. He organized several successful expeditions against the Mescalero Apaches, who had fled from their reservation in 1864, and in 1870–'1 succeeded in establishing the tribe on their reservation, where they have since remained. In June, 1874, he was promoted colonel of the 8th infantry, and in 1875 was placed in command of the department of Arizona. He served in California from 1878 till 1886, and is now (1887) in Nebraska. Gen. Kautz is the author of "The Company Clerk" (Philadelphia, 1863); "Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers" (1864); and "Customs of Service for Officers" (1866).—His brother, **Albert,** naval officer, b. in Georgetown, Ohio, 29 June, 1839, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1861. He was appointed lieutenant, 21 April, 1861; lieutenant-commander, 31 May, 1865; commander, 3 Sept., 1872; and captain in 1885. In June, 1861, he was placed in command of the prize brig "Hannah Balch," off Charleston, S. C., ordered to Philadelphia, and was captured near Cape Hatteras by privateer "Winslow." For two months he was on parole in North Carolina, and then was imprisoned in Richmond as a retaliatory measure consequent on the imprisonment of privateers in New York city. In October, 1861, he was released on parole and went to Washington to negotiate an exchange, by means of which Admiral John L. Worden, Lieut. George L. Selden, and himself were released from prison and restored to duty, on condition that Lieutenants Stevens, Loyal, and Butt should be sent south under a flag of truce. There were also 350 prisoners, captured at Hatteras Inlet in August, 1861, sent south under the same negotiation, for which they received 350 Union prisoners, who were captured at Hatteras Inlet in July, 1861. This was the first exchange authorized by President Lincoln. He served in the flagship "Hartford" at the passage of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip, at the capture of New Orleans, 24 April, 1862, and in the various engagements with the Vicksburg batteries in June and July, 1862, being highly commended in the official despatches for "gallantry and ability." He is now (1887) stationed at the Boston navy-yard.



KAVANAGH, Edward, statesman, b. in Newcastle, Me., 27 April, 1795; d. there, 21 Jan., 1844. His father, James Kavanagh, came from Wexford, Ireland, to Boston in 1780, and settled in Damariscotta Mills, where he engaged extensively in the lumber business and built several vessels. The son was educated in Georgetown, D. C., and graduated at the Montreal seminary in 1820. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Damariscotta, Me. He was a member of the Maine legislature in 1826–'8, and again in 1842–'3. In 1830 he was secretary of the state senate, and he was afterward for a short time its president. He was elected to congress as a Jackson Democrat, serving from 1831 till 1835, and then became chargé d'affaires in Portugal, where he remained till 1842. He was afterward a member of the commission to settle the northeastern boundary of Maine. On the election of Gov. John Fairfield to the U. S. senate he served as acting governor of Maine in 1842–'3.

KAVANAUGH, Hubbard Hinde, M. E. bishop, b. in Clarke county, Ky., 14 Jan., 1802; d. in Columbus, Miss., 19 March, 1884. His father, Rev. William Kavanaugh, of Irish descent, was one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church. The son was educated in private schools until he was thirteen years of age,

when he was placed in an office at Paris to learn the printing business. At the age of fifteen years he united with the Methodist church. He was licensed to exhort in the country pulpits in 1822, assigned to the Little Sandy circuit in 1823, where he labored several years, and afterward became pastor of various congregations in the state. In 1839 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction for the state. In 1854, he was elected a bishop, and in that office ranked as one of the ablest divines of his day. His appearance in the pulpit was impressive. His voice was strong and full, and it was always distinct, sonorous, and pleasant. His sermons were delivered without notes.

KEAGY, John M., physician, b. in Martic township, Lancaster co., Pa., in 1795; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1837. He received a classical education, studied medicine, and was graduated in 1817. He was principal of the Harrisburg academy about two years, after which he removed to Philadelphia and took charge of the Friends' high-school. Shortly before his death he was appointed professor of languages in Dickinson. He was one of the first to advocate the mode of teaching children to read by making them learn to recognize the words without knowing the letters of which they are composed. In 1830 he published a series of educational articles in the "Baltimore Chronicle," which were afterward reprinted in book-form. He also published "The Pestalozzian Primer," a book that was made up largely of so-called "thinking lessons" (1827).

KEAN, John, patriot, b. in South Carolina about 1756; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in May, 1795. He fought against the British, was taken prisoner, and suffered on the prison ship in 1781. He was a delegate to congress from South Carolina from 1785 till 1787, and voted against the extension of slavery to the northwestern territory. He was a commissioner to settle accounts between the United States and individual states, and was a cashier in the U. S. bank, Philadelphia.

KEANE, John, Baron, British soldier, b. in Belmont, Ireland, in 1781; d. in Burton Lodge, Hampshire, England, 24 Aug., 1844. He entered the army as ensign in 1792, served in Egypt as aide-de-camp to Lord Cavin, and took part in the campaign of Martinique and the siege of Fort Desaix. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 60th foot in 1812, and commanded a brigade in the peninsular war. In 1814 he became major-general, and was appointed to command the military force destined to co-operate with Admiral Cochrane in the attack on New Orleans, but was superseded by Sir Edward Pakenham as general-in-chief, under whom he served, having command of the 3d brigade. In the assault on the American lines on 8 Jan., 1815, he received two severe wounds. He was afterward commander-in-chief of the West Indian army, and during a part of that period administered the civil government of Jamaica. He served at Bombay, India, in 1833–'9, and then was intrusted with the operations in Afghanistan, of which the capture of Ghuznee in Cabool was his greatest achievement. For this service he was raised to the peerage as Baron Keane in December, 1839, also receiving from the East India company a pension of £2,000.

KEANE, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, 12 Sept., 1839. He came with his family to the United States in 1846, was educated at St. Charles's college and at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and in 1866 entered the Roman Catholic priesthood. He was assistant pastor of St. Patrick's church, Washington, D. C., till 1878, when he was made bishop of Richmond, Va., being consecrated on 25 Aug. Bishop Keane has taken an active part in the organization of Roman Catholic societies, and has been appointed rector of the Roman Catholic university that is to be established at Washington, D. C.

KEARNY, Lawrence, naval officer, b. in Perth Amboy, N. J., 30 Nov., 1789; d. there, 29 Nov., 1868. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in 1807, and served, during the continuance of the embargo and non-intercourse acts, on the flotilla of gun-boats under Com. John Rodgers. Subsequently he was on the frigates "Constitution" and "President" until 1810, when he was transferred to the "Enterprise," and in March, 1813, was promoted lieutenant. He was actively employed in the defence of the coast of South Carolina and adjacent states during the war of 1812–'15, and after its close distinguished himself in clearing the West Indies and Gulf coast of pirates. In 1826 he was given command of the "Warren," and sent to the Levant, where he successfully attacked the Greek pirates, broke up their strongholds, and finally dispersed them, frequently capturing several vessels in a day, and at one time had more than 100 prisoners on board his vessel. On his return to the United States in 1832, he was made captain, and after various appointments on shore duty was given command of the "Potomac," and in 1841 advanced to the command of the East India squadron. He hoisted his broad pennant on the "Constitution" in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, the first instance of that act being performed at a foreign station. While in the east he was active in the suppression of opium smuggling, and secured the rights of American merchants in China. Learning that a commercial treaty was about to be concluded between the English and Chinese governments, he at once communicated with the officials and secured a promise on the part of the Chinese government to extend similar facilities to American merchants. In consequence of this action, the U. S. government sent Caleb Cushing as special envoy to China, who negotiated the treaty that was ratified in July, 1845. While on his homeward voyage in 1843, Capt. Kearny stopped at the Hawaiian islands, and there protested against the treaty then in progress of settlement leading to the transfer of these islands to the British government. He afterward held various shore appointments, including the command of the New York station, the presidency of one of the naval boards of inquiry, and membership in the light-house board. In April, 1867, he was made commodore on the retired list, and he was also a member of the New Jersey board of pilot commissioners.—Lawrence's second cousin, **Stephen Watts,** soldier, b. in Newark, N. J., 30 Aug., 1794; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 31 Oct., 1848, was a student at Columbia, but at the outbreak of the war of 1812 entered the army as a lieutenant in the 13th infantry. At the assault on Queenstown heights, on 13 Oct., 1812, he distinguished himself by his bravery, and on 13 April, 1813, was made captain. He was retained in the army after the war, and by

L. Kearny

successive promotions became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st dragoons, 4 March, 1833, and brigadier-general on 30 June, 1846. At the beginning of the Mexican war he had command of the Army of the West, which set out from Bent's fort on the Arkansas, crossed the country, and took possession of New Mexico. He established a provisional civil government in Santa Fé, and then continued his march to California, when, on 6 Dec., 1846, he fought the engagement at San Pasqual, where he was twice wounded. Subsequently he commanded the sailors and marines and a detachment of dragoons at the passage of San Gabriel river and the skirmish on the plains of Mesa, 8 and 9 Jan., 1847. For his services in this campaign he received the brevet of major-general on 6 Dec., 1846, and was made governor of California, holding that office from March till June, 1847. He then joined the army in Mexico, and was military and civil governor of Vera Cruz in March, and of the city of Mexico in May, 1848. Illness, caused by disease contracted in Mexico, resulted in his death. Gen. Kearny published a "Manual of the Exercise and Manœuvring of U. S. Dragoons" (Washington, 1837) and "Laws for the Government of the Territory of New Mexico" (Santa Fé, 1846).—Stephen Watts's nephew, **Philip,** soldier, b. in New York city, 2 June, 1815; d. near Chantilly, Va., 1 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Columbia in 1833, and then studied law under Peter A. Jay, but in 1837 accepted a commission in the 1st dragoons, and was stationed at Jefferson barracks, Mo., serving on the staff of Gen. Henry Atkinson. He was sent to Europe by the war department in 1839 to examine the tactics of the French cavalry service, and for the thorough accomplishment of this purpose entered the cavalry-school in Saumur. After six months of this experience he went to Algiers as a volunteer with the 1st chasseurs d'Afrique, and served with Col. Le Pays de Bourjolli. He made the passage of the Atlas mountains, and participated in the engagements at the plains of Metidjah and of the Chelif, at the siege of Milianah, and passage of the Mousaia. His daring exploits during these campaigns attracted the attention of the French army. In the autumn of 1840 he returned to the United States, and was almost immediately appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb, holding this appointment until the death of the commander-in-chief. For some months he was then stationed at the cavalry barracks in Carlisle, Pa., but he was soon recalled to Washington to serve on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1845 he accompanied his uncle, Gen. Kearny, on the march to the South Pass, which was the first expedition that penetrated so far from settlements into the Indian country. During the Mexican war, at the head of a magnificently equipped company of cavalry, he operated at first along the Rio Grande, but later joined Gen. Scott on his march to Mexico. His command served as the body-guard of the general-in-chief, and Kearny was promoted captain in December, 1846. He took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and at the close of the latter, as the Mexicans were retreating into the capital, Kearny, at the head of his dragoons, charged the enemy and followed them into the city of Mexico itself; but as he fell back he was shot in the left arm, which necessitated amputation. When Gen. Oliver O. Howard lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, Kearny happened to be present when the amputation was performed, and Howard, looking up, said: "We'll buy our gloves together hereafter." A month later Gen. Scott with his army entered the city of Mexico, but the first man who had entered, sword in hand, the gate of the captured capital was Capt. Kearny, who was rewarded with the brevet of major. On his recovery he was stationed in New York on recruiting service, and was presented with a sword by the members of the Union club. Early in 1851 he went to California, and was engaged in the campaign against the Rogue river Indians, but resigned from the army in October, 1851. He then went around the world by way of China and Ceylon, and, after spending some time in Paris, settled at Belle Grove, opposite Newark, N. J.

In 1859 he returned to France, and, joining his old comrades of the chasseurs d'Afrique, participated in the war in Italy. At Solferino he was in the charge of the cavalry under Gen. Louis M. Morris, which penetrated the Austrian centre, capturing the key-point of the situation. He is described on this occasion as charging "holding his bridle in his teeth, with his characteristic impetuosity." He received the cross of the Legion of honor, being the first American that had ever been thus honored for military service. In 1861, soon after the beginning of the civil war, he returned to the United States, and tendered his services to the National government. After their rejection by these authorities and those of New York state, his claims were pressed by New Jersey, and he was made brigadier-general on 17 May, 1861, and assigned to the command of the 1st New Jersey brigade in Gen. William B. Franklin's division of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Kearny was present at the battle of Williamsburg, where his timely arrival changed the repulse into a victory, and served through the engagements in the peninsula, then with the Army of Virginia from the Rapidan to Warrenton. In May, 1862, he was given command of the 3d division, and his commission as major-general bears date 7 July, 1862, but was never received by him. At the second battle of Bull Run he was on the right, and forced Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's corps back against Gen. Longstreet's men. A few days later, at Chantilly, while reconnoitering, after placing his division, he penetrated into the Confederate lines, and was shot. His remains were sent by Lee under a flag of truce to Gen. Hooker, and found their last resting-place in Trinity churchyard, New York city. Gen. Scott referred to Gen. Kearny as "the bravest man I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier." See "Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny," by J. Watts De Peyster (New York, 1869).

KEARSLEY, John, physician, b. in England about 1684; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1772. He was educated in England for the medical profession, and before 1719 emigrated to Philadelphia, where he became eminent. He served for many years in the assembly of Pennsylvania, became a vestryman of Christ church in 1719, and continued to serve in this capacity or as warden until his death. Being known to possess skill and taste in architecture, he was selected by this church in 1727 to direct the remodelling and enlarging of

their edifice, which work he performed under plans that were drawn by himself. The building at the time of its erection surpassed anything of the kind in this country. In 1729 he was one of a committee that was appointed by the assembly to select a site and prepare plans for a state-house (afterward Independence hall), and direct its construction. He was the founder of Christ church hospital, having by his will bequeathed a large estate for this purpose. He was the author of "A Letter to a Friend; containing Remarks on a Discourse proposing a Preparation of the Body for the Small-Pox, etc." (Philadelphia, 1751); and "The Case of Mr. Thomas" (1760). See Dorr's "History of Christ Church" (1841).

KEATING, William Hypolitus, chemist, b. in Wilmington, Del., 11 Aug., 1799; d. in London, England, about 1844. His ancestors removed from Ireland to France to escape religious persecution, and were ennobled by Louis XVI. His father, Baron John Keating, was colonel in the French army, and was stationed with his regiment in the West Indies at the beginning of the Revolution. Resigning his commission, he came to this country and settled in Wilmington, after which he removed to Philadelphia. The eldest son, John, who died at the age of twenty-five, attained distinction at the Philadelphia bar, served in the state legislature, and married the granddaughter of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (*q. v.*). William was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and received his scientific training in polytechnic and mining schools of France and Switzerland. On his return to Philadelphia he was elected to the newly organized chair of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, which post he held from 1822 till 1827. He delivered several courses of lectures, and opened a laboratory in the old university building. His efforts for an institution of higher aims in scientific instruction ultimately led to the founding of the Franklin institute in 1824, in which he was professor of chemistry. He was geologist and historiographer of Maj. Stephen H. Long's second expedition in 1823. Subsequent to his scientific studies he had read law, and was practising with success when he was sent to England to negotiate the first mortgage loan of the Reading railroad company. He was the author of a "Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, etc., in 1823" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1824; London, 1825). — His nephew, **William Valentine,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 April, 1823, was graduated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, in 1840, and, after receiving his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, began to practise in Philadelphia, where he has since remained. In 1860 he was elected professor of obstetrics in Jefferson medical college, which chair he resigned, owing to impaired health, and was clinical lecturer there for several years. He was also physician at St. Joseph's hospital and at St. Joseph's orphan asylum, and acting surgeon in the U. S. army. After the battle of Gettysburg he was medical director of the U. S. army hospital on Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, and previously he had been connected with the staff of the Satterlee hospital. He edited Churchill on "Diseases of Children" (Philadelphia, 1856) and Ramsbotham's "Obstetrics" (1856). — His son, **John M.,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 April, 1852, studied at Seton hall college, South Orange, N. J., and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, and subsequently at the Philadelphia polytechnic college. In 1879 he travelled with Gen. Grant to India, Burmah, Siam, and China. He is now (1887) medical director of the Pennsylvania mutual life insurance company. In addition to numerous publications in the medical journals, he is the author of "With Gen. Grant in the East" (Philadelphia, 1880); "Mother's Guide for Management and Feeding of Infants" (1881); and "Maternity, Infancy, and Childhood" (1887); and is joint author of "Diseases of the Heart in Infancy and Adolescence" (1887).

KEAYNE, Robert, philanthropist, b. in England in 1595; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 March, 1656. He was a merchant tailor by trade, and, possessing considerable estate, aided the Plymouth colony by donations in 1624, and became one of the founders of the Massachusetts colony, settling in Boston in 1635. Having been a member of the "Honorable artillery company" in London, he organized the body bearing the same name in Boston. He was frequently a representative to the state legislature between 1638 and 1649, a liberal donor to Harvard, and left a legacy for the establishment of a free school in Boston, which is now the Latin-grammar school. He was eccentric, and his will, which is reprinted in part in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (vol. vi.), is one of the longest on record in the United States.

KEDNEY, John Steinfort, clergyman, b. in Essex county, N. J., 12 Feb., 1819. He was graduated at Union in 1838, and at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1841, and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector of St. John's, Salem, N. J., of Bethesda, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of Trinity, Society Hill, S. C., of Trinity, Potsdam, N. Y., of Grace, Camden, S. C., and since 1871 professor of divinity in Seabury divinity-school, Faribault, Minn. He is the author of "Catawba and other Poems" (New York, 1847); "The Beautiful and the Sublime" (1880); and "Hegel's Æsthetics" (Chicago, 1885). A theological work entitled "Christian Doctrine considered from the Speculative Standpoint" is now (1887) in preparation.

KEEFER, Samuel, civil engineer, b. in Thorold, Canada, 22 Jan., 1811. His father, George, removed from New Jersey to Canada in 1792 after his property had been confiscated by congress. He was afterward the first president of the Welland canal company. The son was educated as an engineer, was appointed secretary of the board of works for Lower Canada in 1839, from 1841 till 1853 was chief engineer of the Government board of public works, and in 1852 made a survey for the Sault St. Marie canal. In 1853 he resigned his place under government to become resident engineer of the Grand trunk railway, and established the line between Montreal and Kingston. He was appointed government inspector of railways in 1857, and soon afterward deputy commissioner of public works, and held both places till 1864. His report upon the plans for the new parliament buildings at Ottawa was approved of by the governor-general in 1859, and in 1869 he completed the suspension-bridge at Niagara falls, which was at that time the longest single-span bridge in the world. He received a diploma and gold medal for the design and description of this work at the Paris exposition of 1878. In June, 1880, he was appointed a member of a royal commission to inquire into the conduct and prosecution of the Canadian Pacific railway.—His brother, **Thomas Coltrain,** Canadian engineer, b. in Thorold, 4 Nov., 1821, was educated at Upper Canada college, Toronto, and in 1838 began his career as an engineer. After

having been employed in various capacities, he was ordered by the government in 1850 to survey the rapids of the St. Lawrence with a view to their improvement, and also to explore the country between the head-waters of the St. John in New Brunswick and the St. Lawrence, opposite Saguenay river, for the purpose of opening intercolonial communication by canal or railway. In 1851 he resigned from the government service and was appointed chief engineer of the Toronto and Kingston section of the Grand Trunk railway, and made preliminary surveys for a bridge over the St. Lawrence, the present Victoria bridge being the outcome of his plans. He constructed water-works for Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, and other cities. In 1878 he was sent to Paris as chief commissioner for Canada at the international exhibition. In 1849 he was the successful competitor for a premium that was offered by the Earl of Elgin for an "Essay on the Influence of the Canals of Canada upon her Agriculture." He published "The Philosophy of Railways" (1849).

KEELER, Ralph, journalist, b. in Ohio in 1840; d. at sea near Cuba, 16 Dec., 1873. On the death of his parents Ralph was sent, at eight years of age, to the care of an uncle in Buffalo, N. Y., but ran away, was cabin-boy on a lake steamer, train-boy on a railroad, a member of several bands of strolling minstrels, and finally was connected with the "Floating Palace," a large steamboat fitted up for theatrical purposes. He studied at St. Vincent college in 1854–'6, and, after serving as a clerk in the Toledo, Ohio, post-office, spent two years in Kenyon college. He visited Europe and studied in Germany, supporting himself by correspondence with English, Scotch, and American journals. He then spent three years in California, writing for the newspapers and occasionally lecturing. While there he published in the "Atlantic Monthly" "Three Years a Negro Minstrel," and "A Tour of Europe on $181." In 1870 he became art editor of "Every Saturday," a weekly published in New York, and in the following year he revisited Europe. In 1873 he became special correspondent of the "New York Tribune" in Cuba, and while engaged in this work mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that he was murdered and thrown overboard from a steamer. He published, besides numerous magazine and newspaper articles, "Gloverson and his Silent Partner" (San Francisco, Cal., 1868); "Vagabond Adventures" (New York, 1871); a translation of George Sand's "Marquis de Villemer" (1873); and at the time of his death had in preparation a "Life of John Brown."

KEELY, John Worrall, inventor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Sept., 1837. He studied in the Philadelphia public schools until he was twelve years of age, when he became a carpenter's apprentice, and continued at that trade until 1872. Meanwhile, with inadequate training, he had become interested in speculations concerning physical forces, and originated certain theories of questionable value. His object was the liberation of primitive atomic motion, and its application to the uses of man; the resolution of ether in which the waves of sound and light are supposed to be produced into a working "energy." The vibrations of windows and glass dishes in response to the sounding of various musical chords first set his mind upon the subject of vibration, and the curious sympathy between distant waves vibrating in harmony. His efforts were unaided until 1872, when a company was organized, and funds, since aggregating $500,000, were placed at Mr. Keely's disposal. This work resulted in the invention of a "hydro-pneumatic pulsating vacuo machine," whose action, it is claimed, is produced by forces obtained from water and air, which he still keeps secret, and which can exert a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. Subsequently he constructed 124 different engines, and has at present (1887) eliminated the use of water entirely in developing the energy that he claims to control. Results which are marvellous in their effects have been obtained by Mr. Keely, in the presence of reliable experts; but all exact details of the method of operation have thus far been carefully kept secret.

KEEN, George, or **Jöran Kyn,** colonist, b. in Sweden about 1620; d. in Chester, Pa., about 1690. He accompanied Gov. Printz to New Sweden as a soldier in 1643, and dwelt with him for several years on Tinicum island in the Delaware. Afterward he removed to Upland (now Chester, Pa.), where he bought a large tract of land, and settled his two sons and his daughter. He is described as of a singularly pious and gentle disposition, and is the ancestor of eleven generations of descendants that have been born on American soil.—His grandson, **Matthias,** legislator, b. at Upland in 1667; d. at Tacony, Pa., 13 July, 1714, was a vestryman of the Swedish Lutheran congregation of Gloria Dei and chairman of the committee on building their church, which is the oldest extant in Philadelphia. With other Swedes he presented a petition to the general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1709 for redress of grievances that they had experienced at the hands of "William Penn and his officers," charged with fraudulently getting possession of their deeds, abstracting their lands, and increasing their quit-rents. This complaint was referred to the proprietor, and by him to the royal council of Sweden. In 1713 Mr. Keen was elected a member of the assembly, and held that office at his death.—**Morris Longstreth,** inventor, b. in West Philadelphia, Pa., 24 May, 1820; d. at "Highland Grove," near Stroudsburg, Pa., 2 Nov., 1883, was a grandson of John Keen, who was a great-grandson of Matthias. After receiving a private-school education he was entered as apprentice in Norris's locomotive works. Later, with his younger brother, Joseph, he established a foundry in West Philadelphia for the manufacture of flat-irons on a new principle of his invention. Some years afterward he gave attention to the making of paper out of wood, which had already been accomplished unprofitably by chemical methods, and discovered a means of attaining the end by boiling under pressure, which has completely revolutionized the art of paper-making and reduced the cost of paper about one half. This invention was first carried into effect by Mr. Keen in the old engine-house of the Wilmington and Philadelphia railroad at Gray's Ferry, in West Philadelphia, and was brought to perfection by him in a paper-mill at Royer's Ford, Chester co., Pa., in 1854. This led to the formation in 1863 of the American wood-paper company, with patent-rights for the United States and privileges in other lands. Mr. Keen made many improvements in various departments of machinery and manufacture, for which he received upward of forty patents.—His brother, **Gregory Bernard,** clergyman, b. in West Philadelphia, 3 March, 1844, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and at the Protestant Episcopal divinity-school of Philadelphia in 1866. He then was ordained to the ministry of that church, but in 1868 became a Roman Catholic. In 1871 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Overbrook, Pa. From 1873 till 1876 he devoted himself to the

study of Greek literature. In 1887 he was elected librarian of the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1880 Mr. Keen has been corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania historical society, and during 1883 and 1884 he edited the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography." He has contributed to this periodical translations of numerous Dutch and Swedish manuscripts relating to the early colony on the Delaware and a series of original articles on "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, the Founder of Upland." He also wrote the chapters on "New Sweden" and "New Albion" in the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor (Boston, 1884).—His cousin, **William Williams,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Jan., 1837, was graduated at Brown in 1859, and at Jefferson medical college in 1862. He was a surgeon in the U. S. army in 1862–'4, and, after two years of European study, returned in 1866 and established himself in Philadelphia, where he was lecturer on pathological anatomy in Jefferson medical college for nine years, and also conducted the Philadelphia school of anatomy. Since 1884 he has been professor of surgery in the Woman's medical college of Philadelphia, and he is also professor of artistic anatomy in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He has published "Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of Nerves" (Philadelphia, 1864); "Reflex Paralysis" (Washington, 1864); "Clinical Charts of the Human Body" (1872); "Complications and Sequels of Continued Fevers" (1876); "Early History of Practical Anatomy" (1875); besides which he has edited "Gray's Anatomy" (1887), and other works.

KEENAN, Henry Francis, novelist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 4 May, 1849. He was educated mainly in the public schools, enlisted in the National service during the civil war, and was wounded in action at Drury's Bluff, Va. He entered upon journalism in 1868 as a member of the staff of the Rochester, N. Y., "Chronicle," and first attracted attention by a remarkable account of a balloon voyage that he was prevented from making. Afterward he was connected with various newspapers in Rochester, Indianapolis, Ind., and New York city, and as a correspondent in Washington and in Paris. In 1883 he left journalism for general literature. He has published the novels "Trajan" (New York, 1884); "The Aliens" (1886); and "One of a Thousand" (1887); and the anonymous novel "The Money-Makers" (1886) has been attributed to him.

KEENAN, Peter, soldier, b. in York, Livingston co., N. Y., 9 Nov., 1834; d. at Chancellorsville, Va., 2 May, 1863. He was the son of poor Irish parents, but was adopted into a wealthy family. He was a resident of Philadelphia when the war began, and in the summer of 1861 went to Williamsport, and assisted in recruiting the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, in which he was made a captain, 19 Aug. He was many times sent out as a scout. At Chancellorsville, where he was in command of his regiment, holding the rank of major, he was ordered by Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, after the rout of the 11th corps on the right wing, to charge the advancing enemy in a wood, and hold them in check until the artillery could be got into position. He charged with his regiment, which numbered fewer than 500 men, so impetuously that the Confederates were startled, and hesitated to advance from the wood, until the guns were ready to rake the column as it emerged. Keenan met an inevitable death at the head of his men, many of whom fell with him, but the sacrifice enabled Gen. Pleasonton to hold Stonewall Jackson's corps in check and save the army from rout.

KEENE, Laura, actress, b. in England in 1820; d. in Montclair, N. J., 4 Nov., 1873. At an early age she developed a taste for the stage. Her first appearances were made in London, at the Lyceum, while that theatre was under the management of Madame Vestris. She was most successful in comedy. In October, 1851, she appeared as Pauline in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," and achieved a marked success. She came to the United States in 1852, and on 20 Oct. made her first appearance at Wallack's theatre, New York, performing in her favorite parts and commanding excellent houses. In 1854, after visiting Boston, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities, Miss Keene went to California, and thence to Australia. In a pecuniary sense, as well as otherwise, her visits to the gold regions were quite successful; and when in 1855 she returned to this country, she assumed the management of the Varieties theatre in New York. Soon afterward she established a new theatre, which was known for several years by her own name, but later as the Olympic, and continued its lessee and manager until 1863. In this house she brought out, 18 Oct., 1858, "Our American Cousin," with Joseph Jefferson as Asa Trenchard and Edward A. Sothern as Lord Dundreary. This piece had an immense run. On 26 Nov., 1860, she produced "The Seven Sisters," which had a run of 169 nights. Soon afterward Miss Keene married a Mr. Lutz. The Laura Keene company became well known outside of New York, and it was at one of her representations of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's theatre, Washington, 14 April, 1865, that President Lincoln met his death. In 1868 she visited England. On her return she organized a travelling company, of which she retained the management, reappearing in New York in 1870, and occupying the stage until within two years of her death. Her last undertaking was the publication of a weekly art journal in New York city, which was issued for about one year. She constructed several plays, which met with only moderate success.

L. Keene,

KEENER, John Christian, M. E. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., 7 Feb., 1819. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1835, and engaged in business in Baltimore till 1841, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was stationed at various places in Alabama till 1853, when he went to New Orleans, and was presiding elder of that district in 1858 and 1860. In 1861–'4 he was superintendent of chaplains in the Confederate army west of Mississippi river, and in 1865–'70 he was again presiding elder, and also edited the "New Orleans Christian Advocate." He was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1870, and in 1873 founded a mission in Mexico. Lagrange college, Ala., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1854. He has published "The Post Oak Circuit" (Nashville, Tenn., 1857).

KEEP, Henry, financier, b. in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1818; d. in New York city, 30 July, 1869. After suffering many hardships through poverty, he worked his way to Honeoye Falls, near Rochester, N. Y., was employed as a teamster, and, having

saved a small sum of money, invested it during the financial crisis of 1837 in depreciated currency, which, upon its subsequent rise, yielded him a handsome profit. He then bought Canadian bank-notes at a discount from residents of the American frontier, and cashed them at par in Canada. In this way he amassed sufficient capital to establish a bank at Watertown, N. Y., and afterward founded several other country banks. He then removed to New York, and became largely interested in railroads and railroad stocks. In 1861–'3 he was treasurer of the Michigan Southern railroad, and for six months of 1866 was president of the New York Central railroad. From June, 1868, until the time of his death, he was president of the Chicago and Northwestern, controlling manager of the North Indiana, and president of the Cleveland and Toledo railroad.

KEEP, John, clergyman, b. in Long Meadow, Mass., 20 April, 1781; d. in Oberlin, Ohio, 11 Feb., 1870. He was graduated at Yale in 1802, studied theology, was licensed to preach in 1805, and for sixteen years was pastor of the Congregational church at Blanford, Mass. He removed to Homer, N. Y., in 1821, and was pastor there till 1833, when he resigned. The year following he organized and became pastor of the 1st Congregational church, Cleveland, and in 1835 became agent to raise funds for Oberlin college, leading the subscription by his own donation of $10,000. Soon after his election as a trustee of Oberlin, he gave as president of the board the casting vote that admitted colored students. In 1837 he returned to pastoral work, then went on a mission to England to raise funds for Oberlin, and in 1850 settled in Oberlin. He was the last surviving founder of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

KEESE, John, auctioneer, b. in New York city, 24 Nov., 1805; d. in Brooklyn, 30 May, 1856. He received an academical education, and at the age of eighteen entered as clerk with a book-publishing house in his native city. Several years afterward he became partner in the concern, and from 1842 until 1853 he was engaged in the book-auction business. In 1854 Mr. Keese received the appointment of appraiser of books in the New York custom-house, which office he filled until his death. While in office he devoted many evenings to his former vocation of book auctioneer. During his career Mr. Keese became widely known among literary men and booksellers as a humorous off-hand speaker, editor, and wit. He was the author of many verses that appeared anonymously in the periodicals of his time. In 1852 he delivered a lecture on "The Influence of Knowledge" at the Broadway tabernacle in New York city. After the formation of the auction firm of Cooley, Keese and Hill he began his opening address at the book-trade sales, saying: "Gentlemen: You have a right to know something about our methods and plans of business. First, we shall on all occasions take everything Cooley. As for the security of your goods, they will always be under the protection of excellent locks and Keese; and you may rely on our stability, for we rest upon one of the granite Hills of New Hampshire." At another time he offered a collection of poems by some unknown author, remarking: "This is a book by a poor and pious girl, who wrote poor and pious poetry." Again a parcel of books was knocked down to one Owen Phalen, with the remark: "Don't know about selling to a man who is always Owen and Phalen." Mr. Keese edited "The Poets of America" (2 vols., New York, 1839–'40); "The Poetical Remains of Lucy Hooper" (1842); "Poems by Elizabeth Oakes Smith" (1843); "The Mourner's Chaplet" (Boston, 1844); "The Winter-Green," an annual (1844); "The Opal," an annual (2 vols., 1846–'7); "The Forest Legendary" (1848); and "The Floral Keepsake" (1850). He also furnished a large part of the text for "North American Scenery," by Whitefield (1845). See "John Keese—Wit and Litterateur," by William L. Keese (New York, 1884).—His son, **William Linn,** b. in New York city, 25 Feb., 1835, was educated at schools in Brooklyn and New York, and received a mercantile training. He has frequently written in prose and verse for newspapers and magazines, and contributed articles to "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States" (5 vols., New York, 1886). He has published, besides the memoir of his father, mentioned above, "William E. Burton—Actor, Author, and Manager" (1885).

KEHR, Gustav Herman (kair), German botanist, b. in Freysingen in 1581; d. in Magdeburg in 1639. He was professor in the universities of Tübingen and Halle, and afterward librarian of the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, who sent him in 1621 to America to study the plants of that country. Kehr went first to New Spain, and after several years crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and, sailing for Patagonia, studied the plants of the country that is now the Argentine Republic from 1624 till 1629, visiting afterward Chili, Brazil, and Peru. On his return he published, among other works, "De Sexu plantarum" (Magdeburg, 1631); "Aphorismi botanicæ" (Tübingen, 1633); "Historia generalis plantarum Americanarum" (3 vols., Halle, 1635); "Grundlehren der Anatomie und Physiologie der Pflanzen von Amerika" (Magdeburg, 1636); "Sertum Patagonicum et florula peruviensis" (2 vols., Dresden, 1636); "Criptogamæ Brasilienses ab Gustavius Kehr collectæ" (Magdeburg, 1632); and "Reisen in Amerika" (2 vols., 1639).

KEIFER, Joseph Warren, lawyer, soldier, and politician, b. in Clark county, Ohio, 30 Jan., 1836. He was educated at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice in Springfield. On 19 April, 1861, he enlisted in the National service, and was commissioned major of the 3d Ohio infantry on 27 April. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 12 Feb., 1862, and on 30 Sept. was made colonel of the 110th Ohio infantry. During the war he was four times wounded. He was brevetted brigadier-general on 19 Oct., 1864, and major-general on being mustered out in June, 1865. He returned to the practice of his profession at Springfield, Ohio, declining a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the regular army, which was offered him in November, 1866. In 1868–'9 he was a member of the Ohio senate. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1876, and was elected a member of congress from Ohio the same year, serving from 15 Oct., 1877, till 3 March, 1885. He was speaker of the house during the 47th congress, from 5 Dec., 1881, till 3 March, 1883, and was the orator at the unveiling of the Garfield statue in Washington, in May, 1887.

KEIM, William High, soldier, b. near Reading, Pa., 25 June, 1813; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 18 May, 1862. He was educated at Mount Airy military academy, Pa., was mayor of Reading in 1848, was elected to congress as a Democrat to fill a vacancy, and served in 1858–'9, and then became surveyor-general of the state. In 1861 he was commissioned major-general of the Pennsylvania volunteers that were sent by order of the governor, under Gen. Robert Patterson, to defend the towns of Chambersburg, Pa., Hagerstown, Md., Harper's

Ferry, Va., and the upper Potomac. In the autumn of this year, Keim was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and, joining the army under Gen. McClellan, he commanded a Pennsylvania brigade in the peninsular campaign. His death was the result of camp fever.

KEIMER, Samuel, printer, b. in England; d. in Barbadoes after 1738. He learned the trade of a printer in London, was a member of the sect known as the "French Prophets," and came to this country in 1722, accompanied by his sister, a prophetess of the same sect. He brought with him printing materials, consisting "of an old damaged press and a small cast of worn-out English types contained in one pair of cases," and established himself in business in Philadelphia, Pa. Probably the first printer that he employed to assist him was Benjamin Franklin, who, in 1723, found employment in Philadelphia in Keimer's office. Shortly afterward he published a pamphlet called "A Parable," which was said to be the joint work of himself and Franklin, and which so offended the Quakers that, by order of their monthly meeting in September, 1723, he was denounced and disowned. On Franklin's return from Europe he engaged again with Keimer, and on the latter's hearing that Franklin intended to publish a newspaper, Keimer issued a prospectus announcing his intention to begin the publication of one of his own, and on 24 Dec., 1728, appeared the first issue of the "Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette." Through the covert opposition of Franklin, Keimer was unable to make his paper a success, and in nine months from its first issue he sold the "Gazette" to Franklin and Hugh Meredith. Shortly thereafter he removed to Barbadoes, where in 1731, at Bridgetown, he began the publication of the "Barbadoes Gazette," the first newspaper that was issued in the Caribbean islands, and the first that was published twice a week, for any considerable time, in any part of America. He continued its publication until 1738. Selections from this paper were afterward published under the title "Caribbeana, a Collection of Essays," arranged in imitation of the "Tattler" (2 vols., London, 1741). He was also the author of "A Brand plucked from the Burning, exemplified in the Unparalleled Case of Samuel Keimer" (London, 1718).

KEISAR, Mauritius van, Dutch physician, b. in Essequibo, Guiana, in 1663; d. in Demerara in 1725. He was graduated at the University of Leyden, and was for some time a military surgeon; but his father having died in 1695 and left him a large estate in Guiana, the son tendered his resignation, and, returning to America, settled in Demerara, where he divided his time between the exercise of his profession and agricultural schemes. He made experiments on his own estate, and urged the adoption of artificial guano. The country greatly benefited by his exertions and his experiments, as he established at his own expense a model farm in which a practical agricultural education was given free to those who were willing to learn. Keisar published many books, some of which are yet standard works. These include "Exposé des moyens de mettre en valeur et d'administrer la Guiane" (Amsterdam, 1709); "Notions sur la culture des basses terres dans la Guiane Hollandaise" (Leyden, 1706); "Land und Leute von Guiana" (Demerara, 1719); "Traité du café" (Amsterdam, 1720); "Traité du tabac" (1721); "System der Medicin" (Leipsic and Amsterdam, 1721); and "Grundlage der Pathologie und Therapie des Menschen" (1723).

KEITH, Alexander, Canadian statesman, b. in Falkirk, Caithness-shire, Scotland, 5 Oct., 1795; d. in Halifax 14 Dec., 1873. He was educated in Scotland, and in 1817 came with his father's family to Halifax, N. S., where he engaged in the brewing and malting business. He became commissioner of the court of common pleas, served as mayor of Halifax in 1843, 1853, and 1854, and was also for a long period a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia. He became a member of the legislative council in 1843, sat in that body for thirty years, and when the Nova Scotian legislature was constituted in 1867 became president of the upper house. In the same year he was appointed to the Dominion senate, but declined the office.

KEITH, Charles Penrose, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 March, 1854. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, and taught for a year, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. For a few years he acted as librarian of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He is the compiler of "The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania who held office between 1733 and 1776, and those Earlier Councillors who were some time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and their Descendants" (Philadelphia, 1883), and has contributed historical and genealogical articles to periodicals.

KEITH, George, clergyman, b. in Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1645; d. in Sussex, England, in 1715. He was educated in the schools of the Church of Scotland and at the University of Aberdeen. Becoming a Quaker in 1664, he suffered confiscation and imprisonment, and in 1675 was engaged with Robert Barclay in a discussion before the students of Aberdeen university concerning Quaker doctrines. A continuance of persecutions induced Keith to emigrate to the United States in 1684. He became a surveyor in New Jersey, and was engaged to determine the boundary-line between the eastern and western parts of the state. He removed to Philadelphia in 1689, and took charge of a Friends' school, but left it to travel in New England, where he engaged in controversy with John Cotton and Increase Mather. On his return to Philadelphia he became involved in disputes with his own sect. He then went to London and met William Penn in controversy, who pronounced him an apostate and dismissed him from the society. Keith responded in an able argument, and formed a society of his own known as the Christian or Baptist Quakers, or Keithians. Becoming again dissatisfied, he was ordained in the Church of England, and in 1702 was sent by the Society for propagating the gospel on a mission to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was signally successful in this work, 700 Quakers under his influence receiving baptism in the Episcopal church. He subsequently returned to England, and became rector of Edburton, Sussex. Bishop Burnet, who was his fellow-student at Aberdeen, says of him in his "History of My Own Times": "Keith was the most learned man ever in the Quaker sect, well versed both in the Oriental tongues and in philosophy and mathematics." Besides theological works, he published "Journal of Travels from New Hampshire to Caratuck" (London, 1706); "Standard of the Quakers" (1702; republished in Janney's "History of Friends," Philadelphia, 1867); and "New Theory of Longitude" (1709).

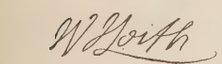
KEITH, Isaac Stockton, clergyman, b. in Newton, Bucks co., Pa., 20 Jan., 1755; d. in Charleston, S. C., 13 Dec., 1813. He was graduated at Princeton in 1775, entered the ministry in 1778, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church

in Alexandria, Pa., in 1780. From 1788 until his death he was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Charleston, S. C. His sermons and addresses were published by Andrew Flynn (Charleston, 1810).

KEITH, James, clergyman, b. in Scotland in 1643; d. in Bridgewater, Mass., 23 July, 1719. He was educated at Aberdeen, Scotland, came to Boston, Mass., about 1662, and became the first ordained minister of the church at Bridgewater on 18 Feb., 1664. Mather, in the "Magnolia," places him in the third class, "who were all such ministers as came over after the re-establishment of the Episcopal church government in England, and the consequent persecution of the non-conformists." His pastorate continued until his death, a period of over a half-century. In 1717, at the dedication of the new meeting-house in South Bridgewater, he delivered the dedicatory sermon, which was published in the "Bridgewater Monitor," and in which he spoke on the subject of intemperance. He owned a one fifty-sixth proprietary interest in all the lands at Bridgewater. Mr. Keith had much to do with saving the life of the wife and son of the Indian chief King Philip in 1676. His letter on King Philip's family is printed in the "History of Bridgewater," by Nahum Mitchell (1840).

KEITH, Reuel, clergyman, b. in Pittsford, Vt., 26 June, 1792; d. in Sheldon, Vt., 3 Sept., 1842. After serving as a merchant's clerk in Troy, N. Y., he entered Middlebury college, where he was graduated in 1814, and after teaching studied theology and was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. His first charge was as an assistant at St. John's, Georgetown, D. C. This he resigned in 1820 to accept the chair of humanity and history in William and Mary college, where he also instructed candidates for holy orders. A theological seminary was soon afterward organized at Alexandria, with which institution he became connected as professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral theology. Here he remained until 1840, when his health began to decline. He received the degree of D. D. from Middlebury in 1827. His publications include a translation of Hengstenberg's "Christology of the Old Testament" (Alexandria, 1836; abridged by Thos. K. Arnold, London, 1847).

KEITH, Sir William, bart., lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania and Delaware, b. near Peterhead, England, in 1680; d. in London, 18 Nov., 1749. He was the son of Sir William Keith, of Ludquhairn in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the third baronet of the line, and was baptized, 16 Feb., 1680. The son was sent in his youth to the court of the exiled Stuarts at St. Germains, where he remained for several years, and, being treated with favor by the Pretender and his mother, he expected, if the former should succeed Queen Anne, to be appointed under-secretary for Scotland. He returned to the British isles about the time of Simon Fraser's intrigue, and was arrested, and narrowly escaped being tried for treason. Before the close of Queen Anne's reign, the Tories coming into power, he was appointed surveyor-general of the customs for the southern district of North America, and in this capacity he resided in Virginia, but after the accession of the Whigs under George I. he was removed. His deportment had been agreeable to the colonists, and as Pennsylvania and the three lower counties (now Delaware), of which William Penn was titular governor, had long suffered under lieutenant-governors who were persons of neither character nor ability, the principal inhabitants were delighted at Keith's applying for the position. For this purpose he went to England, and while there presented the address of the assembly of Pennsylvania to George I., expressing joy at his accession and the suppression of the rebellion. After nearly two years' negotiation, Keith returned duly commissioned, arriving in Philadelphia, 31 May, 1717. For a long time he had the good-will and admiration of all classes. The assembly granted him a fair salary, which he spent in keeping up a style that had not been attempted by his predecessors. His country house in Horsham, Montgomery co., is still standing. He accomplished the organization of a militia in the Quaker colony, and the establishment of a high court of chancery, in which he sat as chancellor ex officio, and which is the only court of that kind that ever has existed in Pennsylvania. The court was abolished in 1735. Keith held several conciliatory conferences with the Indians, and under his administration, and to a certain extent at his suggestion, several useful laws were passed which are still in force, notably that by which the wives of persons away at sea can become *femme sole* traders. He early showed himself independent of his council. As time went on, he followed the wishes of the people as opposed to the widow Penn's, as an instance of which he issued the first paper money of the province. He is said to have built the first iron-furnace in Delaware. On his father's death, at the close of the year 1720, he succeeded to the baronetcy. His father had died insolvent, and he too sank into debt. His circumstances now led him into dishonorable conduct. He played desperately for popularity, but he was unfaithful to the proprietary family in matters where he could not allege the public interest as the excuse. Yet he had devoted partisans, being the only lieutenant-governor before the Revolution that espoused the cause of the common people. The legal complications following the death of the founder of the province, and the order of the lords justices that the lieutenant-governor continue to act until further order, rendered him independent of any one part of the Penn family, and enabled him to act as if directly under the crown. The widow wrote him a letter of instructions which she intended to be confidential, requiring him to submit to the council in legislation, and all other matters of importance; but Keith, refusing to be so bound, laid this before the assembly, and so stirred up the populace as to threaten the destruction of the proprietary authority. Finally, the widow and the heir-at-law of Penn united in the nomination of a new lieutenant-governor, who obtained the royal confirmation. Thus superseded, Keith published a vindication, and undertook to lead an opposition party. He was chosen a member of the assembly at the first election following, but failed to obtain the speakership, at which he had aimed. He was re-elected to the house the next year, but in March, 1728, left the province, embarking surreptitiously at New Castle to avoid his creditors. In November, 1728, he presented to the king a "Short Discourse on the Present State of the Colonies in America with respect to the Interest of Great Britain." He is said to have first suggested to the British crown



the taxation of the American colonies. He finally became very poor, passed some time in prison for debt, and died in the Old Bailey, London. Sir William was the author of various essays, several of which were published in one volume (London, 1740). He projected writing a series of colonial histories, but only one appeared, that of Virginia, which was published by the Society for the encouragement of learning (1738).

KEITT, Laurence Massillon (kit), congressman, b. in Orangeburg district, S. C., 4 Oct., 1824; d. in Richmond, Va., 4 June, 1864. He was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was in the legislature in 1848, was chosen to congress in 1852 as a state-rights Democrat, and served until his withdrawal in December, 1860, to become a delegate to the secession convention of South Carolina. He was a member of the provisional Confederate congress in Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, and was conspicuous in forming the provisional and permanent Confederate constitution. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army as colonel of the 20th South Carolina volunteers, and was mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Cold Harbor, dying in Richmond the next day.

KELLAR, Ezra, clergyman, b. in Middleton valley, Md., 12 June, 1812; d. in Springfield, Ohio, 29 Dec., 1848. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1835, licensed to preach two years afterward in the Lutheran ministry, and became an itinerant missionary in the western states. He was subsequently in charge of churches in Tarrytown and Hagerstown, Md., and in 1844 established Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, serving as its president till his death. Jefferson college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1848. Michal Diehl wrote his life (Springfield, Ohio, 1859).

KELLER, Christian Arnold, Swiss explorer, b. in Friburg in 1711; d. in Basle, 11 Oct., 1790. He received his early education in Switzerland, but finished it in Paris, and was employed in 1734 in the physical cabinet of the Paris Académie des sciences. In 1735 he accompanied Charles Marie de la Condamine to South America. In 1740 he followed La Condamine again during his exploration of the Amazon, but parting with him in Columbia, he travelled extensively in South America, and returning in the spring of 1749, after an absence of fourteen years. In 1751 he was given the chair of physics and chemistry in the University of Basle, which he occupied till his death. Keller's works include "Discours du voyage des astronomes La Condamine, Bouguer et Godin, pour mesurer un arc du méridien à l'équateur, suivi d'un traité et description des plantes et des animaux qui habitent les Cordillières du Perou" (2 vols., Geneva, 1771); "La pression atmosphérique dans les Cordillières des Andes et du Perou" (Paris, 1756); "Observations astronomiques faites dans les Cordillières du Perou" (1758); "Reise auf dem Amazonenflusse" (1773); "Neue Amerikanische Beiträge" (1776); "Reisen im Innern von Süd-Amerika" (Basle, 1781); "Land und Leute von Peru" (2 vols., 1784); and "Grand atlas de l'Amérique du Sud" (6 vols., 1788).

KELLER, Joseph Edward, clergyman, b. in Kandel, Bavaria, in 1827; d. in Rome, Italy, 4 Feb., 1886. He was brought by his parents to St. Louis when a child, and studied in the university of that city. He joined the Jesuit order in 1844, was ordained priest, and afterward was professor successively in the Jesuit colleges of Cincinnati, Florissant, Bardstown, and St. Louis. He was elected to represent his order at the convention that was held in Rome in 1868, and in 1869–'77 he was provincial of the Maryland province. He was made president of St. Louis university in 1877, and afterward of Woodstock seminary, Md. He went to Rome in 1883 as delegate of the society, and was retained there as assistant to the Jesuit general for all the English-speaking peoples of the world. He was an ardent advocate of higher education, and founded in the University of St. Louis the post-graduate and scientific courses of studies. He held high rank as a linguist, and was the author of various publications, but never affixed his name to any, except "The Life and Acts of Leo XIII." (New York, 1885).

KELLETT, Sir **Henry,** British naval officer, b. in England in 1807; d. in China, 1 March, 1875. He entered the British navy when he was fourteen years old, participated in the coast survey of America in 1835–'40, under Admiral Frederick W. Beechey and Sir Edward Belcher, and continued this work from 1845 till 1848, when he was ordered to Bering straits to take part in the search for Sir John Franklin. He discovered Herald (now Wrangell) Land in 1849, was with Belcher in the arctic expedition of 1852 as commander of the "Resolute," and found Sir Robert J. McClure with the crew of the "Investigator." He was appointed commodore in 1854, admiral superintendent of Malta in 1864, and in 1869 became commander of the naval station in China.

KELLEY, Alfred, lawyer, b. in Middletown, Conn., 7 Nov., 1787; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 2 Dec., 1859. He studied law, and in 1810 removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he practised his profession. He was one of the first to advocate the internal improvement of the state by means of canals, and was afterward appointed a commissioner to carry that policy into effect. By his exertions in 1836–'43, and chiefly on his personal responsibility, he raised a large sum of money for the discharge of the public debt, and thus saved the state from bankruptcy. He was also active in railroad matters, and was repeatedly a member of the Ohio legislature, in which he originated important measures.

KELLEY, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, b. in New Hampton, N. H., 10 April, 1807. He removed to West Virginia in 1826, and, settling in Wheeling, engaged in merchandise till 1851, when he became freight-agent on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In May, 1861, he raised the first Virginia regiment for the National army, and was commissioned its colonel. He was engaged at Philippi, near Grafton, W. Va., and severely wounded, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861, captured Romney on 26 Oct., and was again victorious at Blue's Gap. He was then given the command of the Department of Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, but was relieved at his own request, in consequence of his wounds, in January, 1862. In the following summer he resumed command of the railroad district under Gen. John C. Frémont, and in July, 1863, he was assigned to the Department of West Virginia. He was engaged in the pursuit of Lee after his passage of the Potomac, and in November, 1863, destroyed the camp of the Confederates under Gen. John D. Imboden, near Morefield, Va. In August, 1864, he repulsed the Confederate forces at Cumberland, Md., New Creek, and Morefield, Va., and on 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. At the close of the civil war he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 1st district of West Virginia, in 1876 became superintendent of Hot Springs reservation, Ark., and since 1883 has been examiner of pensions.

KELLEY, Hall Jackson, colonist, b. in Northwood, N. H., 28 Feb., 1790; d. in Palmer, Mass., 17 Jan., 1874. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1813, became principal of a public school in Boston, Mass., and was interested in various educational enterprises, writing several text-books, founding the Boston young men's educational society, and organizing the first Sunday-school in New England. He was subsequently engaged as a surveyor on railroads in Maine, and projected a canal from Boston to the Connecticut river, and a railroad from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz. For many years, beginning about 1817, he was interested in the settlement of the country west of the Rocky mountains. In 1829 he procured from the legislature of Massachusetts an act of incorporation of the "American society for encouraging the settlement of the Oregon territory." He published a "Geographical Memoir of Oregon" (Boston, 1830), accompanied by the first map of that territory that ever was compiled, and a manual of the Oregon expedition for the guidance of emigrants. In 1831 he completed arrangements for sending out a party of several hundred persons, but the plan was abandoned at the last moment. A few months later he set out with a smaller company that reached New Orleans, but disbanded there, to Kelley's great personal loss. He then went to Mexico, and, after many adventures and hardships, organized a party of Americans who had settled at Monterey, and with them finally arrived in Oregon, but was almost at once evicted by the Hudson bay company. He then returned to Boston, broken in health and fortune, and during his later life resided in Palmer, Mass. Harvard and Middlebury colleges gave him the degree of A. M. in 1820. He published, in addition to the writings already mentioned, "A History of the Settlement of Oregon and of the Interior of Upper California, and of Persecutions and Afflictions of Forty Years' Continuance endured by the Author" (Springfield, Mass., 1868).

KELLEY, William Darrah, congressman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 April, 1814. His grandfather, John, was a Revolutionary officer, of Salem county, N. J. William lost his father at an early age, and was apprenticed first to a printer and subsequently to a jeweller in Boston, where, while following his trade, he acquired a reputation as a writer and speaker. Returning to Philadelphia in 1840 he studied law, was admitted to the bar the next year, and while practising his profession devoted much time to literary pursuits. He was attorney-general of the state in 1845–'6, and a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia from 1846 till 1856. Until 1848 Mr. Kelley was a Democrat and free-trader, but in 1854 he joined the Republican party, became a protectionist and an ardent abolitionist, and delivered in Philadelphia in 1854 an address on "Slavery in the Territories," that became widely known. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention, and was elected to congress, where he has served till the present time (1887), and is the senior member of the house in continuous service. He has been a member of numerous committees, such as those on naval affairs, agriculture, and Indian affairs, was chairman of that on weights and measures in the 40th congress, and of that on the Centennial celebration. He is often called the "Father of the House," and is popularly known as "Pig-iron Kelley." In addition to many political speeches and literary essays, he has published "Address at the Colored Department of the House of Refuge" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Reasons for abandoning the Theory of Free Trade and adopting the Principle of Protection to American Industry" (1872); "Speeches, Addresses"; "Letters on Industrial and Financial Questions" (1872); "Letters from Europe" (1880); and "The New South" (1887).

KELLOGG, Edward, economist, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 18 Oct., 1790; d. in New York city, 29 April, 1858. He had little early education, and soon after coming of age engaged in business on his own account in Norwalk. In 1820 he removed to New York city, and established the firm of Edward Kellogg and Co. In the financial crisis of 1837 his attention was turned to the evils that resulted from the existing monetary system. After much thought he concluded that all money should be issued by the government, and so managed that usury could not be exacted nor losses be incurred in exchange between foreign countries. To effect this he proposed to establish a National safety fund, and issue notes bearing interest at the rate of two per cent per annum, payable half-yearly in gold or silver. In 1843, with the encouragement of Horace Greeley, he published his views in newspaper-form under the title of "Usury, the Evil and Remedy," a few months later printing them in a pamphlet, with some additions, under the title of "Currency, the Evil and the Remedy, by Godek Gardwell" (New York, 1844). He subsequently retired from active business and devoted himself to the study of finance. He also published "Labor and Other Capital" (1849; new ed., by his daughter, Mary Kellogg Putnam, entitled "A New Monetary System," 1861).

KELLOGG, Elijah, clergyman, b. in Portland, Me., 20 May, 1813. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1840, and at Andover theological seminary in 1843. The next year he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Harpswell, Me., and in 1855–'65 he was chaplain of the Boston seaman's friend society. Since the latter date he has for the most part been engaged in writing juvenile books. He has also delivered various lectures, and is the author of the popular "Address of Spartacus to the Gladiators." His books include "The Elm Island Series" (Boston, 1868–'70); "Pleasant Cove Series" (1870–'4); "Whispering Pine Series" (1871–'3); "Good Old Times Series" (1877–'82); and "The Forest Glen Series" (1878).

KELLOGG, Francis W., congressman, b. in Washington, Hampshire co., Mass., 30 May, 1810; d. in Alliance, Ohio, in November, 1878. After receiving a limited education he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business. In 1856–'7 he was a member of the legislature, and from 1859 till 1865 served in congress, having been chosen as a Republican. During the civil war he raised six regiments of cavalry for the National army. In 1865 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the southern district of Alabama, and was a member of congress from 22 July, 1868, till 3 March, 1869.

KELLOGG, George, inventor, b. in New Hartford, Conn., 19 June, 1812. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1837, and after engaging in the manufacture of machinery was principal of Sumter academy, Sumterville, S. C., in 1838–'41. He then became a manufacturer at Birmingham, Conn., and in 1855 removed to New York to educate his daughter. In 1863–'6 he was a U. S. revenue officer, and afterward engaged in manufacturing and in various experiments, removing to Cold Spring, N. Y. He has testified as an expert in noted patent cases, and has made many inventions, including a machine to make jack-chain at the rate of a yard a minute (1844); a dovetailing-ma-

chine (1849); a type-distributor (1852); an obstetrical forceps (1853); and an adding apparatus (1869). In 1845 he established a manufactory of hooks and eyes, with American machinery, at Redditch, England, and in 1868, while in Europe with his daughter, he began to make hats in London under a patent that had been issued to his brother. —His brother, **Albert,** botanist, b. in New Hartford, Conn., 6 Dec., 1813; d. in Alameda, Cal., 31 March, 1887, was educated at Wilbraham academy, Mass., and subsequently received his degree at the medical department of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. The first accurate description of the big trees of California was made by him and published by John C. Frémont in his "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the years 1843–'4" (Washington, 1845). Dr. Kellogg was associated with Audubon in his exploration of Texas at the time of the annexation of that country to the United States. Afterward he made botanical excursions along the western coast of the American continent from Tierra del Fuego in the south to Alaska in the north. He accompanied, as botanist, in 1867, the first government expedition that was sent to Alaska under the auspices of the U. S. coast survey. He began his work at the northern end of Vancouver's island, and continued through Alexander archipelago, then on part of Kodiak island, and finally at Unalaska island. Dr. Kellogg was a large contributor of articles on botanical subjects to the periodical press, and also to various state and national reports. Many of his papers are given in the "Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences," of which society he was a member. He left a botanical manuscript on the natural trees of California, illustrated by 500 large pen-and-ink drawings.—George's daughter, **Clara Louise,** singer, b. in Sumterville, S. C., 12 July, 1842, was named after Clara Novello, the singer. From her earliest childhood, which was passed in Birmingham, Conn., she showed an extraordinary talent for music. It is said that at nine months she hummed a tune, and the quickness and accuracy of her ear have often astonished musicians. Miss Kellogg received the greater part of her musical education in New York from French and Italian masters, which was completed abroad. She made her first appearance as Gilda in "Rigoletto" at the Academy of music, New York, in 1861, but did not make her greatest success until 1864. This was as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," a part that had never been played here before, and with which she has so identified herself that many competent judges regard her impersonation of it as the finest ever seen in this country. After singing with great success in her own country, Miss Kellogg went to Her Majesty's theatre, London, in 1867. She made her *début* there as Marguerite, and won instant and enthusiastic recognition. In other characters she was no less successful. She sang at the Handel festival at the Crystal palace in 1867, and of her rendering of "Oh, had I Jubal's Lyre" the "Times" said: "The old Handelian fire was mainly felt when Mlle. Kellogg sang the noble air from 'Joshua.'" In 1868 she returned to the United States, and made her first concert-tour under the management of Max Strakosch. In 1869–'71 she appeared again in Italian opera at the Academy of music, New York. She afterward organized an English opera company, and did more for American musical art than had been done before. Her organization was the best that had been heard in English opera, and she gave employment to a large number of young Americans, who, beginning their careers in her chorus, soon advanced to higher places in the musical world. In 1876 she organized an Italian opera company, and appeared in "Aïda" and "Carmen." After the dissolution of this company she retired from the operatic stage in this country, but was heard in concerts in all parts of the United States. In 1880 she received an offer to appear in Austria, where she sang in Italian, the other performers singing in German, and she afterward sang in Italian opera in St. Petersburg. Miss Kellogg's list of operas includes forty-five, and among those with which she has most closely identified her name are "Faust," "Crispino," "Traviata," "Aïda," and "Carmen." As an actress she possesses an ability that is quite unusual among singers. Miss Kellogg's voice covers a wide range. It was at first a high soprano with a compass reaching from C to E flat. As she grew older it changed, losing some of its higher notes, but gaining in richness. As an artist she will be remembered as the first American to win musical recognition for her country from the Old World.

KELLOGG, Samuel Henry, clergyman, b. in Westhampton, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1839. He was graduated at Princeton in 1861, entered the theological seminary there, was ordained an evangelist in 1864, and, under an appointment of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church, sailed for India in December of that year, arriving in Calcutta, 5 June, 1865. In 1872 he removed to Allahabad, and became instructor in the theological training-school there. Resigning his office as missionary, he returned to the United States in 1876, the next year was elected pastor of a Presbyterian church in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1879 was chosen professor of didactic and polemic theology, and lecturer on comparative religion in Western theological seminary, and since 1886 has been pastor of St. James square church, Toronto. In 1872 he was elected corresponding member of the American oriental society, and in 1885 became an associate of the Philosophical society of Great Britain. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1877. He has translated the larger catechism of the Presbyterian church into Hindi, rendered valuable service in the revision of the Scriptures, and published "A Grammar of the Hindi Language" (Calcutta and London, 1876); "The Jews, or Prediction and Fulfilment" (New York, 1883); "The Light of Asia and the Light of the World" (1885); "From Death to Resurrection" (1885); "Are Premillennialists Right?" (Chicago, 1885).

KELLOGG, William, jurist, b. in Ashtabula county, Ohio, 8 July, 1814. He received a common-school education, and, removing to Illinois in 1837, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Canton, and acquired an extensive practice in cases of disputed land-titles. He was a member of the

legislature in 1849–'50, was three years a judge of the circuit court of Illinois, and in 1856 was elected to congress as a Republican, serving till 1863. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln minister to Guatemala, but declined to serve, and in 1866 he became chief justice of Nebraska territory.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, senator, b. in Orwell, Vt., 8 Dec., 1831. He removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law in Peoria, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, beginning practice in Fulton county. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860, and a presidential elector in both these years, and in 1861 was appointed chief justice of Nebraska, which office he resigned later in the year to become colonel of the 7th Illinois cavalry. He served under Pope in Missouri, and commanded a brigade until the evacuation of Corinth, but left the army on account of feeble health, and in April, 1865, was appointed collector of the port of New Orleans. On the reorganization of the state government in Louisiana he was chosen to the U. S. senate as a Republican, and served from 1868 till 1871. On 19 June, 1872, he was nominated for governor by the "custom-house" branch of the party, and in August, by an agreement with the branch that had nominated P. B. S. Pinchback, became the candidate of the whole party. The various wings of the Democratic party united on John McEnery. The election was held on 4 Nov., and Kellogg, on 16 Nov., obtained a temporary injunction in a U. S. court, restraining the returning-board from announcing the result, alleging among other things that changes had been illegally made in the board for the purpose of declaring McEnery elected. Judge Edward H. Durell rendered a final decision in Kellogg's favor; but both the rival boards were organized, two legislatures convened, each candidate was declared elected, and both were inaugurated on 14 Jan., 1873. A committee of congress investigated the matter, and advised that a new election be held; but a bill to that effect was lost, and the administration recognized Mr. Kellogg as legal governor of the state. The McEnery party finally appealed to arms, alleging that the Kellogg administration was a usurpation, and after a conflict with the metropolitan police, in the streets of the city, seized the state and city buildings and property on 14 Sept., and compelled Gov. Kellogg to take refuge in the custom-house. President Grant immediately issued a proclamation ordering the insurgents to disperse, and by 20 Sept. order had been restored by U. S. troops, and the Kellogg government was re-established. The political excitement continued, and civil war was prevented only by the presence of the U. S. forces; but in 1875 there was a second congressional investigation, and an agreement was made by which Gov. Kellogg remained in office, while a compromise legislature was recognized as the legal one. On 25 Feb., 1876, Gov. Kellogg was impeached by the lower house of the legislature, the principal accusation being that he had used for other purposes money that had been set apart for the payment of interest; but the case was dismissed by the senate. On 8 Jan., 1877, his term expired, and, as before, both the Republicans and the Democrats organized state governments. Mr. Kellogg was chosen to the U. S. senate by the former, and admitted to his seat by vote of the senate on 30 Nov., 1877. He was elected to the lower house of congress in 1882, and served from 1883 till 1885.

KELLUM, John, architect, b. in Hempstead, N. Y., 27 Aug., 1809; d. there, 25 July, 1871. He began life as a house-carpenter in his native village, but after a few years went to Brooklyn, N. Y., worked at his trade, studied architecture, and was subsequently foreman in the workshop of Gamaliel King, of New York, who in 1846 took him into partnership. He was fertile in invention, and particularly successful in adopting the renaissance style of architecture to business purposes. Among the buildings that were designed by him in New York city are the "Herald" building, Alexander T. Stewart's building at 10th street and Broadway and his residence on Fifth avenue, the Park avenue hotel, the Stock exchange, the Mutual life insurance company's buildings on Broadway, and the New York city court-house. Mr. Kellum was also the superintendent of all the buildings that were erected by Alexander T. Stewart at Garden City, N. Y.

KELLY, James Edward, sculptor, b. in New York city, 30 July, 1855. He studied at the National academy of design and at the Art students' league, and also acquired a knowledge of wood-engraving. In 1875 he opened a studio with Edwin A. Abbey, and there made numerous drawings for the magazines and Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States." In 1878 he was commissioned by a publishing-house to prepare a series of portraits of the distinguished generals of the civil war. Among these were Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, Hancock, and Ord. In addition to making portrait studies, sketches and studies were made, from life in each case, for pictures of remarkable incidents in the careers of these officers, the models themselves furnishing all details. During the progress of this work he made the statuette of "Sheridan's Ride," which was shown in the exhibition of the National academy in 1879. He now determined to devote his attention to sculpture. In 1883 he was chosen from among many competitors to make the five bass-reliefs which surround the base of the Monmouth battle monument. The subjects selected were "Council of War at Hopewell," "Washington rallying the Troops," "Ramsay defending his Guns," "Molly Pitcher," and "Wayne's Charge." Later he obtained the first prize in the competition for the Paul Revere monument in Boston, but the work was subsequently assigned to a local artist. In 1886 he modelled the panel "Schuyler surrendering his Plans to Gen. Gates before the Battle of Saratoga," for the Saratoga monument. At present (1887) he is engaged on an equestrian statue of "Gen. Grant at Donelson," made from sittings given by Grant himself in 1880, and also on similar statues of Gen. William T. Sherman and Gen. John A. Logan.

KELLY, James Kerr, senator, b. in Centre county, Pa., 16 Feb., 1819. He was graduated at Princeton in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1842. He went to California in 1849, and in 1851 to Oregon, where in 1852 he was selected by the assembly one of a commission of three to prepare a code of laws for the territory. He was a member of the legislative council in 1853–'7, and in the latter year was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Oregon. He had been chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers in 1855, and in 1855–'6 served in the war against the Yakima Indians. He declined the office of U. S. district attorney in 1860, and from that year till 1864 sat in the state senate. In 1871–'7 he was a member of the U. S. senate, having been chosen as a Democrat, and served on the committees on post-offices, mines and mining, and military affairs.

KELLY, James Madison, lawyer, b. in Washington county, Ga., in January, 1795; d. in Perry,

Ga., 17 Jan., 1849. He was of Scotch descent. After receiving a limited education he was clerk in a store, taught in Twiggs county, and about 1824 was elected a justice of the peace. He engaged unsuccessfully in business in Marion, Ga., in 1825, removed to Perry in 1826, where he studied law, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He was several times a member of the lower branch of the legislature, and in 1839 served in the state senate. On the establishment of the Georgia supreme court he became its first reporter in 1846, and served in that capacity till his death. He published "Georgia Reports" (5 vols., 1846–'8).

KELLY, John, antiquarian, b. in Warner, N. H., 7 March, 1786; d. in Exeter, N. H., 3 Nov., 1860. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, admitted to the bar, and practised in Heumker and Northwood, N. H. Mr. Kelly was a member of the legislature, clerk of the house in 1828, and state councillor in 1846. He removed to Exeter in 1831, and for many years edited the "News Letter" in that town. He was well versed in the antiquities of his state, and was the author of many articles on genealogy and local history in the "Proceedings" of the State historical society, and the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register."

KELLY, Jonathan Falconbridge, author, b. in Philadelphia in 1818; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. He was educated in a private school in his native city, became a printer and publisher of theatrical criticisms, and afterward removed to the west, where he lectured and wrote on humorous subjects. He published the "Arena" in New York city, the Boston "Traveller," and the "Aurora Borealis," and was the author of "The Humors of Falconbridge" (Philadelphia, 1856).

KELLY, Patrick, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland; d. there, 8 Oct., 1829. He was educated in St. Patrick's college, County Kildare, and, some time after his ordination, was appointed president of Birchfield college, Kilkenny. In 1820 the state of Virginia was made a Roman Catholic diocese, and Dr. Kelly was nominated its first bishop. He was consecrated by Archbishop Troy, of Dublin, and arrived in the United States in January, 1821, making Norfolk his place of residence. His poverty was so great that he was obliged to teach in order to supply his wants. At the same time he devoted himself zealously to the care of his flock, which was scattered over Virginia. There were seven Roman Catholic churches in the state, which were only occasionally visited by priests from other dioceses. In the endeavor to attend almost singly to the spiritual need of the Roman Catholics of Virginia, Bishop Kelly impaired his health, and was translated to the see of Waterford and Lismore in Ireland in July, 1822.

KELLY, Robert Morrison, journalist, b. in Paris, Ky., 22 Sept., 1836. He was educated in his native town, and after teaching for several years qualified for the practice of law, and opened an office at Cynthiana in 1860. He aided in recruiting volunteers for the National army at Camp Dick Robinson, was made captain, and successively promoted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the 4th Kentucky infantry, and commanded this regiment until its discharge, 1 Sept., 1865, nearly all of the time in active duty in the field. In 1866 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 7th district, but in 1869 he resigned to take editorial charge of the "Louisville Daily Commercial," at the head of which he continued until 1886. In 1873 he was appointed pension-agent at Louisville, which office he held until he was removed by President Cleveland.

KELLY, William, senator, b. in Tennessee about 1770; d. in New Orleans, La., about 1832. He studied law, and practised in Huntsville, Ala., and afterward in Elyton, near what is now Birmingham, Ala. He was elected U. S. senator as a Jackson Democrat, in place of John W. Walker, resigned, and served from 21 Jan., 1823, till 3 March, 1825. About 1831 he removed with his family to New Orleans.

KELLY, William, philanthropist, b. in New York city, 4 Feb., 1807; d. in Torquay, England, 14 Jan., 1872. His father, a political exile from Ireland, who had become a successful merchant, died in 1825, leaving three sons, John, William, and Robert, all of whom were under age. The business was continued by the two first mentioned, and after 1826 by the three together, who were known as the "boy merchants." After the death of John in 1836, the remaining brothers retired and devoted themselves to charitable and educational work. William bought the estate of Ellerslie, near Rhinebeck, N. Y. (now the property of Levi P. Morton), and engaged in farming. He was president of the State agricultural society in 1854, one of the founders of the State agricultural college at Ovid, N. Y., and president of its board of trustees. He was also president of the board of trustees of Vassar college from its foundation till his death, and of that of Rochester university for many years, and was active in charitable enterprises, to all of which he contributed liberally. He was a state senator in 1855–'6, and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1860.—His brother, **Robert,** philanthropist, b. in New York city, 10 Dec., 1808; d. 27 April, 1856, was graduated first in his class at Columbia in 1826, and in the same year became a member of the firm of J. and W. Kelly and Co. He was the founder of the Free academy (now College of the city of New York), president of the board of education, a regent of the State university, and a founder and president of the board of trustees of Rochester university. He was also president of the board of managers of the House of refuge, and was identified with numerous other benevolent associations. At the time of his death he held the office of city chamberlain.

KELLY, William, inventor, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 22 Aug., 1811. He received a common-school education, and at an early age evinced a fondness for mechanics by constructing a tin steam-engine and boiler. At the age of eighteen he built a propelling water-wheel, and four years later a revolving steam-engine. Subsequently he became engaged in the commission business in Pittsburg, and also owned interests in steamboats; but in 1845, his property having been destroyed by fire, he removed to Kentucky, and there engaged in the manufacture of iron. The property known as the Eddyville iron-works, including the Suwanee furnace and the Union forge, situated on the Cumberland river in Lyon county, was purchased by him in 1846, and he soon acquired a high reputation for the excellence of his products. At the Suwanee furnace nearly one half of his metal was converted into large sugar-kettles made on cast-iron elastic moulds of his own invention, which found their way to the sugar-plantations in Louisiana and Cuba, while at the Union forge he made charcoal blooms which were sent to the rolling-mills in Cincinnati. In 1847, owing to the great cost of fuel, he began experimenting toward decarbonizing the iron by the introduction of a current of air, thereby directly converting pig-iron into steel by means of a converter, which can still be seen at the Cambria iron-works in Johnstown, Pa. Zerah

Colburn, in his history of the Bessemer process of refining iron, says: "The first experiments in the conversion of melted cast-iron into malleable steel, by blowing air in jets through the mass in fusion, appear to have been made by William Kelly, an iron-master at the Suwanee furnaces, Lyon county, Kentucky, U. S." This method, long known as "Kelly's air-boiling process," was used for the manufacture of boiler-plates before Sir Henry Bessemer was known, and it is claimed by Mr. Kelly that Bessemer obtained his original knowledge of the process that bears his name from information that was procured through English workmen in Mr. Kelly's employ. As soon as Bessemer brought out his process in England, application was at once made by Mr. Kelly for a patent in the United States, and after considerable delay, during which time the English applicant appeared in the patent-office, the commissioner decided that Mr. Kelly was the first inventor and entitled to the patent, which he at once issued to him. In 1863 a syndicate of iron-masters organized the Kelly process company, for the purpose of controlling Mr. Kelly's patents, and at once erected experimental works at Wyandotte, Mich. (see DURFEE, WILLIAM F. and ZOHETH S.), where steel was first made under Kelly's patents in the United States, months before the similar production under Bessemer's patents at Troy by Alexander L. Holley (*q. v.*). In 1866 the interests of the several patentees were consolidated under the title of the Pneumatic steel association. Application was made at the patent-office in 1871 for the renewal of the Bessemer, Mushet, and Kelly patents, and the claims of the two former were rejected, while a renewal of seven years was granted to Mr. Kelly. In 1854 Mr. Kelly, finding slave labor unsatisfactory, imported through a New York tea-house ten Chinamen to take the place of negroes in his iron-works. This is said to have been the first introduction of that kind of labor into the United States, and it excited much comment. The experiment proved successful, and arrangements were made for the further importation of fifty Chinamen, when a difficulty between the two nations prevented their coming.

KELPIUS, John, mystic philosopher, b. in Siebenbürgen, Transylvania, Germany, in 1673; d. in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1708. He was of a wealthy family, and was educated at the University of Helmstadt, where his preceptor, Dr. John Fabricius, selected him as his assistant in the authorship of a work in Latin. His native language was the German, but he was also acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. He early devoted himself to theological studies and became a follower of Philip Jacob Spener, the founder of the sect called Pietists. While in London he met Jane Leade, the head of the Philadelphians, another mystic sect. Of course his peculiar views met with opposition, and although at this time there was a great spirit of inquiry all over the land, under the name of Quietism in the Roman church, and Pietism, Chiliasm, and Philadelphianism in the Protestant churches, the desire to live where religious liberty could be enjoyed led him and his followers to emigrate to the New World. At the age of twenty-one years, with about forty others of like faith, he began his voyage to this country, 7 Jan., 1694, and after a dangerous and tempestuous journey reached Philadelphia, 23 June, and next day went to Germantown, where the German emigrants and those from Holland had settled under the leadership of Francis Daniel Pastorius, the German jurist. Kelpius and his followers soon attracted much attention by their dress, their peculiar doctrines, and holy way of living. He afterward selected a spot on the banks of the Wissahickon, where in a small valley he built a hut or cave, and walled a spring of water, that is still known as "the hermit's spring." There they lived as an unbroken brotherhood for about ten years. They held religious services in the groves, and crowds of curious people assembled to hear the preaching of the hermits. It is said that they taught little children that were brought to them. They were called the "Society of the women in the wilderness," and their religious views were tinctured with the doctrines of Jacob Boehme, the Teutonic philosopher. Kelpius was a firm believer in the millennium, said it was near at hand, and told Alexander Mack, the Tunker preacher, that he should not die till he saw it. His Latin journal, kept during his voyage across the Atlantic, is still preserved in the Historical society of Pennsylvania. In it are copies of several letters in English and German, which he wrote to learned persons both in Europe and America. When Pastorius ceased to be the agent of the Frankfort company, Kelpius was chosen in his place, but it does not appear that he ever acted as such. Reference is made to Kelpius in "The Chronicon Ephratense," and it would seem that after his death many of his followers joined the Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, Pa. (See BEISSEL, CONRAD.) Whittier, in "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," speaks of the hermit as

> "Painful Kelpius from his hermit den
> By Wissahickon, maddest of good men."

KELSO, Thomas, philanthropist, b. in Ireland in 1784; d. in Baltimore, Md., 26 July, 1878. He came to the United States in 1791, and engaged in business in Baltimore, where he accumulated a fortune. He was a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad for thirty-seven years, and held various other financial offices. He founded the Kelso orphan home, for the orphans of members of the Methodist church, at a cost of $120,000, and gave liberally to churches in Baltimore and Washington.

KELTON, John Cuningham, soldier, b. in Delaware county, Pa., 24 June, 1828. His great-grandfather, James, came from Ireland to Chester county, Pa., about 1735. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1851, and was employed on the frontier till 1857, and at the academy, as instructor in infantry tactics and the use of small arms, till 24 April, 1861. He served during the civil war in 1861–'5 as assistant adjutant-general, with the exception of two months in 1861, when, as colonel of the 9th Missouri regiment, he commanded a brigade in that state. He resigned his volunteer commission, 12 March, 1862, but was in the field during the advance upon Corinth and the siege of that place in April and May, and was on Gen. Henry W. Halleck's staff from July of that year till 1 July, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, "for most valuable and arduous services both in the field and at headquarters." Gen. Kelton was in charge of the appointment bureau in the adjutant-general's office at Washington in 1865–'70, and was afterward adjutant-general of the Division of the Pacific. On 15 June, 1880, he attained the staff rank of colonel, and since 1885 he has been on duty in the adjutant-general's office at Washington. Since 1880 he has patented a modification of the locking mechanism of the Springfield rifle, reducing the number of motions required to load and fire it to four; a front sight cover and protector; a detachable

magazine; a safety-stop for revolvers, preventing accidental discharge in a cavalry combat; a pistol-pack, whereby any jointed revolver can be loaded in two seconds; an automatic check-rein that enables the cavalryman to have both hands free: and a rear sight for rifles. Many of these have been adopted by the ordnance department. Gen. Kelton has published "Manual of the Bayonet" (New York, 1861); and has printed privately "Fencing with Foils" (San Francisco, 1882); "Pigeons as Couriers" (1882); "Information for Riflemen" (1884); and "Select Songs for Special Occasions" (1884). He has edited "System of Horse Training" by John Grace (1884).

KEMBLE, Charles, actor, b. in Brecon, Wales, 27 Nov., 1775; d. in London, England, 12 Nov., 1854. He was the brother of John Philip and Mrs. Sarah Siddons, carefully educated at the Roman Catholic seminary in Douai, and in 1792 became engaged as a junior clerk in the London general post-office. In April, 1794, he made his theatrical début in Sheffield as Orlando in "As You Like It," and he appeared on the London stage at Drury Lane theatre on the 22d of that month, as Malcolm in "Macbeth." In 1806 he married Miss Maria Theresa De Camp, a ballet-dancer, who, after the loss of her sprightliness, became an actress. Later he and his wife played in the cities of the United Kingdom, and after joined the company at Covent Garden. From 1828 until 1832 he was manager of the last-named theatre. In 1832 Kemble came to the United States in company with his daughter, Frances Anne. He opened at the Park theatre in New York city as Hamlet. For two years father and daughter continued playing in the large cities of the Union. After the actor's return to London, in 1834, he performed in public for limited periods, taking a farewell of the stage in 1836. He then became a dramatic reader in public, and was frequently invited to read condensations of Shakespeare's plays in the royal household. In 1840, for a single season, he again managed Covent Garden. His permanent connection with the stage was closed in 1842. Toward the last, Charles Kemble became examiner of plays for the London theatres. During his management he produced and published several dramas that were translated from Schiller, Kotzebue, Dumas, Sr., and others. If it be true, as the English would have it, that "there never was a Welshman of first-rate ability," Charles Kemble comes under this sarcasm. While his sister, brother, and daughter were actors of remarkable endowments, he, the Welsh member of the family, could not claim so high a distinction. It was long, laborious application and careful study that polished him into the refined and scholarly actor. Criticism has justly recorded him as "a first-rate performer of second-rate parts." Among his best Shakespearian renderings were Mercutio, Faulconbridge, Edgar, Petruchio, Cassio, Benedick, and Macduff.—His eldest daughter, **Frances Anne,** actress, b. in London, England, 27 Nov., 1809, is usually spoken of as Fanny Kemble. After receiving a careful education at seminaries, she dwelt in a theatrical atmosphere; the ways of the stage were more familiar to her than the duties of the household or the graces of the drawing-room. Her father, who managed Covent Garden theatre in 1829, was in serious financial difficulties and devised the expedient of introducing his daughter to the public as an actress. She made her début on 5 Oct. of that year, in the character of Juliet, in company with her father as Mercutio and her mother as Lady Capulet. Miss Kemble's success, which was immediate and remarkable, continued for several years in London and other large cities. On 15 March, 1832, she produced at Covent Garden her drama "Francis the First," in which she essayed Louise of Savoy. As a literary production the play was favorably criticised, but it became wearisome on repetition. At this time Miss Kemble's attractive Shakespearian characters were Juliet, Portia, Constance, and Queen Katherine, supplemented by Bianca in "Fazio," Julia in "The Hunchback," Belvidere in "Venice Preserved," and Juliana in "The Honeymoon." In 1832 she came with her father to this country, and played for about two years in the principal cities. Their success was so marked as to cause great excitement, that lasted until Miss Kemble's marriage and her father's departure for England. Her last appearance was at the Park theatre in New York city in June, 1834. She came before the public in the United States in the full flush of young womanhood—lithe and graceful, with black hair and brilliant eyes, set forth by expressive features. Remarkable energy and a voice of uncommon range and power were among her attributes. On 7 June, 1834, she married, in Philadelphia, Pierce Butler, a southern planter, son of the U. S. senator of that name. During most of Miss Kemble's American career he had followed her from place to place, frequently engaged as a volunteer musician in the orchestra. For the greater part of their married life the young couple dwelt in Brambleton, near Philadelphia, varied by brief winter visits to their estate of Butler's Island in Georgia. Here the wife found the conditions of a southern planter's life unendurable. Her outspoken condemnation of slavery fostered disagreements, and in 1846 the wife permanently forsook her husband's home. In 1848 Mr. Butler sued for a divorce, on the plea of abandonment and incompatibility of temper. The case stood entirely "non criminis." His counsel was Geo. M. Dallas, hers Rufus Choate. A divorce was readily granted by the Philadelphia court, to the satisfaction of both parties. Mr. Butler died in 1867. Immediately after the divorce Mrs. Butler resumed her maiden name, and for years lived in Lenox, Mass. In 1849 she came before the public at Philadelphia, in her first course of Shakespearian readings. These entertainments were repeated in many cities from 1856 until 1860, and again from 1866 until 1868. From 1873 until 1877 Mrs. Kemble resided near Philadelphia. At the present time (1887) she is living in England. She read in all twenty-four Shakespearian plays. The reader's own favorite was "The Tempest." Mrs. Kemble's renderings of the masculine rôles of Lear and Macbeth were particularly admired. As a reader Mrs. Kemble was pre-eminent, displaying both scholarship and intellectual mastery, and combining tenderness with power. It sounds strangely to hear from one so highly gifted that "her dislike for the stage made her indifferent to her own success" as an artist. Apart from her acting and reading she has claims to distinction as a poet, dramatist, critic, and prose-writer. Her

publications include "Francis the First," a drama (London, 1832; New York, 1833); "Journal" (2 vols., London, 1835; Philadelphia and Boston, 1835); "The Star of Seville," a drama (London and New York, 1837); "Poems" (London and Philadelphia, 1844; Boston, 1859); "A Year of Consolation" (2 vols., London and New York, 1847); "Plays," translated (London, 1863); "Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation" (London and New York, 1863); "Records of a Girlhood" (3 vols., London, 1878; New York, 1879); "Records of Later Life" (3 vols., 1882); and "Notes on some of Shakespeare's Plays" (London, 1882).

KEMBLE, Gouverneur, manufacturer, b. in New York city, 25 Jan., 1786; d. in Cold Spring, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1875. He was a son of Peter Kemble, of New Jersey, and a nephew of Gen. Gage, of the British army, was graduated at Columbia in 1803, engaged in commerce, and during the administration of President Monroe was appointed consul to Cadiz. He subsequently visited the Mediterranean ports, and transacted business for the U. S. government in connection with the supply of the squadron during the Algerian war in 1815. On his return he established at Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point, the first foundry in the United States where cannon were cast with any approach to perfection. He served in congress in 1837–'41, having been chosen as a Democrat, was a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1846, and a promoter of the Hudson river and Panama railroads. Mr. Kemble was a lover and patron of art, and made a valuable collection of paintings. He was the life-long friend of Washington Irving and his brother-in-law, James K. Paulding, was the owner of the house near Newark, N. J., described by those writers in "Salmagundi" as "Cockloft Hall," and was celebrated for his hospitality at his beautiful bachelor establishment at Cold Spring, designated by Irving as the "Bachelor's Elysium." Some of the letters preserved by Mr. Irving contain pleasant allusions to the hall, and show how fondly it was remembered. Mr. Kemble writes to Irving in 1842: "I still look forward to the time when you, Paulding, Brevoort, the Doctor [Peter Irving], and myself shall assemble there, recount the stories of our various lives, and have another game at leap-frog." At their last meeting, shortly before Mr. Irving's death, he said of Mr. Kemble: "That is my friend of early life, always unchanged, always like a brother; one of the noblest beings that ever was created. His heart is pure gold." Gen. Winfield Scott pronounced the glowing eulogium on Kemble that he was "the most perfect gentleman in the United States."

Gouv Kemble

KEMEYS, Edward, sculptor, b. in Savannah, Ga., 31 Jan., 1843. He studied in New York, and later in Paris, where he was impressed by the style of Barye, although in no sense an imitator. His works show powerful conception and individuality and a keen perception of animal traits of character. He has made a specialty of the wild animals of the American continent. His "Fight between Buffalo and Wolves" attracted much attention at the Paris salon in 1878. Among his other important works are "Panther and Deer," and "Coyote and Raven." A recent work is a colossal head of a buffalo for the façade of the station of the Pacific railroad at St. Louis, which was cast in bronze in New York in August, 1887, and is the largest work of its kind that has been done in this country.

KEMP, James, P. E. bishop, b. in Keith Hall parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1764; d. in Baltimore, Md., 28 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at Marischal college, Aberdeen, in 1786, but continued there a year as resident graduate. He came to the United States in 1787, and became tutor in a family in Dorchester county, Md., where he remained two years. Although brought up a Presbyterian, he was led at that time to examine the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal church, with which he shortly afterward united. He then studied theology, was ordained priest, 27 Dec., 1789, and in August, 1790, became rector of Great Choptank parish, where he remained for over twenty years. In 1813 he was elected associate rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore. Having been elected by the convention of Maryland, he was consecrated, 1 Sept., 1814, suffragan bishop with Dr. Thomas J. Claggett. The latter committed to his charge the churches on the eastern shore, making about one third of all parishes in the diocese. On the death of his superior in 1816 he succeeded to the bishopric. In 1815 he was elected provost of the University of Maryland, which office he held until his death, and in 1802 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia. Dr. Kemp published, in addition to several occasional discourses, "A Tract on Conversion" (1807); "Letters in Vindication of Episcopacy" (1808); "A Sermon on Deathbed Repentance" (1815); and "A Sermon on the Death of Bishop Claggett" (1816).

KEMP, John, educator, b. in Achlossan, Scotland, 10 April, 1763; d. in New York city, 15 Nov., 1812. He was graduated at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1781, and before he was of age became a member of the Royal society of Edinburgh. He emigrated to the United States in 1783, and, after settling in Virginia, came to New York city, where in 1785 he was appointed teacher, and the next year became professor of mathematics in Columbia. In 1795 he was transferred to the chair of geography, history, and chronology. Prof. Kemp had an important influence in moulding the views of De Witt Clinton on topics of internal improvement and national policy. In 1810 he visited Lake Erie to examine into the feasibility of the projected canal, and in advance of the surveys pronounced it entirely practicable.

KEMP, William Miller, physician, b. in Frederick county, Md., 21 Feb., 1814; d. in Baltimore, Md., 6 Sept., 1886. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and settled in Baltimore in 1839. While he was president of the board of health of Baltimore in 1855, he repeatedly visited Norfolk, Va., where yellow fever was epidemic. A careful study of this disease in that city convinced him that it was noncontagious, and the board of health therefore determined, with the best results, not to quarantine vessels that transported persons from Norfolk to Baltimore. Dr. Kemp was president of the board of health until 1861, in 1859 was a founder and president of the National quarantine and sanitary association, and in 1883 was president of the Baltimore medical and chirurgical faculty. He continued to practise in Baltimore until his death. He published various surgical and medical papers.

KEMPER, Jackson, P. E. bishop, b. in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co., N. Y., 24 Dec., 1789; d. in Delafield, Waukesha co., Wis., 24 May, 1870. He was graduated at Columbia in 1809, studied theology, was ordered deacon in 1811, and ordained priest in 1812. He was the assistant of Bishop White in the rectorship of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, until 1831, when he was called to be rector of St. Paul's, Norwalk, Conn. In 1835 he was elected the first missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, his jurisdiction comprising what was then known as the northwest. Out of it have since been formed the dioceses of Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Early in the winter of the latter year Bishop Kemper reached St. Louis, where he took up his residence until he removed to Wisconsin in 1844. Meanwhile (about 1838) he had been elected bishop of Maryland, but preferred the more burdensome office he then held. In 1847, Wisconsin having been organized into a diocese, the primary convention elected Bishop Kemper diocesan. He again declined, but, on being unanimously re-elected in 1854, he accepted on condition that he should still remain missionary bishop. The latter office, however, he finally resigned in 1859, and from that time until his death confined his labors entirely to the diocese of Wisconsin. He had been active in the establishment of a theological seminary within the bounds of his episcopate, and when it was founded at Nashotah, Wis., he took up his residence on an adjoining farm. In 1868, notwithstanding his great age, he attended the general council of bishops in London, and received from the University of Cambridge the degree of LL. D. That of S. T. D. had already been conferred upon him by Columbia in 1829.—His sister, **Sophia Cornelia,** lived to be over one hundred (b. in 1777; d. in Easton, Pa., 19 Jan., 1879), and married Samuel Sitgreaves, minister to England under President Adams.

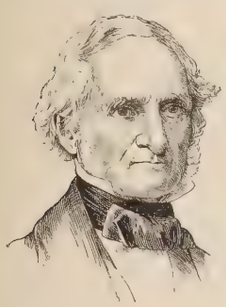
KEMPER, Reuben, adventurer, b. in Fauquier county, Va., in 1770; d. in Natchez, Miss., 10 Oct., 1826. He emigrated to Ohio in 1800 with his father, who was a Baptist preacher. Reuben and his two brothers subsequently went to the Mississippi territory, engaged in land-surveying, and were leaders in the movement to rid western Florida of Spanish rule. In 1808 they formed an unsuccessful expedition to Baton Rouge from the adjacent counties of Mississippi, and were kidnapped by Spanish authority. They were rescued by the commandant of the U. S. fort at Pointe Coupée, and afterward inflicted severe chastisement on the Spaniards who had been engaged in the capture. Reuben then devoted himself to driving the Spaniards out of North America. He was engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Mobile, was one of the organizers of the expedition of Gutierrez and Toledo against Spanish authority in Mexico, and in 1812 he commanded with the rank of major, and subsequently that of colonel, a force of about 600 Americans that co-operated with the Mexican insurgents. The expedition advanced into Texas, and several successful battles were fought, but the dissensions that followed between the Mexicans and Americans enabled the Spaniards to put the divided forces to rout, and the Americans, disgusted with their allies, returned home. Kemper then joined the U. S. army as a volunteer, served under Andrew Jackson at the defence of New Orleans, and performed important duties that greatly added to his reputation. At the conclusion of the war, he settled as a planter in Mississippi. He is described as of stalwart and gigantic stature, resonant voice, and brusque soldier-like manner, and was celebrated for his "eloquent profanity."—His cousin, **James Lawson,** soldier, b. in Madison county, Va., 11 June, 1823, was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1842, and was a captain in the U. S. army during the Mexican war. He was a member of the Virginia legislature ten years, during two of which he was speaker of the house, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 7th Virginia regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general in May, 1862, was in many battles, and severely wounded and captured at Gettysburg, being disabled for further service. In 1874 he was governor of Virginia, and, since the conclusion of his term, he has been engaged in planting in Orange county, Va. While governor he published a volume of messages to the legislature (Richmond, 1876).

KEMPSTER, Walter, physician, b. in London, England, 25 May, 1842. He emigrated to the United States in childhood, was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y., and graduated at Long Island medical college, Brooklyn, in 1864. Entering the National army as a private, he served throughout the civil war, and in 1865 became acting assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he settled in Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1865–'6 was assistant superintendent of the Asylum for idiots there. He was assistant physician to the New York state lunatic asylum in Utica in 1866–'73, and since that time has been superintendent of the Northern Wisconsin hospital for the insane, at Oshkosh, Wis. From 1866 till 1873 he was associate editor of the "American Journal of Insanity." Dr. Kempster was the first physician in the United States to make systematic investigations into the pathological condition of the brains of the insane, and the first to photograph, through the microscope, the conditions therein found. He has published several papers on the jurisprudence of insanity, and "Reports of the Northwestern Hospital for the Insane" (Oshkosh, 1873–'87).

KEMPT, Sir **James,** governor of Canada, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1765; d. in London, England, 20 Dec., 1855. He entered the army as ensign, 31 March, 1783, became lieutenant in 1784, and captain in 1794. From June, 1796, till February, 1797, he served as inspecting field-officer of the recruiting-service in Scotland, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 28 Aug., 1799. In June, 1800, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the Mediterranean, and afterward to Egypt, and continued with him until that general's death at Alexandria. In 1806 he went to Calabria, and commanded the light brigade at the battle of Mida. In November, 1807, he was appointed quartermaster-general of the forces in British North America, and on 8 March, 1809, became aide-de-camp to the king. He served in the peninsular campaign, attained the rank of major-general, 1 Jan., 1812, and subsequently was on the staff in North America and in Flanders, where he commanded a brigade. After the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, he was made a knight grand cross of the bath, and received similar honors from the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and the Netherlands. In 1820 he succeeded the Earl of Dalhousie as governor of Nova Scotia, and on 10 July, 1828, became governor of Canada, which post he held for over two years. When he arrived at Quebec he found the country in a state bordering on rebellion, but after he had administered the government for a few months tranquillity was restored. While in office, Sir James reinstated magistrates and militia officers who had been dis-

missed for party reasons, secured for his executive council a broader basis by introducing members that possessed the confidence of the majority, and urged the judges to retire from the legislative council. On his retirement from office he was presented with complimentary addresses by various public bodies in Canada, and on his return to England he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, 30 Nov., 1830, and became a privy councillor, and on 23 Nov., 1841, attained the rank of general.

KENDALL, Amos, journalist, b. in Dunstable, Mass., 16 Aug., 1789; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Nov., 1869. His ancestor, Francis, came from England to Woburn, Mass., about 1640. His parents were poor, and, after working on his father's farm till he was sixteen years old, he entered Dartmouth with a year's preparation, and was graduated in 1811 at the head of his class, although he had been absent much during his course that he might support himself by teaching. He then studied law, and in 1814 removed to Lexington, Ky., where he practised, and was also tutor in the family of Henry Clay during the latter's absence to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. He was then postmaster and editor of a local paper at Georgetown, Ky., and in 1816 became co-editor and part owner of the "Argus of Western America," the state journal at Frankfort. He actively supported the Democratic party, and also secured the passage by the legislature of an act setting apart half the profits of the Bank of the commonwealth as a school fund. He warmly supported Jackson in 1824, and the latter at the beginning of his term in 1829 appointed Kendall fourth auditor of the treasury. He acquired great influence with the administration, and became one of the readiest and most powerful political writers in the capital. Some of Jackson's ablest state papers were attributed to Kendall's pen. He aided in shaping the president's anti-bank policy, was appointed a special treasury-agent to negotiate with state banks, and during the quarrel with Calhoun, foreseeing the disaffection of the "Telegraph," the administration organ, advised the president to invite Francis P. Blair to establish the "Globe" in Washington. Harriet Martineau wrote of him at this time: "I was fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the invincible Amos Kendall, one of the most remarkable men in America. He is supposed to be the moving spring of the administration; the thinker, planner, and doer; but it is all in the dark." He was made postmaster-general in 1835, and introduced many reforms in the department, also freeing it from debt. His action in 1835 in refusing to punish the postmaster of Charleston, S. C., for allowing the destruction by a mob of northern newspapers, which it was alleged contained "abolition documents," created much excitement. In his next annual report he urged the passage of a law forbidding the circulation in the mails of anything touching the subject of slavery. He retired from the cabinet in 1840, and afterward refused a foreign mission that was tendered to him by President Polk. He was for several years embarrassed by a suit that was brought against him by certain mail-contractors, and which he chose to defend at his own expense, but it was finally decided in his favor. He established a bi-weekly called "Kendall's Expositor" in 1841, and the "Union Democrat," a weekly, in 1842, but both were soon discontinued. Kendall became associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in 1845 in the ownership of the latter's telegraph patents, and by his ability and enterprise aided in insuring their success. His connection with their management, after years of trial and defeat, made him a rich man, and he spent the rest of his life in Washington and at his country-seat, Kendall Green, near that city. He was active in works of philanthropy, contributed $100,000 toward building the Calvary Baptist church in Washington in 1864, and after its destruction by fire in 1867 gave largely toward rebuilding it. He was the founder of the Washington deaf and dumb asylum and its first president, and gave it $20,000. Among his other gifts were $25,000 to two mission schools, and several scholarships to Columbian college, of whose board of trustees he was for some time president. In 1860 Mr. Kendall published in the Washington "Evening Star" a series of protests against secession, and during the civil war he earnestly supported the administration by his pen, though he still called himself a Jackson Democrat. He was the author of "Life of Andrew Jackson, Private, Military, and Civil" (New York, 1843, uncompleted); and a pamphlet entitled "Full Exposure of Dr. Charles T. Jackson's Pretensions to the Invention of the American Electro-magnetic Telegraph," which was republished with prefatory remarks by Prof. Morse (Paris, 1867). After his death appeared his autobiography, edited by William Stickney (Boston, 1872).



Amos Kendall

KENDALL, Bion Freeman, lawyer, b. in Bethel, Me., in October, 1827; d. in Olympia, Washington territory, 4 Jan., 1863. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1852, became a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, and then acted as astronomer for the expedition that was sent under Gen. Isaac I. Stevens to explore a route for the Pacific railroad. He afterward became a lawyer in Olympia, W. T., where he attained note in his profession, and was secretary of the legislature, also engaging in the lumber business. At the beginning of the civil war he made a four-months' trip in the southern states, and reported to Gen. Scott on the condition, resources, and war material of each. Soon afterward he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington territory, and also edited a newspaper there. He was assassinated by a man whose father Kendall had attacked in his journal.

KENDALL, Edward Hale, architect, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 July, 1842. He was educated at the Boston Latin-school, studied architecture in Paris, and has practised his profession in New York city. Since 1884 he has been president of the New York chapter of the American institute of architects. He was associated in designing the original Equitable building, and was the architect of the German savings-bank on Fourth avenue, the Washington building on lower Broadway, and the residences of Robert and Ogden Goelet on Fifth avenue, New York city.

KENDALL, George Wilkins, journalist, b. in Amherst (now Mount Vernon), N. H., 22 Aug., 1809; d. in Oak Spring, near Bowie, Tex., 22 Oct., 1867. He learned the printer's trade at Burlington, Vt., and then worked as a journeyman in the middle, southern, and western states. He went to New Orleans in 1835, and on 27 Jan., 1837, established there, with Francis A. Lumsden, the "Picayune,"

the first cheap daily paper in that city. This journal became under his direction one of the most influential in the south. In 1841, partly from love of adventure and partly for his health, he joined in the Santa Fé trading expedition, was taken prisoner, and carried to the city of Mexico, but was released after seven months of captivity. During the war with that country he accompanied the U. S. forces under Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, and by means of pony expresses and steamers supplied his paper with the latest news, sometimes giving information to the government in advance of the official despatches. On one occasion he chartered a steamer for this purpose at a cost of $5,000. After travelling two years in Europe, where he superintended the publication of his work on the war, he purchased, in 1852, a large grazing farm in Comal county, Tex. There he spent the rest of his life, and amassed a fortune, often raising $50,000 worth of wool in a single year. He retained his interest in the "Picayune," and occasionally contributed editorials to its columns. In private life Mr. Kendall was genial and companionable. On his tombstone are the words "Poet, journalist, author, farmer—eminent in all; clear head, stout heart, a man of many friends, best beloved by those who knew him best." He published "Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition," which was highly commended, and had a large sale (2 vols., New York, 1844; London, 1845; new ed., enlarged, New York, 1856); and "The War between the United States and Mexico" (folio, with 12 colored plates by Carl Nebel, New York, 1851).

KENDRICK, Clark, clergyman, b. in Hanover, N. H., 6 Oct., 1775; d. in Poultney, Vt., 29 Feb., 1824. He spent three years in teaching in his native town, and on 20 May, 1802, was ordained pastor of a Baptist church at Poultney, Vt. He also made several missionary excursions in Vermont and northern New York between 1810 and 1814. He was vice-president in 1813–'17, and then corresponding secretary till his death, of the auxiliary Baptist foreign missionary society in Vermont, and he was chaplain to the Vermont legislature in 1817. It was chiefly through his efforts that the Baptist education society of Vermont was organized, the object of which was to assist indigent young men in their preparation for the ministry. Mr. Kendrick was chosen its president, and subsequently appointed an agent to visit the churches and procure funds in its behalf. In 1820, when the establishment of a school was contemplated, it was decided to co-operate with the Baptists of central and western New York in supporting the college already in operation at Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., and Mr. Kendrick was appointed general agent for the state to carry out this object. He published a pamphlet on close communion entitled "Plain Dealing with the Pedo-Baptists," and a few sermons.—His son, **Asahel Clark,** educator, b. in Poultney, Vt., 7 Dec., 1809, after graduation at Hamilton college in 1831, became a tutor in the literary and theological institution at Hamilton (now Madison university), which his father's cousin, Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, had founded. The second year he was made professor of Latin and Greek, but he was afterward relieved from the Latin department and made professor of Greek exclusively. Save for one interval of a year and a half, when he took a horseback journey through the southern states for his health, he remained at Madison until 1850. Then, on the establishment of the University of Rochester, he was called to the professorship of Greek in that institution. During his stay at Madison he had been called to professorships at Hamilton, Waterville, Brown, and other institutions, and a professorship at Hamilton had been promised to him while he was still a student there. In 1852 he visited Europe, and made a long stay at Rome and Athens, devoting himself there and at other points especially to the study of antiquities. He travelled in northern Greece, and made a journey through the Peloponnesus. Returning in 1854, he took his place as professor in the University of Rochester, with which he is still (1887) connected. From 1865 till 1868, in addition to his usual duties, he filled the chair of Hebrew and New Testament interpretation at Rochester theological seminary, and when the American committees were formed to aid in the revision of the authorized English version of the Bible, 4 Oct., 1872, he was appointed a member of the committee on New Testament revision, and took an active part in the work until its completion in 1880, rarely missing a meeting of the committee for eight years. He was ordained as a Baptist clergyman, but has never had a pastoral charge. In his special department, the Greek language and literature, he is among the foremost scholars of the country, endowed, apart from his broad and accurate knowledge, with a subtile and sensitive appreciation of their beauties; but he has paid much attention to oriental learning also, and is widely read in general literature, touching naturally and familiarly everything pertaining to art and scholarship. Besides various sermons and magazine and review articles, he has published "A Child's Book in Greek"; "Introduction to the Greek Language"; the "Greek Ollendorf" (New York, 1852); a revised edition of the English translation of Olshausen's "Commentary on the New Testament," many notes being added and some portions translated anew (6 vols., 1853–'8); "Echoes," a small volume of translations from the French and German poets (Rochester, 1855); "Life of Linus W. Peck"; "Life and Letters of Emily C. Judson" (New York, 1860); a translation of the Epistle to the Hebrews, with notes, for Lange's "Commentary" (1867), a brief work, giving the results attained in a more elaborate and exhaustive work that is still in manuscript; "Our Poetical Favorites," three volumes of selections (New York, 1870, 1875, 1880); and an edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," with notes (1873). He also revised Bullions's Greek grammar, contributed the greater part of the "Life of Rev. James S. Dickerson" (Chicago, 1879), and revised, with notes, Heinrich A. W. Meyer's "Commentary on John" (New York, 1885).—Another son, **James Ryland,** clergyman, b. in Poultney, Vt., 21 April, 1821, was graduated at Brown, delivering the classical oration in 1840, and for two years was a teacher in Georgia. He was ordained at Forsyth, Ga., in the autumn of 1842, and in 1843 became pastor of a Baptist church in Macon. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church in Charleston, and in 1854 established the Citadel square church in that city. During the war he preached at Madison, Ga. He had been a Union man throughout the struggle, and in No-

A. C. Kendrick

vember, 1865, was called to the Tabernacle church, New York city, where he officiated seven years. In 1873–'80 he was pastor of the Baptist church in Poughkeepsie. He is a trustee of Vassar college, and in 1885–'6 was its president. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Rochester university in 1866. He was for some time one of the editors of the "Southern Baptist," published in Charleston, he has contributed largely to periodical literature, and has published numerous sermons, tracts, and addresses, has contributed to periodical literature, and has compiled "The Woman's College Hymnal" (Boston, 1887).—Clark's cousin, **Nathaniel**, educator, b. in Hanover, N. H., 22 April, 1777; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1848, worked on his father's farm till the age of twenty, and subsequently engaged alternately in teaching and attending the academy. He had been educated as a Congregationalist, but united with the Baptist church, and after studying theology, and being licensed in the spring of 1803, he was ordained pastor of the church at Lansingburg, N. Y., in August, 1805, remaining there until his removal in 1810 to Middlebury, Vt., where he divided his time between several feeble churches. In 1817 he was called to Eaton, N. Y., and in 1822 was elected professor of systematic and pastoral theology in the seminary that had recently been established at Hamilton, N. Y. From 1825 till 1837 he was one of the overseers of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., and in 1836 was chosen president of the Hamilton literary and theological institution (now Madison university), which office he did not accept, although he performed its duties for a time. From 1834 till his death he served as corresponding secretary of the New York Baptist education society. In 1845 he was rendered helpless by a fall, and lingered for three years in great suffering. In 1823 he received the degree of D. D. from Brown. Dr. Kendrick's theology was thoroughly Calvinistic. His publications include a few occasional sermons. See a memoir by his son-in-law, Rev. Samuel W. Adams, D. D.

KENDRICK, Henry Lane, educator, b. in Lebanon, N. H., 20 Jan., 1811. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, and assigned to the 2d infantry. For the next twelve years he was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at West Point, and in the mean time was transferred to the 2d artillery and made captain, 18 June, 1846. He saw active service during the war with Mexico, taking part in the battle of Cerro Gordo, the siege of Vera Cruz, and the defence of Puebla, for gallant and meritorious conduct in which he was brevetted major, 12 Oct., 1847. After the close of the war he was stationed chiefly in the west, taking part in several expeditions against the Indians, and for five years commanding a post in New Mexico until 1857, when he was appointed professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in the U. S. military academy. On 28 Feb., 1873, he was made colonel, and on 13 Dec., 1880, at his own request, having been forty-five years in the service, with the reputation of being, perhaps, the kindest-hearted and most popular professor ever employed at West Point, he was retired. In 1859 he was a member of the board of assay commissioners at the U. S. mint in Philadelphia, and on 23 Sept., 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, but declined. He received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth in 1844, and that of LL. D. from the University of Missouri in 1868, and from the University of Rochester in 1869. His portrait has been added to the collection in the library of the U. S. military academy.

KENDRICK, John, navigator, b. in Boston about 1745; d. in Hawaii in 1800. He resided in Wareham, Mass., commanded a privateer during the Revolutionary war, and was one of the first American seamen to undertake useful voyages of discovery. In 1787, while commanding the "Columbia" and the sloop "Washington," fitted out by Boston merchants, he explored the northwest coast of America and the islands of the Pacific. He exchanged ships with Capt. Gray, his second in command, and the latter, in a subsequent voyage, discovered the Columbia river. In 1791 Capt. Kendrick, in company with Capt. Douglas, in the brigs "Washington" and "Grace," made a voyage to the South seas. He visited Oceania and originated and carried on a successful trade in sandalwood with China. His death was caused by the accidental firing of a charge of grape-shot from a cannon by an English captain in returning his salute in Sandwich island waters.

KENLY, John Reese, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1822. He was educated in the private schools of his native city, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He joined the "Eagle artillery" of Baltimore, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and at the beginning of the Mexican war raised a company of volunteers. Capt. Kenly took part in the battles that preceded the fall of Monterey, and when Col. William H. Watson fell during that engagement he rallied and reformed the battalion. He returned to Baltimore on the expiration of his term of enlistment, but at once received a commission as major and returned to active service. After the war the general assembly of Maryland voted him the thanks of the state for gallantry in the field. He continued the practice of his profession until the beginning of the civil war, when he was commissioned colonel, 11 June, 1861, and given the command of the 1st Maryland regiment. In May, 1862, being stationed at Front Royal, he aided in checking the Confederate advance, and in saving the force under Gen. Banks from capture. In this action Col. Kenly was severely wounded and taken prisoner, but was exchanged on 15 Aug., and for his services at Front Royal was made brigadier-general on 22 Aug. 1862. He was assigned to the command of all the troops in Baltimore outside the forts, joined McClellan after the battle of Antietam, and rendered efficient service at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry. In 1863 Gen. Kenly led the Maryland brigade at the recapture of Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, and from that date until the close of the war he held various brigade commands in the 1st and 8th army corps. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and after he was mustered out the general assembly of Maryland again passed a vote of thanks to him, and the corporation of Baltimore presented him with a sword. Since the close of the war Gen. Kenly has devoted himself to his profession and to literature. He has written "Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer," in the Mexican war (Philadelphia, 1873).

KENNA, John Edward, senator, b. in Valcoulon, W. Va., 10 April, 1848. After working on a farm he entered the Confederate army as a private, served chiefly in Missouri, was wounded in 1864, and was surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He afterward attended St. Vincent's college at Wheeling, studied law at Charleston, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar, 20 June, 1870. He was prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county in 1872–'7, and in 1875 was elected by the bar, under statutory provision, to hold the circuit courts of Lincoln and Wayne counties. He was chosen to

congress as a Democrat, serving from October, 1877, until March, 1883, and had been re-elected when he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Henry G. Davis, and took his seat in December.

KENNADAY, John, clergyman, b. in New York city, 3 Nov., 1800; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Nov., 1863. He was apprenticed in early life to a printer, but devoted his leisure moments to the study of law. He entered the ministry in the Methodist church, and during forty years of clerical life filled pulpits in the New York, Philadelphia, and New York East annual conferences. He was a member of two general conferences, and at the time of his death was presiding elder of Long Island district. "In the pulpit," said Bishop Janes, "he was clear in the statement of his subject, abundant and most felicitous in his illustrations, and pathetic and impressive in his applications. His oratory was of a high order."

KENNAN, George, traveller, b. in Norwalk, Huron co., Ohio, 16 Feb., 1845. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in 1862 attended the Columbus, Ohio, high-school while working at night as a telegraph-operator. In 1864 he was assistant chief operator in the telegraph-office at Cincinnati, and in December of the same year went to Kamtchatka by way of Nicaragua, California, and the north Pacific. As a leader of one of the Russo-American telegraph company's exploring parties in northeastern Siberia in 1865–'6, and as superintendent of construction for the middle district of the Siberian division from 1866 till 1868, he explored and located a route for the Russo-American telegraph-line between the Okhotsk sea and Bering strait, spending nearly three years in constant travel in the interior of northeastern Siberia, and returning to the United States on the abandonment of the enterprise in 1868. In 1870 he went again to Russia to explore the mountains of the eastern Caucasus, proceeded down the Volga river to the Caspian sea, made extensive explorations on horseback in Daghestan and Chechnia, crossing the great range of the Caucasus three times in different places, and in 1871 returned to this country. In 1885–'6 he made a journey of 15,000 miles through northern Russia and Siberia for the purpose of investigating the Russian exile system, visited all the convict-prisons and mines between the Ural mountains and the head-waters of the Amur river, and explored the wildest part of the Russian Altai. Mr. Kennan has arranged (1887) for the publication of a series of magazine articles on Siberia and the exile system, which will ultimately be issued in book-form. He is also the author of "Tent Life in Siberia and Adventures among the Koraks and other Tribes in Kamtchatka and Northern Asia" (New York, 1870).

KENNEDY, Alfred L., physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Oct., 1818. He was educated in his native city, studied civil and mining engineering and also medicine, being graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, then studied physiology and physiological chemistry in Paris and Leipsic, and geology and botany in Paris. Returning to Philadelphia, he began the practice of medicine in 1853, but in 1865 retired and settled in Montgomery co., Pa. He was made assistant professor of chemistry in the Pennsylvania medical college in 1839, lecturer on chemical physics in 1840, and on general and medical botany and medical jurisprudence and toxicology in 1842. He was also appointed lecturer on medical chemistry in the Philadelphia school of medicine in 1843, and on industrial botany in 1849 and agricultural chemistry in 1852 in the Franklin institute in the same city. In 1849 he was elected professor of medical chemistry in the Philadelphia college of medicine. In 1842 he had established the Philadelphia school of chemistry, and remained at its head until 1853, when it became under a new charter the Polytechnic college of the state of Pennsylvania. He was then chosen its president. He was vice-president of the American agricultural congress in 1876, and the same year held the same post in the Pennsylvania agricultural society. During the war he acted as a volunteer surgeon of the 2d army corps in the Gettysburg hospital, and in 1863 was commissioned colonel of volunteer engineers. Dr. Kennedy has published "Practical Chemistry a Branch of Medical Education, etc." (Philadelphia, 1852).

KENNEDY, Archibald, publicist, b. in Scotland; d. in New York in 1763. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Kennedy, second son of the third Earl of Cassilis, in the peerage of Scotland. Coming to this country, he was made collector of customs at the port of New York, and was also a member of the provincial council in 1750. He advocated parliamentary taxation, and publicly urged on the ministry that "liberty and encouragement are the basis of colonies." "To supply ourselves with manufactures," he insisted, "is practicable; and where people in such circumstances are numerous and free, they will push what they think is for their interest, and all restraining laws will be thought oppression, especially such laws as, according to the conceptions we have of English liberty, they have no hand in controverting or making. They cannot be kept dependent by keeping them poor." He at one time acted as receiver-general of the province. Kennedy published "Importance of the Northern Colonies" (New York, 1749) and "Present State of Affairs in the Northern Colonies" (1754).

KENNEDY, Crammond, lawyer, b. in North Berwick, Scotland, 29 Dec., 1842. After attending school in his native country, he came to New York in 1856, and in 1857–'60 delivered addresses on religious subjects to large audiences in that city and elsewhere, being widely known as "the boy preacher." He studied in Madison university in 1861–'3, and in the latter year was ordained as chaplain of the 79th New York regiment, the "Highlanders." He was brevetted major for services in east Tennessee and the Wilderness, lectured in England and Scotland on the civil war in 1864–'5, and in 1865–'7 was connected with the Freedmen's commission. He became editor and proprietor of the "Church Union" in 1869, and in that year was associated with Henry Ward Beecher in establishing the "Christian Union," of which he became managing editor in 1870. He then studied law, was graduated at Columbia law-school in 1878, and has since practised his profession in New York and in Washington, D. C. He has published "James Stanley," a prize Sunday-school book, issued anonymously (Nashville, Tenn., 1859); "Corn in the Blade," poems (New York, 1860); "Close Communion or Open Communion?" (1869); and a prize essay on "The Liberty of the Press" (1876).

KENNEDY, John Alexander, superintendent of police, b. in Baltimore, Md., 9 Aug., 1803; d. in New York city, 20 June, 1873. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, and had been for many years a teacher in Baltimore. The son received a good education, and while still young removed to New York city and began business with his brother. In 1849 he was appointed a commissioner of emigration, and in 1854 he was elected a member of the common council. Subsequently he

was appointed superintendent of Castle Garden, and did much to protect emigrants against swindlers. In 1860 he became superintendent of the Metropolitan police. During the draft riots he was severely beaten by a mob, while protecting the office of the provost-marshal at Third avenue and Forty-sixth street, on the morning of 14 July, 1863, and never fully recovered from his wounds. Upon returning to duty he was appointed provost-marshal of New York city, as well as superintendent of police, and continued to serve in this double capacity during the civil war. He made many enemies through his efforts to enforce the metropolitan excise law. He resigned on 11 April, 1870, was president of a street-railroad company for about two years, and then held the office of collector of assessments till his death.

KENNEDY, John Pendleton, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., 25 Oct., 1795; d. in Newport, R. I., 18 Aug., 1870. He was graduated at Baltimore college (now University of Maryland) in 1812, and in 1814 fought at Bladensburg and North Point. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was elected to the Maryland house of delegates in 1820, and re-chosen the two years following. In 1823 he was appointed secretary of legation to Chili, but withdrew his acceptance before the mission sailed. He was a warm advocate of the administration of John Quincy Adams, and wrote diligently in its support, strenuously opposing the extension of slavery. He also wrote a review (Baltimore, 1830) of Churchill C. Cambreleng's report on commerce and navigation, combating its anti-protective arguments. This was widely circulated, and the following year Kennedy was sent as a delegate to the National convention of the Friends of manufacturing industry, and was one of the committee appointed to draft an address setting forth the protectionist view. In 1838 he was elected to congress, and in 1840 he was one of the electors on the Harrison ticket. In the latter year he was again sent to congress, and appointed chairman of the committee on commerce, in which capacity he drew up a report upon the reciprocity treaties and their effects on the shipping interest of the country. On President Tyler's abandonment of the Whigs, Mr. Kennedy was selected, at a meeting of the members of that party in both houses of congress, to draft a "manifesto" condemning the course of the chief magistrate. In 1842 he was once more returned to congress. At the next election he was defeated by a small vote, but in 1846 was elected to the Maryland house of delegates, and made speaker. In 1852 Mr. Kennedy was appointed secretary of the navy, and it was mainly to his efforts that the success of Com. Perry's Japan expedition and of Dr. Kane's second arctic voyage was due. On the accession of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, Mr. Kennedy retired finally from politics. At the beginning of the civil war he warmly espoused the national cause, and at its close advocated the election of Gen. Grant. After the war he made three visits to Europe, chiefly with the view of benefiting his health, but without success, as his death occurred soon after his return. While he was abroad he became a friend of William M. Thackeray. On one occasion, in Paris, when "The Virginians" was in course of publication in monthly numbers in London, Thackeray spoke of his disinclination to supply the printer with "copy" for the next chapter, and said, jestingly, "I wish you would write one for me." "Well," said Kennedy, "so I will, if you will give me the run of the story." The result was that Kennedy wrote the fourth chapter of the second volume of "The Virginians," which accounts for the accuracy of the descriptions of the local scenery about Cumberland, with which Kennedy was familiar, and which Thackeray had never seen. During the last of his sojourns abroad he acted, in 1867, as U. S. commissioner to the Paris exhibition. He took great interest in the Peabody institute in Baltimore, and the donor largely availed himself of his advice in its organization. Mr. Kennedy also bequeathed to the institute his library and papers. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1863. In 1818–'19 he issued in Baltimore, with Peter H. Cruse, "The Red Book," a fortnightly satirical publication. His novels are "Swallow Barn," a story of rural life in Virginia (Philadelphia, 1832); "Horse-Shoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendency" (1835); and "Rob of the Bowl, a Legend of St. Inigoes," describing the province of Maryland in the days of the second Lord Baltimore (Philadelphia, 1838). The three were afterward issued in a new illustrated edition (New York, 1852). His other works include: "Annals of Quodlibet," a political satire (1840), and "Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1849; 2d ed., revised, 1850). By his will Mr. Kennedy provided for the publication of a uniform edition of his entire works, which has since appeared (10 vols., New York, 1870). Among his various speeches, reports, addresses, etc., that have been printed are "Address before the Baltimore Horticultural Society" (1833); "A Discourse on the Life and Character of William Wirt" (Baltimore, 1834); "A Discourse at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery" (1839); "A Defence of the Whigs" (1844); and "Discourse on the Life and Character of George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore" (Baltimore, 1845). The complete edition of his works also contains "Mr. Ambrose's Letters on the Rebellion" (New York, 1865), and "At Home and Abroad, a Series of Essays, with a Journal in Europe in 1867–'8" (1872). See his life by Henry T. Tuckerman (New York, 1871), and "Tribute to the Memory of Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy," delivered by Robert C. Winthrop, 8 Sept., 1870.—His brother, **Anthony,** senator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 21 Dec., 1811, removed with his parents to Charlestown, Va., in 1821, received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He never practised his profession, but subsequently became a cotton-grower and manufacturer. From 1839 till 1843 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1847 the Whig candidate for congress. In 1850 he refused the consul-generalship to Cuba, and in 1851, after marrying for his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Christopher Hughes, removed to Baltimore, where he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 12 May, 1858, till 3 March, 1863. In the convention of 1867 he took an active part in framing the present constitution of Maryland.

J. P. Kennedy

KENNEDY, Joseph Camp Griffith, statistician, b. in Meadville, Pa., 1 April, 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 July, 1887. His grandfather, Samuel, served as a surgeon on the staff

of Gen. Washington. He was educated at Allegheny college, studied law, and before coming of age established and edited the Crawford, Pa., "Messenger" and the Venango, Pa., "Intelligencer." In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor secretary of a board to prepare a plan for taking the seventh and future U. S. censuses. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan to complete the census of 1850, and in 1859 was made superintendent of the 8th census, continuing the work until the failure of the appropriation in 1863. In 1850 he visited Europe on business that was connected with the census, with a special view of securing uniformity in the statistics of all nations, and also uniform cheap postage. In common with M. Guizot, Michael Chevalier, and Herr Quitelet, the Prussian astronomer royal, he was active in organizing the first statistical congress, which met at Brussels in 1853. He was secretary of the U. S. commissioners to the World's Fair in London in 1851, a member of the statistical congresses of 1855 and 1860, and a commissioner to the London exhibition of 1862. In 1865–'6 he acted as examiner of national banks under the comptroller of the currency. He received a gold medal from King Christian IX. of Denmark for his labors as a statistician, and was elected a member of different American, French, German, and Belgian learned societies. He received the degree of LL. D. from Allegheny college, and endowed that institution with four perpetual scholarships for the benefit of disabled young soldiers, or the orphans of soldiers.

KENNEDY, Josiah Forrest, physician, b. in Oak Grove, Perry co., Pa., 31 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1855, and subsequently at Jefferson medical college, and at the medical department of the University of the city of New York. He removed to Iowa, and was an army surgeon in 1861, but resigned, and removed in 1870 to Des Moines, Iowa. In 1869 he was elected professor of obstetrics in the Iowa state university, but resigned the following year, and now occupies the same chair in the Iowa college of physicians and surgeons at Des Moines. He is secretary of the Iowa state board of health and of the Iowa state board of medical examiners. Dr. Kennedy is the editor of the "Iowa Health Bulletin," and has edited and compiled the third and fourth biennial reports of the state board of health (1883–'5). He has also contributed to professional periodical literature.

KENNEDY, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Scotland in 1720; d. in Basking Ridge, N. J., 31 Aug., 1787. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh, came to this country, and, after studying theology, was called in 1751 to be pastor of the Presbyterian church at Basking Ridge, where he remained until his death. During a meeting of the synod of New York and Philadelphia in May, 1760, attention was called to the case of Rev. William McClenachan, a clergyman of the Church of England in Philadelphia, who had aroused enmity in his denomination by some display of religious zeal. Several members of the synod, including Mr. Kennedy, addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, asking him to retain McClenachan in his pastorate, which he seemed in danger of losing. To this letter the archbishop paid no attention, and, the affair soon becoming public, the missive found its way into print and was severely criticised. During the next meeting of the synod it was sold in the streets of Philadelphia with the proclamation, "Eighteen Presbyterian ministers for a groat." Mr. Kennedy added to his labors as pastor those of teacher and medical practitioner.

KENNEDY, William, author, b. near Paisley, Scotland, 26 Dec., 1799; d. near London, England, in 1849. Before he was twenty-five he published a prose story called "My Early Days" (London), and in 1827 followed it with a volume of short poems under the title of "Fitful Fancies," which met with unusual success. He was the personal friend and literary partner of William Motherwell, and in 1828–'9 was associated with the latter in the management of the "Paisley Magazine," in which many of the poems of the two authors appeared. Not proving a pecuniary success, its publication was soon abandoned. Kennedy's third volume was "The Arrow and the Rose; with Other Poems" (London, 1830), and he then settled down to a literary life in the English metropolis. When the Earl of Durham went to Canada, Kennedy accompanied him as private secretary, and on the former's return to England received the appointment of British consul at Galveston, Tex., where he resided many years, going back to England in 1847, and retiring on a pension. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Kennedy published "The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas" (2 vols., London, 1841), and an abridgment of the same entitled "Texas, its Geography, Natural History, and Topography" (New York, 1844). See Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (New York and London, 1876).

KENNEDY, William Megee, clergyman, b. probably in North Carolina, 10 Jan., 1773; d. in Newberry district, S. C., 22 Feb., 1840. His father lost nearly the whole of his estate in the Revolution, and the son's early education was limited. He entered the ministry of the Methodist church in 1805, and labored as circuit and stationed preacher, as well as presiding elder, for more than thirty years. In 1838 he became agent for the Cokesbury, S. C., school, and originated and carried out a plan of contribution which secured to that institution a handsome endowment. In 1839 he was stricken with apoplexy, but he continued to labor till his death. He was eminent among clergymen of the southern Methodist church.

KENNEDY, William Nassau, Canadian soldier, b. in Darlington, Ont., 27 April, 1839; d. in London, England, 3 May, 1885. In 1870 he went to Winnipeg as a lieutenant in the expeditionary force under Gen. Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley. After this force was disbanded he adopted Winnipeg as his home, and in 1872 was appointed register of deeds for the city and county. In 1873 he became a member of the executive council of the northwest, and in 1875–'6 was elected chief magistrate. He organized and was for several years lieutenant-colonel of the Winnipeg field battery, and in 1883 took command of the 90th Winnipeg rifles. When the demand came for Canadian voyageurs to go to Egypt, Col. Kennedy selected them from Manitoba, and afterward served with them throughout the entire Egyptian campaign.

KENNEDY, William Sloane, clergyman, b. in Muncy, Pa., 3 June, 1822; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 30 July, 1861. He was graduated at Western Reserve college in 1846, studied theology, was licensed to preach in 1848, and soon afterward ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Bucksville, Ohio. He was called to Sandusky in 1852, and in 1859 took charge of a parish in Cincinnati. Mr. Kennedy was the author of "Messianic Prophecies" and a "Life of Christ" (Hudson, Ohio, 1852; new ed., New York, 1858–'60); and "A History of the Plan of Union" and "Sacred Analogies."

KENNER, Duncan F., planter, b. in New Orleans in 1813; d. there, 3 July, 1887. He became

a wealthy sugar-planter, served for several terms in the Louisiana legislature, and was a member of the State constitutional conventions of 1845 and 1852, presiding over the latter. He was a member of the Confederate congress, and chairman of its ways and means committee, and in 1864 was sent by Jefferson Davis as special commissioner to England and France, to secure the recognition of the southern Confederacy. Much of his property was confiscated on the capture of New Orleans in 1862, but at his death he was again a millionaire. He was fond of horses, and owned one of the largest stock-farms in the United States.

KENNY, Sir **Edward,** Canadian statesman, b. in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1800. He was educated in Ireland, and came in 1824 to Halifax, N. S., where he engaged in trade. He sat in the legislative council of Nova Scotia for twenty-six years, and for eleven years was its president. He became a member of the privy council, and in July, 1867, was appointed receiver-general of Canada, which portfolio he held till October, 1869, when he became president of the privy council. He retired from the cabinet in May, 1870, on being appointed administrator of the government of Nova Scotia. He was called to the senate in May, 1867, resigned in 1876, and was knighted in 1870.

KENRICK, Francis Patrick, R. C. archbishop, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 3 Dec., 1797; d. in Baltimore, Md., 6 July, 1863. He prepared for the priesthood in the College of the propaganda at Rome in 1815–'21, and in the latter year was selected to direct the newly established theological seminary at Bardstown, Ky. During the jubilee of 1826–'7, he attended Bishop Flaget in his pastoral visitations, and gave public conferences on religion which led to the polemical discussions in which he was frequently engaged during the rest of his life. In 1829 he attended the council of Baltimore as theologian to Bishop Flaget, and was appointed assistant secretary. He was nominated coadjutor bishop of Philadelphia in 1830, and was consecrated bishop of Arath *in partibus infidelium* on 6 June at Bardstown by Bishop Flaget. The administration of the diocese of Philadelphia required at this time great tact and firmness. The trustees of St. Mary's church, which was the bishop's cathedral, refused to recognize him as pastor, but he interdicted the church, and the trustees finally submitted to his authority. He then made a regulation that all church property in future should be vested in the bishop. The trustees of St. Paul's church, Pittsburg, refused to accept this regulation, but after a bitter contest the bishop had his way. A large number of congregations in Pennsylvania were without pastors, and to remedy this evil he founded the Theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in Philadelphia in 1838. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 he was active in his ministrations to the sick. In 1842 he introduced the Order of the hermits of St. Augustine into his diocese, and helped them to build the College of St. Thomas at Villanova. During the anti-Catholic riots of 1844 he constantly preached peace and forbearance, and patiently took measures to restore the edifices that had been destroyed. He aided in building St. Joseph's college in 1851, and another of the same name in Susquehanna county. On the death of Archbishop Eccleson he was translated to the see of Baltimore in August, 1851, and appointed by the pope apostolic delegate to preside at a national council of all the archbishops and bishops of the United States in Baltimore in May, 1852. Some years afterward he was invested with a "primacy of honor" over the other archbishops. During his stay in Baltimore a great impulse was given to the erection of charitable and educational institutions, among which were the Infant asylum, the Aged women's home, St. Agnes's asylum for destitute sick, the School of St. Laurence at Locust point, and the College of Loyola. He went to Rome in 1854 to take part in the deliberations that resulted in the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. Archbishop Kenrick was a profound Hebrew scholar, and spoke the principal modern languages fluently. He is considered the ablest theologian that the Roman Catholic church in the United States has produced, and his theological works have been largely used both in this country and in Europe. His works are "Letters of Omicron to Omega" (1828); "Four Sermons preached in the Cathedral of Bardstown" (Bardstown, 1829); "Theologia Dogmatica" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1839–'40; new ed., 3 vols., Baltimore, 1857); "Theologia Moralis" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1841–'3); "Letters on the Primacy of the Holy See and the Authority of General Councils," in reply to Bishop Hopkins of Vermont (1837; enlarged ed., with the title "The Primacy of the Apostolic See vindicated," Baltimore, 1855); "The Catholic Doctrine on Justification explained and vindicated" (Philadelphia, 1841); "Treatise on Baptism" (New York, 1843); "Vindication of the Catholic Church," a series of letters in reply to Bishop John H. Hopkins, and "End of Religious Controversy controverted" (Baltimore, 1855). Archbishop Kenrick was dissatisfied with the condition of the text of the English Roman Catholic Bibles that were used in the United States; which had widely departed from the Rheims and Douay translations. He devoted himself to a careful translation on the basis of the original Rhemish-Douay version, edited by Dr. Challoner, with copious notes. This includes "The New Testament" (2 vols., New York, 1849–'51); "Psalms, Books of Wisdom and Canticle of Canticles" (Baltimore, 1857); and "Job and the Prophets" (1859).—His brother, **Peter Richard,** archbishop, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 17 Aug., 1806, was educated in his native country, and, after finishing his theological course, was ordained priest about 1830. He followed his brother to the United States in 1833, and was appointed assistant pastor at the cathedral in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he also took charge of the "Catholic Herald," and in 1835 he became pastor of the cathedral parish. He was then made president of the diocesan seminary, in which he also filled the chair of dogmatic theology, and he was next raised to the rank of vicar-general of the diocese, and accredited by Bishop Bruté as his theologian to the Third provincial council of Baltimore in 1837. Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, demanded the appointment of a coadjutor in 1841, and Father Kenrick was chosen for the post. He was consecrated bishop of Drasa *in partibus infidelium* in Philadelphia on 30 Nov., and succeeded Dr. Rosati as bishop of St. Louis, 25 Sept., 1843. Bishop Kenrick found his diocese in financial

Francis P. Kenrick

trouble, and with a large quantity of unimproved real estate, but, as the result of his efforts, it was soon freed from debt. It comprised, when he became coadjutor, several states and territories, from which so many new sees have been made that at present it embraces only the eastern part of Missouri. Bishop Kenrick gave a great impetus to the work of building churches. He delivered a series of lectures in St. Louis on the doctrines of his church, founded a magazine called the "Catholic Cabinet," and established various schools. In 1847 St. Louis was created an archiepiscopal see by Pius IX., and Dr. Kenrick became archbishop. In 1858 he received large bequests that afterward enabled him to carry out successfully his plans for endowing charitable and other institutions in St. Louis. During the civil war the archbishop devoted his energies to the relief of the sick and wounded of both sides. When, after the war, a constitution was adopted by the state of Missouri, one of whose articles required all teachers and clergymen to take a stringent oath, he forbade his priests to do so, and the oath was afterward declared unconstitutional. In the Vatican council he was one of the ablest opponents of the dogma of papal infallibility; but as his objection was not to the truth but the opportuneness of this doctrine, he at once accepted it when it was defined. Archbishop Kenrick has introduced into his diocese numerous religious orders, which have charge of four industrial schools and reformatories, and 88 parochial schools with 17,180 pupils. The cemetery of St. Louis, laid out by him, is one of the finest on the continent. Among his works are "The Holy House of Loretto, or An Examination of the Historical Evidence of its Miraculous Translation"; and "Anglican Ordinations."

KENSETT, John Frederick, artist, b. in Cheshire, Conn., 22 March, 1816; d. in New York city, 16 Dec., 1872. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Alfred Daggett, an engraver of bank-note vignettes, and devoted his leisure to painting. In 1840 he went to England, where he studied art for five years, supporting himself by engraving. In the spring of 1845 he exhibited in the Royal academy, London, his first picture, a distant view of Windsor castle, the purchase of which encouraged him to persevere in his profession. He spent the following two years in Rome, painting views of Italian scenery, several of which became the property of the American art union. His "View on the Arno" and "Shrine," exhibited at the National academy in New York in 1848, established his reputation. In 1848 he returned to New York, where he resided till his death. He was elected an associate in 1848, and in 1849 a member of the National academy of design. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the National art commission to direct the ornamentation of the capitol in Washington, and to superintend the works of art that were placed there. His pictures are singularly equal in merit, facile and pure in feeling, and are popular. George Bancroft wrote of him: "The works of his hands will make John F. Kensett familiar to posterity; the loveliness of his character and his virtues live in the memory and affection of his friends." His works are chiefly landscapes, and include "Mount Washington from North Conway" (1849); "Sketch of Mount Washington" (1851); "Franconia Mountains" (1853); "High Bank on the Genesee River" (1857); "Sunset on the Coast" (1858); "Sunset on the Adirondacks" (1860); "Autumn Afternoon on Lake George" (1864), in the Corcoran gallery, Washington; "Glimpse of the White Mountains" (1867); "Afternoon on Connecticut Shore"; "Noon on the Seashore"; "Lake Cohesus"; "Coast of Massachusetts"; "New Hampshire Scenery," owned by the Century club; "Lake George"; and "Narragansett." Thirty-eight of his paintings were presented to the Metropolitan museum of New York by his brother Thomas in 1873. Others were sold in New York in 1887.

J. F. Kensett

KENT, Aratus, clergyman, b. in Suffield, Conn., 15 Jan., 1794; d. in Galena, Ill., 8 Nov., 1869. He was graduated at Yale in 1816, and he was licensed to preach in 1820. In 1822–'3 he studied in Princeton theological seminary and in 1825 was ordained pastor of a church in Lockport, N. Y., which charge he held till 1828. He then applied to the Home missionary society for "a place so hard that no one else would take it," and in 1829 was sent to the Galena, Ill., lead-mines, where he established a Sabbath-school and a day-school. He organized the first Presbyterian church in Galena in 1831, and was its pastor till 1848, when he became agent for the Home missionary society in northern Illinois, serving till 1868. He was one of the founders of Beloit college and of Rockford female seminary, and although he had a small salary gave nearly $7,000 to the church.

KENT, Edward, governor of Maine, b. in Concord, N. H., 8 Jan., 1802; d. in Bangor, Me., 19 May, 1877. He was graduated at Harvard in 1821, studied law, and began to practise in Bangor in 1825. In 1827 he was appointed chief justice of the court of sessions for Penobscot county, and from 1829 till 1833 he was a member of the legislature. He was mayor of Bangor from 1836 till 1838, and governor of the state from 1838 till 1840. His election as governor was the first indication of the defeat of the Democratic party throughout the country in 1840, and gave rise to a famous political song—

"Have you heard the news from Maine?"

In 1843 Gov. Kent was appointed by the legislature a commissioner to settle the Maine boundary-line under the Ashburton treaty. He was a delegate to the National Whig convention of 1848, that nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor to the presidency, and in 1849–'53 was U. S. consul at Rio Janeiro. In 1859 he was appointed associate justice of the state supreme court, and on his retirement in 1873 he was chosen president of the constitutional commission of Maine. Waterville college (now Colby university) gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1855.

KENT, Edward Augustus, Duke of, British soldier, b. 2 Nov., 1767; d. 23 Jan., 1820. He was the fourth son of King George III., and father of Queen Victoria. He studied at Göttingen and Geneva, and entered the army in 1790. Three years later he served under Sir Charles Grey in the attack on the French West India islands, and in compliment to him the name of Fort Royal in Martinique was changed to Fort Edward. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Nova Scotia, created Duke of Kent and Strathearne and Earl of Dublin, with a seat in the house of lords, and was appointed

commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America. The island of St. John changed its name in his honor to Prince Edward island. In 1802 he became governor of Gibraltar; but his rigid discipline produced a mutiny, and he was recalled. On 20 May, 1818, he married the Princess Maria Louisa Victoria, widow of the Prince of Leiningen, and daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Queen Victoria was the only child of this union.

KENT, James, jurist, b. in Putnam county, N. Y., 31 July, 1763; d. in New York city, 12 Dec., 1847. His grandfather, Elisha, was graduated at Yale in 1729, became the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Philippi, N. Y., in 1740, and died there in 1776, and his father, Moss, was graduated at Yale in 1752, became a lawyer, was surrogate of Rensselaer county, and died in 1794. James was graduated at Yale in 1781, where he was one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa society in 1780, studied law with Egbert Benson, was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1785 and as a counsellor in 1787, and settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He had been attracted to the study of the law by reading Blackstone at the age of sixteen. Not satisfied with the limited classical acquirements obtained at college, he adopted at the beginning of his professional life a plan of daily study, which he followed until he was elevated to the supreme bench. Rising early in the morning, he devoted two hours to Latin and two to Greek before breakfast. After the conclusion of his labors for the day he was accustomed to read French works for two hours, and, when not socially engaged, devoted his evenings to English writers. He was elected to the legislature in 1790 and 1792, but was defeated as the Federalist candidate for congress in 1793. He had already achieved a high reputation for legal learning, and on removing to New York city was appointed professor of law at Columbia college, which post he held till 1798. His attention was called to the writers on civil law of continental Europe by Alexander Hamilton, whose acquaintance he had made during the struggle over the adoption of the Federal constitution in New York state. Reading the works of Pothier, Émerigon, and other French jurists, he became imbued with the principles of the civil law. He began his lectures in November, 1794. The "Introductory" was published by the trustees of the college, and three preliminary dissertations, discussing the constitutional history of the United States and important principles of the law of nations, were issued by him in a volume (1797). In 1796 Gov. Jay, whose friendship he had won when a member of the legislature by his course during the election dispute in 1792 between Jay and George Clinton, appointed him one of the two masters in chancery, and in the same year he was returned to the legislature from New York city. In an anniversary address before the State society for the promotion of agriculture, arts, and manufactures in 1796, he displayed an enlightened appreciation of the material needs and capabilities of the country. In 1797 he was appointed recorder of New York city, an officer at that time exercising civil jurisdiction, and Gov. Jay nominated him in 1798 as one of the justices of the supreme court. On becoming a judge he returned to Poughkeepsie, but in 1798 removed to Albany, where he continued to reside while he was on the bench. In 1802 he was joint editor of a collection of the "Revised Statutes of the State of New York." On 2 July, 1804, he became chief justice of the supreme court. He originated the custom of presenting a written argumentative opinion, with the citation of legal authorities, in all cases of importance. The law was at that time in an inchoate condition, and the courts depended for precedents on English decisions, and followed the procedure of the English tribunals. Judge Kent applied himself to the task of determining the unsettled principles of the law. In defining the limitations of the English common law as applicable to the United States, in the interpretation of constitutional provisions and the construction of recent statutes, in settling the forms of judicial procedure and the principles of practice, and in evolving principles of commercial law to fit the changing conditions of commerce and production and the needs of a young and growing nation, he did as much as any other jurist to give shape and direction to the evolution of American jurisprudence. To questions of commercial and maritime law and the interpretation of contract obligations he brought the light of his reading of the civil law and its commentators. His written opinions contain the results of exhaustive researches on every mooted point. His decisions are fully recorded in the "Reports" of George Caines (New York, 1813), and William Johnson's "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Errors of New York from 1806 to 1823." On 25 Feb., 1814, he was appointed chancellor of New York. The court of chancery previous to his accession had been shunned by lawyers and litigants on account of its dilatory proceedings and circuitous and expensive forms of practice. Chancellor Kent enlarged and improved the court, and by expounding and applying the doctrines of chancery, which before had not been adequately administered, laid the foundations of equity jurisprudence in the United States. His chancery decisions are given in Johnson's "Reports of Cases in the Court of Chancery of New York from 1814 to 1823." At the age of sixty, though possessed of the fullest degree of physical and mental vigor, he was retired in conformity with a statute that was afterward repealed. As judge of the supreme court and as chancellor he had important legislative as well as judicial duties to perform. The higher judiciary constituted with the governor a council of revision, possessing a qualified veto on acts of the legislature, until the council was abolished, with the acquiescence of the judges, by the constitutional convention of 1822. He was active and efficient in the discharge of these political functions. In the discussions of the constitutional convention he took an active part, opposing without success the extension of the electoral franchise and other democratic innovations, but succeeding in the prevention of the proposed abolition of the court of chancery. His name was warmly urged by William Wirt, then attorney-general, for an appointment to a vacancy in the U. S. supreme court, but President Monroe had already selected Smith Thompson. Returning to New York city, he resumed the professorship of law in Columbia college. A "Summary of the First Ten Lectures" was published in 1824. The courses of lectures delivered to the classes during two years were em-

James Kent

bodied in his "Commentaries on American Law" (4 vols., New York, 1826–'30), which embraces the jurisprudence of the Federal Union, the common and statutory laws of the individual states, and the leading principles of international law. It has since served as the standard general treatise on law in the United States. Retiring from the active duties of his professorship in 1825, he gave his attention to revising and elaborating his work, and to chamber practice and the decision of legal controversies that were submitted to his judgment. In 1828 he delivered an anniversary address before the New York historical society, of which he had been chosen president, and in 1831 one before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Yale college. A second edition of the "Commentaries," with many changes and additions, appeared in 1832. The sixth edition, which was the last one revised by the author, appeared shortly before his death. Part of the "Commentaries" was republished in Edinburgh under the title of "A Treatise on Commercial and Maritime Law" (1837). J. Eastman Johnson published an "Analytical Abridgment of Kent's Commentaries" (New York, 1840). The seventh (1852), eighth (1854), ninth (Boston, 1858), and tenth (1860) editions of the "Commentaries" were edited by William Kent and his friend Dorman B. Eaton, the eleventh edition (Boston, 1866) by George F. Comstock, the twelfth (1873) by Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., the thirteenth by Charles M. Barnes (1884). This work, which was designated by Judge Story as the first judicial classic of the United States, is as lucid, terse, and pure in style as the "Commentaries" of Blackstone, and resembles them in logical exactness of expression and cogency of reasoning; yet in breadth of scholarship and copiousness of learning the American jurist was superior to his English predecessor, drawing illustrations, parallels, and arguments from the Roman law and the jurisprudence of continental nations, and discussing subjects which Blackstone was unable from lack of knowledge to include in his work, such as commercial and maritime law, the law of nations, and equity jurisprudence. In 1836 Judge Kent prepared and published at the instance of the common council of the city a compendious treatise "On the Charter of the City of New York and on the Powers of the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Municipal Officers" (reissued in 1856). The same year he delivered an address before the New York bar association. In 1840 he prepared for the benefit of the Mercantile library association of New York a "Course of Reading," which, with additions and changes made by Charles King, was republished by Henry A. Oakley in 1853. After his death eulogistic orations were pronounced at a meeting of the bar of New York by Ogden Hoffman, Benjamin F. Butler, and others. See a "Discourse on the Life, Character, and Public Services of James Kent," by Judge John Duer (New York, 1848).—His brother, **Moss,** b. in Rensselaer county, N. Y., studied law, and began practice in Le Raysville, Jefferson co., N. Y. He was a member of the state legislature in 1807 and 1810, and was elected to congress as a Federalist, and re-elected for the following term, serving from 24 May, 1813, to 3 March, 1817. He was subsequently register of the New York court of chancery.—**William,** jurist, the son of James, b. in 1802; d. in Fishkill, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1861, studied law, and practised with success in New York city. Gov. Seward appointed him a judge of the circuit court of New York, but after serving some years he resigned in 1846 in order to accept the professorship of law in Harvard. Resigning in 1847, he returned to New York, where he was frequently employed as a referee.

KENT, Joseph, governor of Maryland, b. in Calvert co., Md., 14 Jan., 1779; d. near Bladensburg, Md., 24 Nov., 1837. He was educated as a physician, but combined farming with his practice, first in Calvert county, and after 1806 in Prince George county, Md. He was elected to congress as a Federalist, serving from 1811 till 1815, and again from 1819 till 1826, when he became governor of Maryland. He held this office till 1829, and was U. S. senator from 1833 till 1837.

KENTON, Simon, pioneer, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 3 April, 1755; d. in Logan county, Ohio, 29 April, 1836. He was of obscure parentage, his father was Irish and his mother Scotch, and owing to their poverty his education was neglected. At the age of sixteen he had an affray with William Veach, arising from a love-affair, and believing that he had killed his adversary he fled beyond the Alleghanies, where he changed his name for a while to Simon Butler. Here he formed friendships with traders and hunters, among whom were Simon Girty and George Yeager, who gave him descriptions of the "cane-land," called by the Indians "Kaintuckee." He spent the winter of 1773–'4 on Big Sandy river with a hunting-party, but retreated to Fort Pitt when the troubles with the Indians arose. He volunteered and was engaged as a spy in the expedition of Lord Dunmore, British governor of Virginia, against the Indians, displaying remarkable courage, sagacity, and endurance throughout the campaign. He performed many daring feats as the friend and companion of Daniel Boone, whose life he saved in a conflict with the Indians. He ranged the country as a spy till 1778, when he joined Gen. George Rogers Clark at the Falls of the Ohio, and was with him at the surprise of Kaskaskia. He was soon captured by the Indians and saved from death at their hands by Simon Girty, notwithstanding whose influence he was again condemned to the stake. Logan, the Mingo chief, prevailed upon Druyer, a Canadian trader, to obtain Kenton from the Indians, and he was taken as a prisoner of war to the British commander at Detroit, where he worked for the garrison on half pay till he was aided by a trader's wife to escape in July, 1779. During the invasion of Kentucky by the British and Indians in that year, he led a company from Harrod's Station, and aided in driving out the invaders. In 1782 he again commanded a company under Gen. Clark. On learning that the man he supposed he had killed was yet alive he went to Virginia in 1782, but soon returned with his father's family to Kentucky, and in 1784 settled at his old camp near Maysville. He commanded a battalion of Kentucky volunteers as major under Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1793–'4, became brigadier-general of Ohio militia in 1805, and fought at the battle of the Thames in 1813. He was reduced to great poverty, for the immense tracts of land which he possessed were lost through the invasion of settlers and his ignorance of law. In 1824 he appeared in Frankfort in tattered garments to

Simon Kenton.

petition the legislature of Kentucky to release the claim of the state upon some mountain land owned by him. His appearance excited ridicule, but, on being recognized by Gen. Thomas Fletcher, he was taken to the capitol, seated in the speaker's chair, and introduced to a large assembly as the second great adventurer of the west. His lands were released and a pension of $240 was procured for him from congress. He died near the spot where, fifty-eight years previous, he had escaped death at the hands of the Indians. Kenton county, Ky., was named in his honor.

KENYON, James Benjamin, poet, b. in Frankfort, Herkimer co., N. Y., 26 April, 1858. He was educated at Hungerford collegiate institute, Adams, N. Y., and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1878. He is at present (1887) pastor of the Arsenal street M. E. church in Watertown, N. Y. He has contributed to periodicals, and is the author of "The Fallen, and Other Poems" (Utica, 1876); "Out of the Shadows" (Philadelphia, 1880); "Songs in All Seasons" (Boston, 1885); and "In Realms of Gold" (New York, 1887).

KENYON, William Asbury, poet, b. in Hingham, Mass., 22 Aug., 1817; d. there, 25 Jan., 1862. He was the son of John Wilder, but for some unknown reason changed his name. He was a journeyman tailor by trade, but taught for a time in Illinois, and travelled widely in the Mississippi valley. His poems were suggested by prairie scenes, and satirize backwoods customs "with more truth than poetry." These were included in "Miscellaneous Poems, to which are added Writings in Prose on Various Subjects" (Chicago, 1845).

KEOGH, James, clergyman, b. in Ennescorthy, County Wexford, Ireland, 4 Feb., 1834; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 10 July, 1870. He came to the United States with his parents in 1841, and settled at Pittsburg, Pa. He was sent to Rome to study in the College of the propaganda, where, in 1851, he was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy and the gold medal of the faculty for his successful defence of 120 propositions in natural theology. In 1855 he defended 317 theses from ecclesiastical history and dogmatic theology, and was awarded the degree of D. D. and a gold medal, although he was not eighteen years old. He was ordained priest, 5 Aug., 1856, and soon afterward returned to the United States, where he was assigned the chaplaincy of St. Xavier's academy and the care of the congregation at Latrobe, where he finished a church. He was appointed professor of dogmatic theology in the diocesan seminary of Glenwood in 1857, and in 1863 became its president and also editor of the "Pittsburg Catholic." In 1864 he removed to Philadelphia, where he was made professor of dogmatic theology, Hebrew, Sacred Scripture, and rubrics, in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. He acted as secretary to the second plenary council of Baltimore in October, 1866, and in the same year became editor of the "Catholic Standard," which post, with his professorship, he held till 1868. He then returned to Pittsburg on account of failing health. He contributed various articles to the "Catholic World," including those on "The Council of Trent" and "The Greek Schism," and delivered lectures, several of which have been published.

KEOKUK (The Watchful Fox), chief of the united Sacs and Foxes, b. on Rock river, Ill., about 1780; d. in Kansas in June, 1848. He was by birth a Sac, and, although not an hereditary chief, rose to that post by force of talent. He was admitted to the councils of his nation during the period of the war of 1812 with Great Britain because of the exercise of remarkable bravery and eloquence, as shown in numerous barbaric adventures of which he was the hero, and ever afterward he was regarded as in many respects the foremost brave in the confederacy. His particular privilege, from an early age, as the result of one of his enterprises, was always to appear on horseback in times of tribal ceremony, whether or not his companions were mounted. He was stout, graceful, and commanding in figure, had fine features, and an intelligent expression, and excelled in athletic sports. His power of oratory was of a high order, and remarkable stories are told of his capacity to sway the sentiments of a council. On several occasions he carried with him the votes of a considerable assemblage of his tribe, when every member but himself before his speech had been firmly determined to the contrary. At one time, in May, 1832, he broke in upon a war-dance that his band was holding preparatory to uniting with Black Hawk against the whites, and convinced the warriors in the heat of their fury that the act would be suicidal and must not be undertaken. Keokuk always enacted, for policy's sake, the part of an ardent friend of the whites. In 1832, when Black Hawk (*q. v.*) took up arms against the Americans, and solicited general co-operation, the energy of Keokuk alone succeeded in keeping the majority of the band on the side of peace, and he lost no opportunity to induce Black Hawk to withdraw from his position before it was too late. When, in August, 1833, Black Hawk returned from his visit as a captive to Washington and the east, he was formally delivered by the U. S. authorities to the custody of Keokuk, who, by the Rock Island treaty of September, 1832, had been officially recognized as the principal chief of the Sacs and Foxes. In 1837 Keokuk, with several village chiefs of his nation, visited Washington, where a peace was arranged between his people and their old-time adversaries, the Sioux. They also made visits to New York, Boston, and Cincinnati, where Keokuk attracted much attention by his uniformly excellent speeches. Black Hawk was with the party, as Keokuk feared to leave the scheming old man at home during his own absence. Keokuk's town during the Black Hawk war was at the foot of the rapids, near the mouth of Des Moines river, the site of the present city of Keokuk, which was named in his honor. The treaty of 1832 gave him a reservation of forty miles square on Iowa river, to which he soon afterward removed. In 1845 he made his final move to Kansas, where three years later he fell a victim to poison, administered by a member of the Black Hawk band. Between this band and his own there had existed a deadly feud.

KEPPEL, George, 3d Earl of Albemarle, British soldier, b. in London, 3 April, 1724; d. 13 Oct., 1772. He entered the army very young, and in

1745 took part in the battle of Fontenoy as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland. In 1762 he was made lieutenant-general and given command of the army of 14,000 men which, in conjunction with the fleet under Admiral Pocock, took the city of Havana on 4 Aug., 1762. He was subsequently governor of the city, and returned to England with a large fortune. He was great-grandfather of William Coutts Keppel, Viscount Bury. (See BURY.)

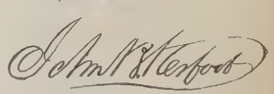
KER, Henry, traveller, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1785. At an early age he removed with his father to London, and was educated at Westminster school for a mercantile life. Being fond of adventure, he left England on 25 April, 1808, and after travelling through North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi, he went to Jamaica, W. I., but returned to New Orleans, and sailed up Red river, where he found a tribe of Indians, the Mnacedeus, from whose language and customs he inferred that they were descended from Madoc, a Welsh prince. Ker remained among these Indians for some time and discovered a platina-mine, for which he was condemned to death, but was rescued by the daughter of a chief. He subsequently travelled through Mexico, Florida, and the Gulf states, returning to England by way of New York. He published "Travels through the United States and Mexico in 1808–'16" (Elizabethtown, N. J., 1816).

KÉRATRY, Charles Albert, Chevalier de (kay'-rah'-tre'), French soldier, b. in Dinan in 1753; d. in Nantes in 1794. He was sent to this country by Beaumarchais in 1776, and served during the war of independence in 1776–'83, being wounded at Brandywine and at Yorktown. Congress brevetted him colonel at the close of the war, and he was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1785 he was appointed major of the Port au Prince regiment in Santo Domingo, and was conspicuous among the members of the council who urged Governor Blanchelande to disobey the orders of the home government and to refuse to the negroes the benefit of the clement laws that had been voted by the constituent assembly in 1790. He was instrumental in bringing about by his intolerance the rebellion of 1791, and was left for dead during the massacres; but, having recovered, he organized a company of volunteers and made terrible havoc among the negroes. Going to Louisiana in 1793, he offered his services to the Spanish government, and commanded for some time the artillery of the colony; but his hatred of the blacks and the cruelties to which he resorted caused his resignation in 1793. On his arrival in France he was arrested, and after a mock trial condemned to death and executed. He published "La colonie Française de Saint Domingue; ses ressources, commerce, industrie; de la population créole et des nêgres" (Paris, 1790).

KÉRATRY, Émile de, French soldier, b. in Paris, France, 20 March, 1832. His father, Auguste Hilarion de Kératry, was made a peer by Louis Philippe in 1837. The son entered the army as a volunteer, 30 Sept., 1854, serving in Africa during the Crimean war, and subsequently in the Mexican campaign of 1863–'5, after which he published articles denouncing the frauds and impolicy of imperial intervention in that country. He retired from the army in 1866, and devoted his attention to politics and literature. In 1869–'70 he was prominent in the corps législatif as an active opponent of Napoleon, although he approved of the war against Prussia. At the beginning of the revolution in 1870, he was prefect of police in Paris, and as general of division under Gambetta organized nearly fifty battalions in Brittany. He was prefect at Toulouse and Marseilles under the Thiers government of 1871–'2. He has been connected with various periodicals, a newspaper entitled "Le Soir," and has published several plays and miscellaneous writings, many of which relate to the Mexican expedition, and is now (1887) about to issue a volume entitled "À travers le passé."

KERCKHOVE, Lorenz Wenceslas (kair-ko'-veh), Dutch naturalist, b. in Bois le Duc in 1785; d. in Amsterdam in 1839. He studied in Rotterdam, and early showed a fondness for the natural sciences. At the age of sixteen he joined an uncle who was established in business in New York; but having made the acquaintance of Alexander von Humboldt during his sojourn in the United States in 1802, he gave up business and went to Central America. He had resolved to follow the steps of the German naturalist, and like him write an account of his travels, but after visiting the West Indies, Central America, Louisiana, Mexico, and Guiana, during 1804–'9, his health declined and he was compelled to return to his native land. For several years he was professor of natural history in the University of Leyden, but resigned in 1821 to devote himself exclusively to science, and, settling in Amsterdam, published many works, including "Reisen durch Cuba, Porto Rico, Louisiana, Nueva España und Guiana" (2 vols., Leyden, 1817); "Historia ecclesiastica et Universalis Guianæ" (Amsterdam, 1825); "Die Kriege von 1814–1821 in Mexico" (Leyden, 1833); "Surinam in Bildern und Skizzen" (Amsterdam, 1835); and "Historia plantarum circa Havana sponte crescentium" (3 vols., Amsterdam, 1839).

KERFOOT, John Barrett, P. E. bishop, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 1 March, 1816; d. in Meyersdale, Pa., 10 July, 1881. He was brought to Lancaster, Pa., by his father in 1819, and at an early age entered a Sunday-school that had been opened by the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, for whom he formed an attachment that lasted through life. Young Kerfoot followed Mr. Muhlenberg to Flushing, and was his pupil there and at College Point. On his twenty-first birthday he was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry by Bishop Onderdonk, of New York.



On the establishment of St. James's hall in Maryland, Mr. Kerfoot was put in charge, and he continued there, at the head of the school and afterward of the College of St. James, from 1842 till 1864. The civil war had a disastrous effect on the prosperity of the institution. Most of the students were from the southern states, while the sympathy of the rector was strongly with the supporters of the Union. In the midst of much trouble and anxiety, the work of the college was continued until in August, 1864, when the buildings were occupied by Confederate soldiers. Dr. Kerfoot was put under arrest, but released on condition that he should secure the surrender of Dr. Boyd who had been, it was claimed, unjustly held a prisoner by the Federal authorities. This was accomplished, and in September Dr. Kerfoot entered on the duties of the presidency of Trinity college, to

which he had been elected a short time before. In the following year he was a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church, and took an influential part in the deliberations that led to the reunion of the church in the north and south. The western part of Pennsylvania having been set off as the diocese of Pittsburg, Dr. Kerfoot was chosen to be its first bishop, and, accepting the office, he was consecrated on 25 Jan., 1866. His work as bishop was successful within his diocese, and he also bore an honorable part in the first and the second Lambeth conferences, in the Old Catholic conference at Boone, and as a member of committees of the American house of bishops. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1850 and by Trinity in 1865, and that of LL. D. by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1867. Dr. Kerfoot published several sermons and addresses at different times. His life has been written by the Rev. Hall Harrison (New York, 1886).

KERGORLAY, Ives Guy, Baron de (kair'-gor'-lay'), French soldier, b. in Le Moule, Guadeloupe, in 1756; d. in Le Cap, Santo Domingo, in November, 1795. He was in garrison in Santo Domingo at the beginning of the American Revolution, and served during the campaigns of 1778–'82. He contributed also to drive the British from Dutch Guiana, and governed Demerara from 1782 till 1784. In 1787 he commanded the fortress of the Saintes, and from 1790 till 1794 the northwestern part of Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, where he took an active part in the repression of the troubles on the island, and resisting the English invaders, refused an honorable capitulation in 1795, and brought his forces to Santo Domingo. During the following six months he exhibited remarkable energy in fighting the negro insurgents, repelling the English, and also opposing at times the revolutionists and the royalists. He was finally murdered. Kergorlay left a manuscript in the Librairie nationale of Paris, entitled "Campagnes d'un volontaire pendant la guerre d'Amérique."

KERLÉREC, Louis Billouart de, colonial governor of Louisiana, b. in Quimper, France, in 1704; d. in Paris, 9 Sept., 1770. He entered the marine guards at the age of seventeen, served in twenty-three campaigns, and was in three combats between the "Neptune" and superior English forces in 1746. On 21 Oct., 1747, in another engagement, he succeeded to the command of the vessel after the captain and 1st lieutenant had been killed, and continued the resistance until 300 men were slain or disabled. He commanded a cruiser in 1750, was promoted captain in 1751, and in 1752 was appointed governor of Louisiana. During the Seven years' war, when the colony was left to its own resources, he preserved it from the English, and on his return to France in 1764 left it in a flourishing condition. On arriving in France, some insubordinate officers and the widow of an official with whom he had had difficulties charged him with abuse of authority and excessive severity. His exile was decreed in 1769, but he appealed, and had collected proofs of innocence and testimony regarding the ability and integrity of his administration when he suddenly died. He is said to have composed memoirs of Louisiana, but the manuscript is lost.

KERNAN, Francis, senator, b. in Wayne, Steuben co., N. Y., 14 Jan., 1816. He was graduated at Georgetown college, D. C., in 1836, studied law, and removed to Utica in 1839, where he was admitted to the bar in July, 1840. He was reporter of the court of appeals from 1854 till 1857, and was chosen member of assembly in 1860. He was elected from the Oneida district to congress in 1862 over Roscoe Conkling, the Republican candidate, and served from 1863 till 1865. In 1864 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Mr. Conkling. He was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1867, and also of the commission to report to the legislature proposed amendments to the constitution, which were adopted in 1874. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1872, but was defeated by Gen. John A. Dix. Mr. Kernan was elected senator from New York in January, 1875, and served from 4 March, 1875, to 4 March, 1881. His "Reports" were published in four volumes (Albany, 1855–'7).

KERNEY, Martin Joseph, author, b. in Lewiston, Frederick co., Md., in August, 1819; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 March, 1861. He was left an orphan in infancy, and obtained an education by his own exertions, graduating at Mt. Saint Mary college, Emmittsburg, Md., in 1838. He established and conducted a successful academy in Baltimore, and, perceiving the lack of school-books adapted to Catholic methods of education, applied himself during spare hours to the composition of text-books, which came into general use in Roman Catholic schools throughout the United States. After teaching for several years, he studied and practised law, and was elected to the legislature of Maryland in 1852. As chairman of the committee on education, he brought forward a bill that was designed to place Roman Catholic schools on an equality with the other schools of the state. In connection with his legal and political occupations he continued his literary work. He edited the "Metropolitan Magazine" for four years, and compiled the "Catholic Almanac" for 1860–'1. Among the numerous text-books that he published are a "Compendium of History" (Baltimore, 1851); a "Class-Book of History" (1851); an adaptation of "Murray's Grammar" (1851); a "Catechism of Scripture History" (1854); "Columbian Arithmetic" (1856); and also catechisms of the history of the United States and of England, and a "Catechism of Biography."

KERNOT, Henry, bibliographer, b. in London, England, 20 Oct., 1806; d. in New York city, 25 Oct., 1874. He was apprenticed to a firm of German booksellers and publishers in London, became manager of a London house, afterward went to Dublin, where he was employed in completing various departments in the library of Trinity college, and in 1836 emigrated to the United States. He was employed by various bookselling firms, for a time carried on business as a publisher and bookseller, and was consulted by collectors on account of his wide acquaintance with old books; prepared many classified and annotated catalogues, and a few months before his death published a descriptive list of books relating to the devil, with notes, quotations, proverbs, and index, under the title of "Bibliotheca Diabolica" (New York, 1874).

KEROUALLE, Eloi Ferdinand Latour de (kair'-ou'-al'), West Indian magistrate, b. in Saint François, Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, 11 Jan., 1772; d. in Basse Terre, 6 Nov., 1831. He became district attorney of Pointe-à-Pitre in 1797, and afterward of Basse Terre. At the time of the invasion of the colony by the British in 1809 he raised a regiment among his own slaves and fought at its head. Lord Cochrane confirmed him in his post of judge of the supreme court, in the name of George III., and offered him knighthood and the presidency of the supreme court of Jamaica, which Keroualle declined. In 1819 he resigned from the bench to accept the presidency of the

privy council of the governor-general, which post he held till his death. Kerouálle is the author of several important works on the French colonies. He is still considered as the most competent writer on colonial laws and customs, and his "Les lois et constitutions en vigueur dans les colonies françaises de l'Amérique, appelées îles sous le vent, de 1650 à 1790" (9 vols., Paris, 1821–'7), is the standard work on the French colonial administrative system during the last two centuries. Among his other publications are "Statistique de la Guadeloupe" (Basse Terre, 1820); "Exposé du régime colonial à la Martinique et à la Guadeloupe durant le xviiie siècle" (2 vols., Paris, 1825); "Essai de notions coloniales" (1827); "De l'effet du climat des Antilles sur le système nerveuse" (1828); "De la longévité à la Guadeloupe, suivie de tables statistiques comparant la mortalité dans les Antilles avec la mortalité en France" (2 vols., 1829); "Du résultat pour les colonies françaises des Antilles de la révolution et de la guerre qui en a été la suite" (2 vols., 1830); and "Exposé du climat des Antilles et de son influence sur les Européens et les créoles" (1831).

KERR, James, Canadian jurist, b. in Leith, Scotland, about 1764; d. in Quebec, 5 May, 1846. He was educated at Leith and at the University of Glasgow, and in 1785 entered at the Inner Temple, London, where he was admitted to the English bar. In 1794 he removed to Canada, and in August, 1797, he was appointed judge of the vice-admiralty court at Quebec. He was made a judge of the king's bench in 1807, in 1812 was called by Sir George Prevost to the executive council, and in 1821 by the Earl of Dalhousie to the legislative council. During the absence of Chief-Justice Sewell in England, at various periods between 1814 and 1827, Judge Kerr presided in the court of king's bench, and in 1826–'7 was speaker of the legislative council.

KERR, John, clergyman, b. in Casswell county, N. C., 14 Aug., 1782; d. 29 Sept., 1842. He was licensed to preach in August, 1801, and after travelling as an evangelist in South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, he settled in Halifax county, Va., in 1805. In 1812 he was elected as a Democrat to congress, and served two terms, from 24 May, 1813, till 3 March, 1817. Returning to Halifax, he preached in the churches at Arbor and Mary Creek until March, 1825, when he became pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Richmond. His eloquence attracted a large congregation, and produced revivals in 1826–'7 and 1831 that added about 700 members to his church. Yet in 1831 a schism arose in consequence of the preaching of Alexander Campbell, who had been invited to occupy the pulpit while attending the State constitutional convention in Richmond. The separation of nearly half his society caused Mr. Kerr to resign at the close of 1832.—His son, **John,** jurist, b. in Pittsylvania county, Va.; d. in Reidsville, N. C., 5 Sept., 1879, was educated in Richmond, Va., studied law with Judge John S. Pearson, of North Carolina, and practised at Yanceyville, N. C. He was the Whig candidate for governor in 1852, but was defeated by David S. Reid. The same year he was elected to congress, and served from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1855. In 1858 and 1860 he was a member of the legislature. During the reconstruction conflict he was arrested by the military authorities. Chief-Justice Pearson refused to issue an attachment against Col. George W. Kirk, who held Mr. Kerr and other prisoners in custody under order of Gov. William W. Holden (*q. v.*), on the ground that the power of the judiciary was exhausted; but Judge George W. Brooks, on 25 Aug., 1870, issued a writ of habeas corpus, and on its return ordered the prisoners to be released. Kerr's arrest and imprisonment brought him into notice, and led to his election, by the legislature in 1874, to the bench of the superior court.

KERR, John Leeds, senator, b. near Annapolis, Md., 15 Jan., 1780; d. near Easton, Md., 21 Feb., 1844. He was graduated at St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1799, studied law with John L. Bozman, and practised in Easton. In 1817 he was agent of the state of Maryland for the settlement of claims against the United States for expenditures during the war of 1812. He was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1829, and defeated at the next election, but was again successful at the succeeding one, and served from 5 Dec., 1831, till 2 March, 1833. He was a presidential elector in 1840, and on the death of John S. Spence was chosen by the legislature to serve out the latter's unexpired term in the U. S. senate, serving from 13 Jan., 1841, till 3 March, 1843. He edited the "History of Maryland," by his uncle, John L. Bozman (Baltimore, 1837).—His son, **John Bozman,** b. in Easton, Md., 5 March, 1809; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1878, was graduated at Harvard in 1830, and admitted to the bar in 1833. He practised at Easton, Md., was a member of the state house of representatives in 1836–'8. In 1848 he was elected as a Whig to congress, and in 1850 was re-elected, but did not take his seat because he had accepted the post of chargé d'affaires at Nicaragua, which he filled from 12 March, 1851, to 1 June, 1853. He was instrumental in saving the lives of some of the chief officers of the revolutionary party in 1851. After his return he practised his profession at Baltimore and St. Michaels, Md., was a solicitor before the U. S. court of claims, and at the time of his death was employed in the treasury department.

KERR, Joseph, senator. He was elected from Ohio to serve through the unexpired term of Thomas Worthington, who had resigned. Mr. Kerr took his seat on 30 Dec., 1814, and served till the end of the session, which closed on 2 March, 1815.

KERR, Michael Crawford (ker), statesman, b. in Titusville, Pa., 15 March, 1827; d. in Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., 19 Aug., 1876. He studied for a time at the Erie academy, where he was graduated in 1845. He became a teacher, and then attended the law-school of the Louisville university, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1851. In 1852 he removed to New Albany, Ind., and began the practice of law. Two years later he was chosen city attorney, and, after one year's service, prosecuting attorney of Floyd county. He was elected a member of the Indiana legislature in 1856, and in 1862 was chosen reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, publishing, while in that position, five volumes of reports which are regarded as the best of those that have been issued by the court. He was elected as a Democrat to congress in 1864, and served continuously till 1872, when he refused a renomination for his own district, but ran for congressman-at-large on the state ticket against Godlove S. Orth, and was defeated by a majority of only 126 votes. In 1874 he was chosen to represent his own district after a bitter canvass against a coalition candidate, and he was elected speaker of that body, 6 Dec., 1875. His health began to fail rapidly after the election of 1874, and was so broken after he was chosen speaker that it was with difficulty he performed the duties of the office during the first session of congress, and four days after its adjournment he died of consumption. Mr. Kerr was a tall and massively built man, with a serious

and powerful face. The cast of his character was earnest, his rule of action was conscientiousness, and his mind was strong rather than brilliant. Though a vigorous and at times fierce opponent, he always commanded the respect of his political enemies. He fought strongly against the reconstruction legislature of the Republican party, but owed his chief distinction to his efforts for a revision of the tariff in the direction of free trade, his adherence to the policy of resumption, and his opposition to the inflation theory. He was an eager investigator of the principles of finance, and fearless in advocating their application, so that he found himself at one time almost alone among the politicians of Indiana in fighting against an indefinate issue of greenbacks. During his congressional career he served on the committees on private land claims, elections, railways, and canals, the civil service, and ways and means.

KERR, Washington Caruthers, geologist, b. in Alamance county, N. C., 24 May, 1827; d. in Asheville, N. C., 9 Aug., 1885. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1850, and subsequently taught, also holding a chair in Marshall university, Texas, whence he went to Cambridge, Mass., as a computer in the Nautical Almanac office. This place afforded him opportunities for study at Harvard. In 1855 he was called to the professorship of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy in Davidson college, N. C., but the civil war severed this relation, and he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. Prof. Kerr was soon detailed to superintend and devise methods for the manufacture of salt on the coasts of North and South Carolina. In 1866 he was made state geologist of the former state, and at the same time he delivered occasional lectures on geology at the University of North Carolina. His work on the geology of the state continued until 1882, when he received an appointment on the U. S. geological survey, so that he might connect the work of his state with that of the nation. His health failing in 1883 he was compelled to resign his office. He was a member of scientific societies, to whose proceedings he contributed papers of merit, and he published, besides minor reports, "Report of the Geological Survey of North Carolina" (vol. i., Raleigh, 1875; vol. ii., 1881).

KERSAINT, Gui Pierre de Caetnempreu, Count de (kair-sang), French mariner, b. in Paris, 20 July, 1742; d. there, 4 Dec., 1793. He was descended from a family that is famous in the annals of the French navy, and entered the marine guards in 1755. Two years later, after fighting in the West Indies, he became lieutenant, and was made captain in 1765. He served in Canada in 1762 and during the war for American independence in 1777–'83. In 1777 he captured off Boston harbor two English frigates after a brilliant engagement. During the following year he served under Count de Guichen in the West Indies, and contributed under the Marquis de Bouillé to the capture of Tobago in 1779. He commanded in 1782 a squadron composed of one ship of the line and four frigates, and after a sharp action drove the English from the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. Then, joining Count de Grasse off Yorktown, he was stationed in Chesapeake bay and fought several engagements with English cruisers. In 1783 he became an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Dutch voted him an annuity of 4,000 florins on the customs receipts of Guiana. From 1785 till 1790 he commanded the station of South America, and he was made vice-admiral in 1793. As a deputy to the constituent assembly his political influence was very great for a time during the French revolution, and he was conspicuous in supporting the claims for political rights of the colored population of the French colonies. He also wrote pamphlets that enjoyed a high reputation. When the reign of terror began he was arrested, and after a mock trial sentenced and executed. Among his works the best known is "Opinion et projet de décret sur l'organisation des corsaires" (Paris, 1792).

KERSHAW, Joseph Brevard, soldier, b. in Camden, S. C., 5 Jan., 1822. He was educated at academies in South Carolina, admitted to the bar in 1843, and was a member of the state senate in 1852–'7, and of the state convention of 1860. He raised the 2d South Carolina regiment for the Confederate army, and commanded it at the first battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. He was made brigadier-general, 13 Feb., 1862, commanded a brigade in McLaws's division through the peninsula campaign of that year, and afterward held the sunken road at Fredericksburg against the assault of the National troops. His command led the attack of Longstreet's corps at Gettysburg, where he lost more than half his brigade. After engaging in the battle of Chickamauga and the siege of Knoxville, he returned to Virginia in 1864 as major-general, and commanded a division in the final campaigns of Lee's army. He held the National forces in check at Spottsylvania until the arrival of Lee, was at Cold Harbor, in Early's valley campaign, and in the rear of Lee's army at Sailor's Creek, where he surrendered on 6 April, 1865. He was then imprisoned at Fort Warren till July, 1865, when he resumed his law-practice in Camden, S. C., and was a member of the state senate in 1865–'6, serving in the latter year as president. In 1870 he prepared for the conservative convention the resolutions that were adopted by that body, recognizing the recent constitutional amendments as accomplished facts and entitled to obedience. In 1877 he was elected judge of the 5th circuit of the state, which office he now (1887) holds.

KERVERSEAU, Antoine Nicolas, Baron de (kair'-vair'-so'), French soldier, b. in Jeremie, Santo Domingo, in 1751; d. in Rochefort, France, in July, 1802. He studied in Le Cap, and when eighteen years of age was commissioned lieutenant in the army of Santo Domingo. He served in the expedition against Tobago in 1778, and in 1780 on the continent under Saint Simon; was present at Yorktown, and led his regiment in the successful assault on that town, where he was wounded. Returning to Santo Domingo at the conclusion of peace in 1783, he took command of the district of Saint Marc. At the time of the French revolution he accepted democratic principles and afforded valuable aid to the colonial assembly of Santo Domingo, which met at Saint Marc, 25 March, 1790. The governor-general, Marquis de Peynier, ordered Kerverseau to dissolve the assembly; but the latter permitted the new constitution to be promulgated in May following, and, on his repeated refusal to interfere, was threatened with arrest. He then sought refuge on the frigate "Leopard," and sailed for France to seek redress before the National assembly. On his arrival he was arrested, but liberated in 1795, and served under Bonaparte in Italy. When the first consul resolved to reconquer Santo Domingo, Kerverseau asked to serve in the expedition, and was sent to subdue the Spanish part of the colony. Marching toward Seybo, he took Hato Mayor, and, after a successful engagement with the negroes at Bayaguana, arrived, on 16 Feb., 1802, before Santo Domingo

The city after some resistance fell into his hands on 20 Feb., 1802, and he immediately assumed command of the province, governing with such severity that a rebellion spread among the troops, who were disappointed in their hopes of pillage, and Gen. Ferraud, claiming to be the superior officer, deposed Kerverseau, imprisoned him, and finally sent him to France, where he died a few days after his arrival. See Hazard's "History of Santo Domingo" (New York, 1875).

KETCHAM, John H., congressman, b. in Dover, Dutchess co., N. Y., 21 Dec., 1831. He received a good education, became interested in agriculture, and in 1856–'7 was a member of the state assembly, serving in the senate in 1860–'1. He became colonel of the 150th New York regiment in 1862, brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 6 Dec., 1864, and major-general, 13 March, 1865, and received the full commission of brigadier-general of volunteers on 1 April. He resigned to take his seat in congress, to which he had been elected as a Republican, and served from 1865 till 1873. He was one of the representatives that were designated by the house to attend the funeral of Gen. Scott in 1866, and during his service was a member of the committees on expenditures in the post-office department and military affairs. In 1874–'7 he was one of the commissioners for the District of Columbia, and in 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He was elected again to congress in 1876, and has since served by successive re-elections. His present term will expire in 1889.

KETCHAM, Leander Smith, jurist, b. in Marion, Wayne co., N. Y., 31 Aug., 1818; d. in Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y., 27 March, 1870. He studied law while supporting himself, and in 1842 began to practise in Clyde. In 1852–'60 he was surrogate and judge of probate, and afterward engaged in agriculture. Not one of his decisions was reversed during the eight years of his service. Judge Ketcham rendered efficient service in raising troops during the civil war, and was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1867.

KETCHUM, Annie Chambers, poet, b. in Scott county, Ky., 8 Nov., 1824. She was educated under private tutors, and received the degree of M. A. from Georgetown female college. Misfortune made it necessary for her to support herself, and in 1855–'8 she became principal of the high-school for girls in Memphis, Tenn. In 1858 she married Leonidas Ketchum, who died from wounds that he received at Shiloh in 1863 while serving as a Confederate officer. She then opened a normal school for advanced pupils in Georgetown, Ky., and conducted it until 1866, when she returned to Memphis and there taught until 1869. Mrs. Ketchum is known as a teacher of elocution, and has appeared in public as a dramatic reader and lecturer. Among her best known poems are "Benny and his Kitten," "Dolores," "Semper Fidelis," "La Notte," and "Christmas Carillons." These have appeared both in southern newspapers and as special contributions to the larger magazines. In 1859 she established in Memphis "The Lotus," a monthly magazine, but abandoned it in 1861 in consequence of the civil war. Much of her work appeared in this journal, including a romance entitled "Rilla Motto," which was published only in part. She has also made translations from the Latin, German, and French, including "Marcella, a Russian Idyl" (New York, 1878). Her other works are "Nellie Bracken," a novel (Philadelphia, 1855); "Benny: A Christmas Ballad" (New York, 1869); "Lotus Flowers," a collection of poems (1878); "The Teacher's Empire," a series of essays on pedagogy contributed to educational journals in 1886; and "Botany for Academies and Colleges" (Philadelphia, 1887).

KETCHUM, William Scott, soldier, b. in Norfolk, Conn., 7 July, 1813; d. in Baltimore, Md., 28 June, 1871. His father, Daniel, was a major in the regular army. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1834, served in garrisons on the frontier and in the war against the Seminoles in Florida, and became in February, 1842, a captain in the 6th infantry. From 1842 till 1861 he was engaged in garrison duty on the western frontier and Pacific coast, and was promoted major in the 4th infantry in June, 1860. He became acting inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri in March, 1861, with headquarters at St. Louis. In February, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and given charge of the organization of recruits in Harrisburg, Pa., and later served in the war department. During the latter part of the civil war he was connected with the quartermaster's department, and after being brevetted major-general, on 13 March, 1865, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He then served on special duty in the adjutant-general's department until 1870, when he was retired.

KETCHUM, Winthrop W., lawyer, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 29 June, 1820; d. in Pittsburg, 6 Dec., 1879. He received an academic education, and for four years taught languages and mathematics in Wyoming seminary. Subsequently he studied law, and, after his admission to the bar in 1850, was for three years prothonotary of Luzerne county. He became a member of the legislature in 1858, and in 1859 of the state senate, was solicitor of the U. S. court of claims in 1864–'6, and then was elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 4 March, 1875, till 3 March, 1877. Later he received the appointment of judge of the U. S. courts for the western district of Pennsylvania, in which office he continued until his death.

KETTELL, Samuel, editor, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 5 Aug., 1800; d. in Malden, Mass., 3 Dec., 1855. Early in life he assisted Samuel G. Goodrich in the preparation of part of his Peter Parley books, one of which he translated into modern Greek for amusement while on a voyage to Malta, and it was published in that language. He became an accomplished linguist, although self-taught, and mastered fourteen different languages. His humorous contributions to the Boston "Courier," under the pen-names of "Peeping Tom" and "Timothy Titterwell," attracted notice, and in 1848 he became principal editor of that paper, holding the place till his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1851–'3, where, as a member of the committee on education, he wrote an elaborate minority report against the proposed introduction of the study of "phonotypy" into the public schools, and secured the rejection of the plan. His principal work is "Specimens of American Poetry, with Critical and Biographical Notices," and an historical introduction (3 vols., Boston, 1829); besides which he published "Personal Narrative of the First Voyage of Columbus" (1827), and "Records of the Spanish Inquisition" (1828).

KEWLEY, John, clergyman, b. in England about 1770; d. in Belgium after 1816. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, studied medicine, and practised his profession in the West Indies. He next came to the United States, where he studied for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was ordained by Bishop Claggett in 1803. He was stationed at Alleghany, and was rector at Chester, Md., in 1805. He was rector in

Middletown, Conn., from 1809 till 1813, after which he had charge of St. George's, New York city. He joined the Roman Catholic church in 1816, and shortly afterward entered a religious community in Belgium. He published "An Enquiry into the Validity of the Methodist Episcopacy, with an Appendix containing Two Original Documents never before Published. By an Episcopalian of the State of Maryland" (Wilmington, 1807).

KEY, David McKendree, postmaster-general, b. in Greene county, Tenn., 27 Jan., 1824. His father, a clergyman, moved to Monroe county in 1826. The son worked on a farm with few opportunities for education until he was twenty-one. He then entered Hiwassee college, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1850, and in that year was also admitted to the bar. In 1853 he moved to Chattanooga, where he has since resided. He was a presidential elector in 1856 and 1860. Although he opposed secession, he yielded to the action of his state, and joined the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 43d Tennessee infantry, serving throughout the war. At its close he wrote a letter to Andrew Johnson, whose supporter he had been before the war, and received a free pardon. In 1870 he was a member of the State constitutional convention and chancellor of the third division, holding the latter office till 1875, when he was appointed by Gov. James D. Porter U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson, serving from 6 Dec., 1875, till 29 Jan., 1877. He was appointed postmaster-general in President Hayes's cabinet in 1877, and served till 1880, resigning to become judge of the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, which post he now (1887) holds.

KEY, Philip Barton, lawyer, b. in Cecil county, Md., in 1757; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 28 July, 1815. His grandfather, Philip Key, came to this country from England accompanied by Dryden, brother of the poet, who died soon after his arrival, and is buried on Blakiston's island in the Potomac. Mr. Key obtained large grants of land in St. Mary's, Cecil, and Frederick counties, Md., from the lords proprietary of the province, and also left property in England. He died in 1764. Philip Barton received a liberal education in England, and entered the British army after the Declaration of Independence. In 1778 he held a commission in the Maryland loyalists' regiment, of which he became captain in 1782, and went with his troops to Jamaica. He served in Florida, where he was taken prisoner, and upon his release on parole went to England. After peace was declared he retired on half pay, and in 1785 returned to Maryland, settling in Annapolis in 1790, where he soon attained note as a lawyer. In 1794 he was elected to the general assembly, in which he continued for several years. He removed to Georgetown in 1801. In 1807 he made a formal resignation of his claims to the British government in a letter to the British minister in Washington. He was elected to congress in 1806 as a Federalist, and his seat was contested, partly on the ground that he was not a citizen of Maryland. On this occasion he said in a speech, "I had returned to my country like the prodigal to his father, had felt as an American should feel, was received and forgiven, of which the most convincing proof is—my election." He served from 1807 till 1813.—Philip Barton's son, **Philip Barton,** legislator, b. at "Woodley," Georgetown, D. C., 2 Nov., 1804; d. at his plantation, Acadie, near Thibodaux, La., 4 May, 1854, was graduated at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1823, studied law under his cousin, Francis Scott Key, and practised for a short time at Annapolis, Md. He went to Louisiana in 1835, and engaged in planting. He was a member of the legislature of Louisiana, and of the Constitutional convention in 1850.—The first Philip Barton's cousin, **Philip,** b. in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1750; d. there, 4 Jan., 1820, received a collegiate education in England, and devoted himself on his return to this country to agriculture. He served in the Maryland house of representatives, and was its speaker for one year. He was elected to the second congress, serving from 24 Oct., 1791, till 2 March, 1793.—The first Philip Barton's nephew, **Francis Scott,** author, b. in Frederick county, Md., 9 Aug., 1780; d. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Jan., 1843, was the son of John Ross Key, a Revolutionary officer. He was educated at St. John's college, studied law in the office of his uncle, Philip Barton Key, and began to practise law in Frederick City, Md., but subsequently removed to Washington, where he was district attorney for the District of Columbia. When the British invaded Washington in 1814, Ross and Cockburn with their staff officers made their headquarters in Upper Marlboro, Md., at the residence of a planter, Dr. William Beanes, whom they subsequently seized as a prisoner. Upon hearing of his friend's capture, Key resolved to release him, and was aided by President Madison, who ordered that a vessel that had been used as a cartel should be placed at his service, and that John S. Skinner, agent for the exchange of prisoners, should accompany him. Gen. Ross finally consented to Dr. Beanes's release, but said that the party must be detained during the attack on Baltimore. Key and Skinner were transferred to the frigate "Surprise," commanded by the admiral's son, Sir Thomas Cockburn, and soon afterward returned under guard of British sailors to their own vessel, whence they witnessed the engagement. Owing to their position the flag at Fort McHenry was distinctly seen through the night by the glare of the battle, but before dawn the firing ceased, and the prisoners anxiously watched to see which colors floated on the ramparts. Key's feelings when he found that the stars and stripes had not been hauled down found expression in "The Star-Spangled Banner," which gained for him a lasting reputation. On arriving in Baltimore he finished the lines which he had hastily written on the back of a letter, and gave them to Capt. Benjamin Eades, of the 27th Baltimore regiment, who had participated in the battle of North Point. Seizing a copy from the press, Eades hastened to the old tavern next to the Holliday street theatre, where the actors were accustomed to assemble. Mr. Key had directed Eades to print above the poem the direction that it was to be sung to the air "Anacreon in Heaven." The verses were first read aloud by the printer, and then, on being appealed to by the crowd, Ferdi-

nand Durang mounted a chair and sang them for the first time. In a short period they were familiar throughout the United States. A collection of Key's poems was published with an introductory letter by Roger B. Taney (New York, 1857). James Lick bequeathed the sum of $60,000 for a monument to Key, to be placed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, Cal., and it was executed by William W. Story in Rome in 1885–'7. The height of this monument is fifty-one feet. It consists of a double arch, under which a bronze figure of Key is seated. It is surmounted by a bronze statue of America with an unfolded flag. The material is travertine, a calcareous stone of a reddish yellow hue, extremely porous, but of great durability.—Francis Scott's grandson, **John Ross**, artist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 16 July, 1837, studied art in Munich and Paris for several years, after which he removed to Chicago, and then to Boston, where he exhibited about one hundred of his pictures, including "Marblehead Beach," "Ochre Point, Newport," "Morning Stroll," and a view of "The Golden Gate, San Francisco," for which he received a medal at the Centennial exhibition of 1876. His "Cloudy Morning, Mount Lafayette," was at the National academy, New York, in 1878. He has been successful in his works in black and white.

KEY, Thomas Marshall, lawyer, b. in Washington, Ky., 8 Aug., 1819; d. in Lebanon, Ohio, 15 Jan., 1869. He was graduated at Yale in 1838, studied law, and settled in practice in Cincinnati, Ohio. For many years he served in the Ohio senate, where he had much influence. He at first opposed the civil war, but afterward actively supported the government, and was sent by Gov. William Dennison as a commissioner to Gov. Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, to persuade him not to aid the Confederates. He served upon the staff of Gen. McClellan, and after the war took an active part in Ohio politics. He was the author of the first congressional bill for the emancipation of slaves in any part of the United States, and wrote the bill for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia.

KEYES, Emerson Willard, lawyer, b. in Jamestown, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 30 June, 1828. He was graduated at the State normal school, Albany, in 1848, and engaged in teaching for several years. He was deputy superintendent of public instruction of New York in 1857–'65, and acting superintendent in 1861–'2, during which time he was instrumental in organizing teachers' institutes. After studying law, he was admitted to the bar of Albany in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed deputy superintendent of the banking department of New York state, serving till 1870, and was also acting superintendent in 1865–'6, exercising great influence on the present system of banking. From 1870 till 1873 he was state bank examiner, and from 1879 till 1883 practised law in New York city, and was a member of the New York bar association. He is now (1887) connected with the board of education in Brooklyn, N. Y., as examiner of legal papers and questions relative to the laws of education, etc. He has published "New York Court of Appeals Reports" (4 vols., Albany, 1867–'9); "History of Savings-Banks in the United States" (2 vols., New York, 1876–'8); and "New York Code of Public Instruction" (Albany, 1879).

KEYES, Erasmus Darwin (keeze), soldier, b. in Brimfield, Mass., 29 May, 1810. He removed to Kennebec county, Me., in youth, and was appointed from that state to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1832. He was assigned to the 3d artillery, served in Charleston harbor during the nullification troubles of 1832–'3, and in 1837–'41 was aide to Gen. Winfield Scott. He became captain, 30 Nov., 1841, served in garrison till 1844, and then as instructor of artillery and cavalry at West Point till 1848, after which he was again on frontier and garrison duty till 1860. During this time he commanded a battery of artillery against hostile Indians in the northwest, took part in several engagements, and was promoted major on 12 Oct., 1858. He was military secretary to Gen. Scott from 1 Jan., 1860, till 19 April, 1861, on 14 May became colonel of the 11th infantry, and on 17 May was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He was in New York and Boston, despatching and recruiting troops, till 3 July, and then served in the defences of Washington, in the battle of Bull Run, and in the peninsula campaign, commanding the 4th corps of the Army of the Potomac from March, 1862, and being promoted to major-general of volunteers on 5 May. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army on 31 May for his conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks. He organized a raid to White House, Va., 7 Jan., 1863, commanded the expedition to West Point, Va., on 7 May, and was engaged in another under Gen. John A. Dix toward Richmond in June and July. He served on the board for retiring disabled officers from 15 July, 1863, till 6 May, 1864, when he resigned, and removed to California. He was president of the Mexican gold-mining company in 1867–'9, and vice-president of the California vine-culture society in 1868–'72. Gen. Keyes has published "Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events" (New York, 1884).—His son, **Edward Lawrence**, physician, b. in Charleston, S. C., 28 Aug., 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1863, and at the medical department of the University of New York in 1866, and, after eighteen months of study in Europe, settled in practice in New York city. He became lecturer on dermatology in Bellevue hospital medical college in 1871, was made professor of that branch in 1872, and since 1875 has been also adjunct professor of surgery. He is a member of various medical societies, connected with several hospitals, and besides papers has published "Genito-Urinary Diseases with Syphilis" with Prof. William H. Van Buren (New York, 1874); "Tonic Treatment of Syphilis" (1877); "Venereal Diseases" (1880); and an article on "Urinary Calculus" in the sixth volume of the "International Encyclopædia of Surgery" (1886).

KEYL, Ernst Gerhard Wilhelm, clergyman, b. in Leipsic, Germany, 22 May, 1804; d. in Monroe, Mich., 4 Aug., 1872. He was graduated at Leipsic in 1829, and, after holding Lutheran pastorates, came to this country in 1847, and officiated successively in Missouri, Milwaukee, Wis., Baltimore, Md., and Willshire, Ohio. For many years he was president of the eastern district of the Missouri synod, of which he was a founder. He was the author of "Lutherophilus" (St. Louis, 1854); "Katechismus-Auslegung aus Dr. Luther's Schriften" (4 vols., 1853–'68); and "Predigt-Entwürfe über die Sonn und Festtags-Evangelien aus Dr. Luther's Predigten" (1866). His biography was published by Rev. J. F. Kostering (St. Louis, 1882).

KEYSER, Ephraim, sculptor, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 Oct., 1850. He was educated at Baltimore city college, and studied art in the Maryland academy of arts in 1871–'2. He went to Munich in 1872 and studied under Prof. Widmann in the Royal academy, remaining there until 1876, when he removed to Berlin, and entered the studio of Prof. Albert Wolff, under whose tuition he modelled a figure of Psyche, for which he gained the Michael-

Beer prize, enabling him to spend a year in Italy at the government's expense. He also received a silver medal for a statuette in 1876. He now (1887) resides in Germany, but frequently visits this country. He has made numerous portrait busts, which include those of Cardinal Gibbons and Sidney Lanier. His principal works are "Toying Page," "The Pet Falcon," "Titania," "Psyche," "Ye Old Storye," and the DeKalb monument in Annapolis, Md. (1883). This was modelled twice, the first figure having fallen while he was altering its pose.

KEYSER, Peter Dirck, surgeon, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Feb., 1835. He studied at Delaware college until 1851, when he entered the chemical laboratory of Prof. Frederick A. Genth, and there made analyses of minerals, the results of which were published in the "American Journal of Science," and were afterward incorporated in Dana's "Mineralogy." In 1856 he went to Germany and pursued professional studies for two years. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he became captain in the 91st Pennsylvania regiment, and served with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Fair Oaks. Failing health then led to his resignation, and he returned to Germany, where he studied at the University of Munich, and then at that of Jena, receiving there the degree of M. D. in 1864. On his return he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and was detailed to the Cuyler hospital in Germantown, Pa. In 1865 he resigned from the service to enter on his private practice, and was called to the charge of the Philadelphia eye and ear infirmary. In 1868 he delivered a course of lectures to physicians upon the accommodation and refraction of the eye, and in 1870 he delivered the first regular course of clinical lectures on ophthalmology that ever was given in Philadelphia, repeating the course in 1871–'2. Dr. Keyser was elected ophthalmic surgeon to the medical department of the Philadelphia German society in 1870, and one of the surgeons to the Wills ophthalmic hospital in 1872. Dr. Keyser is a member of medical societies and of the Pennsylvania historical society, and he has been a contributor of medical papers to the journals of his profession both in the United States and Europe.

KIDD, William, navigator, b. in Scotland, probably in Greenock; d. in London, England, 24 May, 1701. He is supposed to have been the son of a non-conformist clergyman who suffered torture by the boot, and who died, 14 Aug., 1679. Young Kidd went to sea at a very early age, and in the latter part of the 17th century he had acquired a reputation as a bold, skilful, and successful captain. He had fought against the French, had performed some daring exploits, had done good service in the American colonies, and in 1691 had received from the council of the city of New York an award of £150. In those days piracy on the high seas prevailed to an alarming extent, especially in the Indian ocean. It was claimed that many of the freebooters came from America, where also they found a ready market for their spoils. When, in 1695, Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont (*q. v.*), who had been appointed governor of New York and Massachusetts, was about to set out for his new post, King William, in an interview with him, referred in strong terms to the piracy that had become the disgrace of the colonies. "I send you, my lord, to New York," said the king, "because an honest and intrepid man is wanted to put down these abuses, and because I believe you to be such a man." It was soon known at New York that the new governor was bent on the suppression of piracy; and some of the more prominent colonists, among them Robert Livingston, promptly came to his aid. Kidd, who had acquired a competency, was now living in retirement in New York, and was well known to Livingston and other citizens. It was suggested to the governor that if such work was to be done, Kidd was the man to do it. He had all the requisite qualifications—skill, courage, large and widely extended naval experience, and a thorough knowledge of the haunts of the pirates, "who prowled between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Malacca"; and, what was of equal importance, he was willing to undertake the task. With a single ship of thirty or forty guns he believed himself able to sweep the whole race of pirates from the ocean. Bellomont was pleased with the suggestion, and made it known to the king. It was referred to the admiralty, who raised objections; but Bellomont was resolute. A private company was organized, including Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney, Lord Orford, first lord of the admiralty, and Somers, keeper of the great seal; £6,000 were subscribed, the "Adventure," a galley of 287 tons, with 30 guns, was equipped in London, and Kidd was placed in command. According to the arrangement, one tenth of the booty was to be set aside for the king, and was to be put into the treasury, and the remainder was to be divided among the share-holders, the captain, and the crew. Besides the ordinary letters of marque, Kidd carried with him two commissions under the great seal—one authorizing him to act against the French, and another empowering him to seize pirates, and to take them to some place where they might be dealt with according to law. Failing to find his full complement of hands in England, he sailed from Plymouth, 23 April, 1696, and visited New York, where he found volunteers in abundance. On his way across the Atlantic, when off Newfoundland, he captured a French ship, arriving with his prize at New York early in July. On 6 Sept., with a crew of 154 men, he sailed from Hudson river, and in January, 1697, reached the coast of Madagascar, then the great rendezvous of the buccaneers. It seems doubtful whether Kidd meant to play a game of deception from the first. The probability is that he set out with honest intentions, but he shared the opinions regarding piracy that were common at that time in the colonies, and it was so also with his crew. To a man of easy morals the temptation was strong. In any case, it soon began to be rumored that Kidd was also among the pirates, and on 23 Nov., 1698, orders were sent to all the governors of English colonies to apprehend him if he came within their jurisdiction. In April, 1699, he arrived in the West Indies in a vessel called the "Quidah Merchant," secured her in a lagoon on the island of Saona, southeast of Hayti, and then in a sloop called "San Antonio," of 55 tons and about 40 men, sailed for the north. Entering Delaware bay, he sailed up the coast to Long Island sound, and went into Oyster bay. There he took on board a New York lawyer, James Emott, and, running across to Rhode Island, he sent Emott to Boston to consult Bellomont as to a safe conduct. Bellomont was evasive, but finally Kidd was encouraged to go to Boston, where he arrived, 1 July, 1699. Finally it was deemed necessary to summon him before the council, and, as his answers to questions were not satisfactory, he was arrested, and ultimately, with several of his men, sent to England. He was charged not only with piracy, but with burning houses, massacring peasantry, brutal-

ly treating prisoners, and particularly with murdering one of his men, William Moore. Kidd had called Moore a dog. "Yes, I am a dog," replied Moore, "but it is you that have made me so," whereupon Kidd, in a frenzy of rage, struck him down with a bucket, killing him instantly. It was not found possible to bring home the charge of piracy, but he was found guilty of the murder of Moore, and on 24 May, 1701, he was hanged, with nine of his accomplices, at Execution dock, London. Kidd protested his innocence to the last. He claimed that he had been coerced by his men, and that Moore was mutinous when he struck him, and there are many who are of the opinion that his trial was high-handed and unfair. Bellomont sent a vessel in search of the "Quidah Merchant," but it was found that it had been burned by the men that Kidd had left in charge. Kidd had taken advantage of Emott's absence on his mission to Boston to bury several bales of goods and some treasure on Gardiner's island. This was recovered and taken, with that which was found in Kidd's possession and on the "San Antonio"—gold and silver and jewels, with bags of sugar and other merchandise; the whole amounted to £14,000. Naturally enough, Kidd's conduct brought all his friends into serious trouble. It was charged by their political opponents that Bellomont, Romney, Somers, and the others had a guilty knowledge of his designs, and that they had hoped to share the profits. Their participation in the enterprise was made the subject of parliamentary inquiry, but the result was a complete vindication of the men that had fitted out the privateer.

KIDDER, Daniel Parish, clergyman, b. in Darien, Genesee co., N. Y., 18 Oct., 1815. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1836, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was stationed at Rochester, N. Y. In 1837 he went as missionary to Brazil, and during 1839 he traversed the eastern coast from San Paolo to Pará. He introduced and circulated the Scriptures in Portuguese in the principal cities of the empire, and preached the first Protestant sermon on the waters of the Amazon. He returned to the United States in 1840, and was stationed in Paterson, N. J., in 1841 and in Trenton in 1843. In 1844 he was appointed official editor of Sunday-school publications and tracts in charge of the Methodist book concern, which post he held for twelve years, organizing the conference Sunday-school unions, conventions, and institutes, editing the "Sunday-School Advocate" and more than 800 books, and preparing the standard catechisms of the church. He was professor of practical theology in Garrett biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., from 1856 till 1871, when he was called to a similar chair in Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J. From 1881 till 1887 he was secretary of the board of education. His publications are "Mormonism and the Mormons" (New York, 1842); a translation from the Portuguese of Diego A. Feijo, entitled "Demonstration of the Necessity of abolishing a Constrained Clerical Celibacy" (Philadelphia, 1844); "Sketches of a Residence and Travels in Brazil" (2 vols., New York, 1845; 2d ed., London, 1849; 8th ed., Boston, 1868); "Brazil and the Brazilians," with Rev. James C. Fletcher (Philadelphia, 1857; 6th ed., Boston, 1866); "Treatise on Homiletics" (New York, 1864; revised ed., 1868); "The Christian Pastorate" (Cincinnati, 1871); and "Helps to Prayer" (New York, 1874).

KIDDER, Frederic, author, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 16 April, 1804; d. in Melrose, Mass., 19 Dec., 1885. His ancestors came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1650, and his grandfather, Reuben Kidder, was one of the purchasers of New Ipswich from the proprietors. His father, Isaac Kidder, is said to have been among the first to introduce merino sheep into New Hampshire, and was one of the first manufacturers of cotton in this country. His early death left his family so reduced that this son was forced to leave his studies and to aid in its support. He became a clerk in Boston, and after a few years went to the south, where he engaged in business with his brother Edward. In about eight years he returned to Boston and entered into the West India trade, and in 1840 engaged in the southern commission business, which he continued for six years. In 1854 he removed to New York and engaged in business with James R. Gilmore, returning to Boston in 1857 and renewing his partnership with Benjamin F. Copeland, which he had dissolved in 1861. In 1869 he removed to Melrose, where he aided in erecting a Unitarian church, and was active in establishing a public library. He was one of the first members of the "Roundabout club," and a member of the New England historic-genealogical society, contributing to its "Register." He was an antiquarian of authority, and gave much attention to the history of the New England Indians, particularly to their language and religion. He published, with Augustus A. Gould, "The History of New Ipswich, N. H., from its First Grant in 1736 to 1852" (Boston, 1852), and was the author of "The Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell" (1865); "Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution" (Albany, 1867); "History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution" (1868); and "History of the Boston Massacre, 5 March, 1770" (1870).

KIDDLE, Henry, educator, b. in Bath, England, 15 Jan., 1824. He came as a boy to New York city, where he studied under private tutors and at the normal school. In 1843 he was made principal of a ward school, but two years later resigned to take charge of one connected with the Leake and Watts home. In 1846–'56 he was principal of a grammar-school, and he was then appointed deputy superintendent of common schools in New York city. He was made superintendent in 1870, but resigned in 1879, owing to an adverse public sentiment created by his avowal of a belief in spiritualism. Mr. Kiddle received the degree of A. M. from Union college in 1848, and that of "officier d'académie" from the University of France in 1878. He has published in pamphlet-form various addresses on education, modern spiritualism, and religious topics. He edited several revisions of Goold Brown's "English Grammar" (last ed., New York, 1882) and other school text-books, including a "Text-Book of Physics" (1883), and has written "A Manual of Astronomy and the Use of the Globes" (1882); "New Elementary Astronomy" (1868); "Cyclopædia of Education" (1877), with Alexander J. Schem; "Year Books of Education, 1878–'9," and "Spiritual Communications" (1879).

KIDDOO, Joseph B., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1840; d. in New York city, 19 Aug., 1880. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. He was promoted major of the 101st Pennsylvania volunteers, and engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and served as colonel at Chancellorsville. In

October, 1863, he was appointed major of the 6th and in June, 1864, colonel of the 22d U. S. colored troops, being present at the siege of Petersburg with the Army of the James. He was severely wounded in October, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of U. S. volunteers, and colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army. On 28 July, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 43d U. S. infantry, but owing to his wounds he was unable to serve, and he was retired on 15 Dec., 1870, with the full rank of brigadier-general in the regular army.

KIDERLEN, William Ludwig Joseph, author, b. in Ulm, Würtemberg, Germany, in 1813; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 July, 1877. He was educated at the gymnasium in Ulm, and came to this country in 1836. He served in the state department in Washington, was U. S. consul to Stuttgart, and subsequently to Zürich, and from 1860 till 1871 was consul of Würtemberg at Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. He was the editor of several German newspapers in this country, including the Philadelphia "Stadtpost" and the Cincinnati "Republikaner," and published "Deutsche Grammatik" (Philadelphia, 1837); "Geographie und Geschichte der Vereinigten Staaten" (1838); and "Advice to Emigrants."

KIDWELL, Zedekiah, physician, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 4 Jan., 1814; d. in Fairmount, Va., 27 April, 1872. He was educated by his father, who was a civil engineer, and also studied at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1839. After practising for several years he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practised in Fairmount, Va. He served in the state house of representatives, was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1849, and a presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852. He was a representative in congress from 1853 till 1857, having been chosen as a Democrat, and was then elected one of the three commissioners that formed the Virginia board of public works, serving for several years. From 1861 until the close of the civil war he held a civil office near Richmond.

KIEFER, Herman, physician, b. in Salzburg, Baden, Germany, 19 Nov., 1825. He was educated at Freiburg, Mannheim, and Carlsruhe, and studied medicine at Freiburg, Heidelberg, Prague, and Vienna, being graduated by the state board of examiners at Carlsruhe. He served as surgeon in the volunteer regiment of Emmendingen during the revolution of 1849, taking part in the battle of Philippsburg and Upstadt. He came to this country in September, 1849, and settled in Detroit, where he has since practised medicine. He has been actively interested in German-American affairs, and was a founder of the German-American seminary, of which he was president and treasurer from 1861 till 1872. In 1866–'7 he was a member of the Detroit board of education, and in 1882 he became a member of the public library commission, being re-elected in 1883 for a term of six years, and adding to the library a large collection of German works. He was chairman of the German Republican executive committee of Utica in 1854, a presidential elector in 1872, and a delegate to the Republican national convention of Cincinnati in 1876. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur U. S. consul to Stettin, which office he held till he resigned in 1885. He prepared valuable articles, which were published in the U. S. consular reports, and include "American Trade with Stettin," "How Germany is Governed," and "Labor in Europe."

KIEFFER, Moses, clergyman, b. in Letterkenny, Franklin co., Pa., 5 May, 1814. He was graduated at Marshall college, Pa., in 1839, and ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed church. He was pastor of the 1st Reformed church in Hagerstown, Md., from 1840 till 1850, when he was called to found and build the 2d Reformed church in Reading, Pa. In 1855 he became president of Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio, which post he held till 1864, serving as professor in the theological department from 1855 till 1867. After holding pastorates in Sandusky, Ohio, and in Greencastle, Pa., he became connected with a church in Gettysburg, Pa., of which he is now (1887) pastor. The publications of his church were under his care from 1848 till 1863, and he has contributed to religious periodicals.

KIEFT, Wilhelm, governor of New Netherlands, b. in Holland about 1600; d. off the coast of Wales in 1647. He was the fifth Dutch governor of New Netherlands, and was coldly received on his arrival there in "The Herring," 28 March, 1638. It was said that he had failed in the mercantile business in Holland, and had been hanged in effigy, which was, in the Dutch estimation, a lasting disgrace. Subsequently he had been sent by the government as minister to Turkey, and intrusted with money to procure the ransom of Christians that were held in bondage; but these captives were left in their chains, and the money never refunded. Kieft was energetic, but spiteful and rapacious, and utterly ignorant of the true principles of government. He began his administration by concentrating all executive power in his own hands, with one councillor, Dr. Johannes La Montagne. He found New Amsterdam in a wretched condition, and said in his first letter to Holland, "The fort is open at every side, except the stone point; the guns are dismounted; the houses and public buildings are all out of repair; the magazine for merchandise has disappeared; every vessel in the harbor is falling to pieces; only one wind-mill is in operation; the farms of the company are without tenants and thrown into commons." Kieft began his reformatory work by pasting proclamations upon the trees and fences. He ordered that no attestations or other public writings should be valid before a court in New Netherlands unless they were written by the colonial secretary. He improved the appearance of the town, and selected Pearl street, then a simple road on the bank of the river, for the best class of dwellings. A wind-mill stood on State street, and not far from it were the bakery, the brewery, and the company's warehouse. He repaired Fort Amsterdam, and erected a private distillery on Staten island in 1640, which produced the first beer that was ever made in this country; but he forbade "the tapping of beer during divine service, and after one o'clock at night." He prohibited illegal traffic and the selling of guns or powder to the Indians, and enforced police ordinances, ordering the town-bell to be rung every evening at nine o'clock to announce the hour for retiring, every morning and evening to call persons to and from labor, and on Thursdays to summon prisoners to court. To promote agriculture he established two annual cattle-fairs, and caused orchards to be planted and gardens cultivated. Owing to the growth of the town and the increasing number of travellers, he concluded to erect a public-house. A clumsy stone tavern was completed in 1642 on the corner of Pearl street and Coenties slip, fronting East river. He was also active in the erection of the stone church in the fort, and caused a mar-

ble slab to be placed in the front wall with the inscription "Anno Domini, 1642. Wilhelm Kieft, Directeur General, Heeft de Gemeente Desen Tempel Doen Bouwen." This slab was discovered buried in the earth when the fort was demolished in 1687 to make room for the government house, and removed to the belfry of the old Dutch church in Garden street, where it remained until that church was burned in 1835. In after years, Kieft absented himself from service, and ordered soldiers to practise noisy amusements under the church windows, owing to an allusion that Dominie Bogardus had made to his despotism. A more liberal policy in respect to the ownership of land caused emigration to increase, the only obligation required from foreigners being an oath of allegiance to the states-general of Holland. Although his measures of reform were of lasting benefit to the colony, Kieft's government was marked by such bold tyranny, and his petty, irritable nature found vent in such cruelty, that he was detested by the people. The encroachments of the Puritans on the east and the Swedes on the Delaware gave Kieft much concern, and he wrote of them to the company, who deemed Sweden too powerful to attack. Kieft's maltreatment of the Indians caused retaliation on their part, and in 1641 the governor called an assembly of the "masters and heads of families" in the town to co-operate with the council. Twelve men were chosen, and this was the first representative assembly in New Netherlands. The assembly, on their third session, in February, 1642, devised a plan for a municipal government in New Amsterdam, whereupon Kieft was alarmed, dissolved the assembly, and forbade its reorganization. In the winter of 1643 Kieft made an attack at Hoboken on the Mohawk Indians, who had made a descent to collect tribute from the river tribes. The Long Island tribes now took up arms, and for a time the Dutch colony was threatened. The colonists finally petitioned for Kieft's recall, and celebrated his departure with salutes. He sailed for Holland on 16 Aug., 1647, in the ship "Princess," with more than $100,000. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Wales, and Dominie Bogardus, Kieft, and 81 others were drowned.

KIERNAN, James Lawlor, physician, b. in New York city in 1837; d. there, 26 Nov., 1869. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1857, became a teacher in the public schools of New York, and was editor of the "Medical Press" in that city from 1859 till 1861, when he volunteered as assistant surgeon in the 69th New York regiment. He subsequently became surgeon of the 6th Missouri cavalry, serving with Frémont in Missouri and at the battle of Pea Ridge; but he resigned in 1863, owing to severe wounds that he received near Port Gibson, where he was captured, but escaped. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 1 Aug., 1863, but his resignation was accepted to take effect 3 Feb., 1864, and his name was not sent to the senate for confirmation. He served as surgeon of the U. S. pension bureau, and after the war became U. S. consul to Chin Kiang, China.

KILBOURNE, James, pioneer, b. in New Britain, Conn., 19 Oct., 1770; d. in Worthington, Ohio, 9 April, 1850. While apprenticed to a farmer he was instructed in the classics and mathematics by the son of his employer. He became a mechanic, subsequently acquired a competence as a merchant and manufacturer, and about 1800 took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1801 he organized the Scioto company, and in the following year emigrated at the head of a band of 100 persons to Ohio. They settled in 1803 in a place that was afterward called Worthington. There he organized St. John's and other parishes, and at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church procured the establishment of a western diocese. He retired from the ministry in 1804, and in 1805 was appointed by congress surveyor of public lands. He was a trustee of Ohio college, Athens, one of the commissioners to locate Miami university, and for thirty-five years president of the trustees of Worthington college. In 1812 he was appointed by the president on the commission to settle the boundary between the public lands and the Virginia reservation. He was also colonel of the frontier regiment. He was afterward elected to congress from Ohio as a Democrat, and served from 24 May, 1813, till 3 March, 1817. The proposition to grant lands in the northwest territory to actual settlers originated with him, and as chairman of a select committee he drew up a bill for that purpose. He was elected to the legislature in 1823, and again in 1828.—His nephew, **John,** author and publisher, b. in Berlin, Conn., 7 Aug., 1787; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 12 March, 1831. He was graduated at Vermont university in 1810, and was for several years principal of Worthington college, Ohio. Subsequently he became a bookseller and publisher in Columbus, Ohio. He published a "Gazetteer of Vermont," a "Gazetteer of Ohio" (1816), a map of Ohio, a volume of "Public Documents concerning the Ohio Canals" (Columbus, 1832), and a "School Geography."

KILBOURNE, Payne Kenyon, author, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 26 July, 1815; d. there, 19 July, 1859. He learned the printer's trade, assisted in publishing a literary paper in Hartford, Conn., and was afterward owner and editor of the Litchfield "Enquirer" from 1845 till 1853. In 1857 he was private secretary to Gov. Alexander H. Holley. Mr. Kilbourne was an enthusiastic student of local history, and wrote both in prose and verse. He published "The Skeptic and Other Poems" (1843); "History of the Kilbourne Family, from 1635 to the Present Time" (Hartford, 1845); "Biographical History of the County of Litchfield" (New York, 1851); and "Sketches and Chronicles of the Town of Litchfield," which was put in type entirely by himself (Hartford, 1859). He also compiled and arranged the appendices to Hollister's "History of Connecticut" (2 vols., New Haven, 1855), and prepared most of the notes for that work.

KILBURN, Charles Lawrence, soldier, b. in Lawrenceville, Tioga co., Pa., 9 Aug., 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842 and appointed a lieutenant of artillery, served in the occupation of Texas and the Mexican war, doing good service at Monterey and Buena Vista, and after the war became captain and commissary of subsistence. He was promoted major on 11 May, 1861, made lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general on 9 Feb., 1863, colonel on 29 June, 1864, and served as chief commissary of various departments. At the close of the civil war he was brevetted brigadier-general. After the war he served as chief commissary of the Department of the Atlantic, and then of the military division of the Pacific until he was retired on 20 May, 1882.

KILLEN, William, jurist, b. in Ireland in 1722; d. in Dover, Del., 3 Oct., 1805. He came to this country at the age of fifteen, found a home with the father of John Dickinson, acquired a classical education, and held the office of county surveyor for several years. Subsequently he studied law, and obtained a large practice, especially in

land-suits. For many years he was a member of the Delaware assembly, and he took an active part in the Revolutionary contest. In 1776 he was appointed the first chief justice of Delaware, and held that office till 1793, when he was made chancellor. In 1801 he retired from the bench.

KILPATRICK, Hugh Judson, soldier, b. near Deckertown, N. J., 14 Jan., 1836; d. in Valparaiso, Chili, 4 Dec., 1881. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, was appointed a captain of volunteers on 9 May, promoted 1st lieutenant of artillery in the regular army on 14 May, 1861, and was wounded at Big Bethel and disabled for several months. In August, 1861, he assisted in raising a regiment of New York cavalry, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He went to Kansas in January, 1862, in order to accompany Gen. James H. Lane's expedition to Texas as chief of artillery. On the abandonment of the expedition he rejoined his regiment in Virginia, and was engaged in skirmishes near Falmouth, the movement to Thoroughfare Gap, raids on the Virginia Central railroad in July, 1862, various skirmishes in the northern Virginia campaign, and the second battle of Bull Run. In an expedition to Leesburg on 19 Sept., 1862, he commanded the cavalry brigade. After several months of absence on recruiting service, during which he became colonel, he returned to the field, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Rappahannock campaign, being engaged in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond, and in the combat at Beverly Ford. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 June, 1863, and commanded a cavalry division in the latter part of the Pennsylvania campaign. He was in command at the battle of Aldie, and was brevetted for bravery on that occasion. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, earning there the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army, and in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy was engaged in constant fighting at Smithsburg, Hagerstown, Boonsborough, and Falling Waters. In the operations in central Virginia, from August till November, 1863, he commanded a cavalry division, and took part in an expedition to destroy the enemy's gunboats "Satellite" and "Reliance" in Rappahannock river, the action at Culpeper on 13 Sept., and the subsequent skirmish at Somerville Ford, the fights at James City and Brandy Station, and in the movement to Centreville and the action of 19 Oct. at Gainsville. In March, 1864, he was engaged in a raid toward Richmond and through the peninsula, in which he destroyed much property and had many encounters with the enemy, beginning with the action at Ashland on 1 March. In May, 1864, he took part in the invasion of Georgia as commander of a cavalry division of the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in the action at Ringgold and in the operations around Dalton until, on 13 May, he was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca. His injuries kept him out of the field till the latter part of July, when he returned to Georgia, and was engaged in guarding the communications of General Sherman's army, and in making raids, which were attended with much severe fighting. He displayed such zeal and confidence in destroying the railroad at Fairburn that Sherman suspended a general movement of the army to enable him to break up the Macon road, in the hope of thus forcing Hood to evacuate Atlanta. Kilpatrick set out on the night of 18 Aug., 1864, and returned on the 22d with prisoners and a captured gun and battle-flags, having made the circuit of Atlanta, torn up three miles of railroad at Jonesborough, and encountered a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. In the march to the sea he participated in skirmishes at Walnut Creek, Sylvan Grove, Rocky Creek, and Waynesborough. In the invasion of the Carolinas his division was engaged at Salkehatchie, S. C., on 3 Feb., 1865, near Aiken on 11 Feb., at Monroe's Cross Roads, N. C., on 10 March, near Raleigh on 12 April, at Morristown on 13 April, and in other actions and skirmishes. He was brevetted colonel for bravery at Resaca, promoted captain in the 1st artillery on 30 Nov., 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general for the capture of Fayetteville, N. C., and that of major-general for services throughout the Carolina campaign. He commanded a division of the cavalry corps in the military division of Mississippi from April to June, 1865, was promoted major-general of volunteers on 18 June, 1865, and resigned his volunteer commission on 1 Jan., 1866. He was a popular general, inspiring confidence in the soldiers under his command, and gained a high reputation as a daring, brilliant, and successful cavalry leader. He resigned his commission in the regular army in 1867. In 1865 he had been appointed minister to Chili by President Johnson, and he was continued in that office by President Grant, but was recalled in 1868. He then devoted himself chiefly to lecturing, and took an active interest in politics as an effective platform speaker on the Republican side. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley, but returned to his former party in 1876, and in 1880 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in New Jersey. In March, 1881, President Garfield appointed him again to the post of minister to Chili. During his last diplomatic mission he had a conflict with Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. minister to Peru, and disregarded Sec. Blaine's instructions to interfere in behalf of the Calderon government in the latter country. His remains were brought from Chili for burial in West Point, N. Y., in October, 1887. See "Kilpatrick and our Cavalry," by John Moore (New York, 1865).

J. Kilpatrick

KILTY, Augustus Henry, naval officer, b. in Annapolis, Md., 25 Nov., 1807; d. in Baltimore, 10 Nov., 1879. He was appointed a midshipman in 1821, served on the "Franklin" and the "Constitution," became a passed midshipman on 28 April, 1832, was in the West Indies for the next three years, and then on shore duty till he was commissioned lieutenant on 6 Sept., 1837. Afterward he was sent to the East Indies. He also served in the Mediterranean, in Brazil, and on the coast of Africa, was commissioned commander on 14 Sept., 1855, and in 1861 was ordered to St. Louis to organize the Mississippi flotilla. He commanded the gun-boat "Mound City" at Island No. 10 and at Fort Pillow, where his vessel was sunk, but was afterward raised and repaired. In June, 1862, he commanded an expedition to White river, Ark., and on 17 June he attacked and captured Fort St. Charles with the support of a land force. Near the close of this action he lost over one hundred

of his crew by an explosion, caused by a shot which entered the steam drum, and was himself so badly scalded that the amputation of his left arm was necessary. He received his commission as captain on 16 July, 1862, was made a commodore on 25 July, 1866, and commanded the Norfolk navy-yard till 1870, when he was retired from active service with the rank of rear-admiral.

KIMBALL, Edgar Allan, soldier, b. in Pembroke, N. H., in 1821; d. in Suffolk, Va., 12 April, 1863. He was trained as a printer, and became the proprietor and editor of the "Age," a liberal Democratic newspaper published at Woodstock, Vt. He was appointed a captain of infantry in the U. S. army on 9 April, 1847, and served till his regiment was disbanded on 26 Aug., 1848, earning the brevet of major at Contreras and Churubusco. He was the first man to scale the walls of Chapultepec, and received the surrender of the castle from Gen. Bravo. After his return he was for some time employed in the office of a New York journal. In the beginning of the civil war he joined a New York regiment of zouaves, and was commissioned major of volunteers on 13 May, 1861. At the battle of Roanoke Island, N. C., on 7 Feb., 1862, he carried the enemy's works, and on 14 Feb. he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and soon afterward succeeded to the command of the regiment. He participated in the reduction of Fort Macon, and in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. While the regiment was encamped at Suffolk he was killed by Col. Michael Corcoran, who, according to one account, was kept back while passing through the lines on urgent business, and shot the officer who detained him. Another version is, that Corcoran either mistook, or pretended to mistake, the rival leader for an assassin.

KIMBALL, Gilman, surgeon, b. at Hill, N. H., 8 Dec., 1804. He was graduated in medicine at Dartmouth in 1827, and practised for a short time at Chicopee, Mass. He then visited Europe, attended clinics in Paris, and in 1830 settled in Lowell, Mass. He was elected professor of surgery in Vermont medical college, Woodstock, in 1844, and in Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., the year following, but subsequently resigned both professorships in order to assume the direction of the Lowell hospital, which was established by the proprietors of factories in that town for the benefit of the operatives. He served for four months as brigade surgeon under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the beginning of the civil war, and at Annapolis and Fortress Monroe superintended the organization of the first military hospitals that were established for National troops. In 1882 Dr. Kimball was president of the American gynecological society. During his surgical practice, extending over nearly sixty years, he performed many successful operations. He has contributed to medical literature papers on gastrotomy, ovariotomy, uterine extirpation, and the treatment of fibroid tumors by electricity, and was the first practically to illustrate the value of the latter method.

G. Kimball

KIMBALL, Harriet McEwen, poet, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 2 Nov., 1834. Her works consist chiefly of religious lyrics. She has published several volumes, including "Hymns" (Boston, 1867); "Swallow Flights of Song" (New York, 1874); and "The Blessed Company of all Faithful People" (New York, 1879).

KIMBALL, Heber Chase, Mormon leader, b. in Sheldon, Franklin co., Vt., 14 June, 1801; d. in Salt Lake City, Utah, 22 June, 1868. He received a common-school education, worked in his father's blacksmith-shop in West Bloomfield, N. Y., afterward learned the potter's trade with a brother, purchased the business, and carried it on for ten years in Mendon, Monroe co., N. Y. He married at the age of twenty-one. On 15 April, 1832, he was baptized into the church of the Latter Day Saints in Victor, N. Y., being ordained an elder by Joseph Smith in 1832, and was chosen one of the twelve Mormon apostles on 14 Feb., 1835. In the autumn of 1838 he was taken prisoner by the troops, but, not being so well known in Missouri as the other leaders, was released with Brigham Young, and with him led the Mormons into Illinois, where they established their church at Commerce, and afterward at Nauvoo. He went with Young on a mission to England, and remained nearly two years, returning in the summer of 1841. He left Nauvoo on 17 Feb., 1846, after the exodus had begun, and was one of the pioneer band that encamped in the valley of the Great Salt Lake on 24 July, 1847. In the autumn he returned to the winter-quarters on the Missouri river to assist in the next season's emigration. On 27 Dec., 1847, he was chosen to be a counsellor of Brigham Young in the presidency of the Mormon church.

KIMBALL, Increase, inventor, b. in Concord, N. H., 26 Oct., 1777; d. in Hanover, N. H., 16 Sept., 1856. He learned the tinman's trade, and followed it in Hanover. About 1804 he invented cut nails, and devised the first machinery for their manufacture. He refused a large sum for the patent, but never profited by it, because the manufacture was carried on with improved machinery, under patents that were obtained by others. In later life religious excitement affected his mind.

KIMBALL, James Putnam, geologist, b. in Salem, Mass., 26 April, 1836. He was educated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, and the Freiberg school of mining. Subsequently he followed a practical course in engineering, mining, and metallurgy at Freiberg, Saxony. On his return to the United States he became connected with the state geological surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois. He was professor of chemistry and economic geology at the New York state agricultural college at Ovid in 1861–'2, and then became assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of captain. In this capacity he served during the civil war as chief of staff to Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, participating in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He afterward served on the general staff under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, successively. Failing health led to his resignation from the army in 1863, and then making New York city his residence he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1874 he became honorary professor of geology at Lehigh university, and thenceforth until 1885 resided in Bethlehem, Pa. He was appointed in June, 1885, director of the U. S. mint, at the head of the bureau in Washington, under the control of which all the mints and assay-offices of the United States were placed in 1873. Dr. Kimball is a mem-

ber of scientific societies, and was vice-president of the American institute of mining engineers in 1881–'2. His publications, mostly on geological and metallurgical subjects, have been contributed to American and foreign technical journals, and also include his official reports to the National government as director of the mint.

KIMBALL, James William, author, b. in Salem, Mass., 4 Feb., 1812; d. in Newton, Mass., 28 March, 1885. He entered Yale with a view to studying for the ministry, but feeble health obliged him to leave, and, after a visit to Europe in 1835, he devoted himself to commercial pursuits. During the intervals of active business he wrote on religious subjects, publishing about fifty tracts, and in book-form "Heaven, my Father's House" (Boston, 1857); "Friendly Words with Fellow-Pilgrims" (1867); "Encouragements to Faith" (1873); "How to see Jesus" (1877); and "The Christian Ministry" (1884).

KIMBALL, Joseph Horace, author, b. in Pembroke, N. H., in 1813; d. in Pembroke, N. H., 11 April, 1838. He resided in Concord, N. H., where he edited "The Herald of Freedom," an anti-slavery journal. After a visit to the West India islands he published jointly with two friends "Emancipation in the West Indies: a Six Months' Tour in Antigua, Barbadoes, and Jamaica in 1837" (New York, 1838).

KIMBALL, Nathan, soldier, b. in Indiana. He served in the Mexican war as captain of volunteers, and at the beginning of the civil war was appointed colonel of a regiment of Indiana infantry. He took part in operations in Cheat Mountain in September, and at the battle of Greenbrier in October, 1861, commanded a brigade at the battle of Winchester, and was commissioned as a brigadier-general of volunteers on 15 April, 1862. At Antietam his brigade held its ground with desperate courage, losing nearly six hundred men. At Fredericksburg he was wounded in the thigh. Subsequently Gen. Kimball served in the west, commanding a division at the siege of Vicksburg in June and July, 1863, and at the battle of Franklin on 30 Nov., 1864. He was brevetted major-general on 1 Feb., 1865, and mustered out of the service on 24 Aug., 1865.

KIMBALL, Richard Burleigh, author, b. in Plainfield, N. H., 11 Oct., 1816. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1834, studied law, and in 1836 went to Paris, continuing his studies in the university there. On his return he practised his profession in Waterford, N. Y., and afterward in New York city. He founded the town of Kimball, in Texas, and built the first railroad that was constructed in that state, running from Galveston to Houston and beyond, of which he was president from 1854 till 1860. In 1873 he received from Dartmouth the degree of LL. D. He has published in magazines many tales, sketches of travel, and essays on biographical, historical, and financial subjects. Of his books four have been translated into Dutch, and several into French and German. They include "Letters from England" (New York, 1842); "St. Leger, or the Threads of Life," a novel that had previously appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" (1850); "Cuba and the Cubans" (1850); "Letters from Cuba" (1850); "Romance of Student Life Abroad" (1852); "Lectures before the Law Institute of New York City" (1853); "Undercurrents of Wall Street" (1861); "In the Tropics, by a Settler in Santo Domingo," edited (1862); "Was he Successful?" a novel (1863); "The Prince of Kashna," a West Indian story, edited (1864); "Henry Powers, Banker, and how he Achieved a Fortune and Married" (1868); "To-Day in New York" (1870); and "Stories of Exceptional Life" (1887). He was also an editor of the "Knickerbocker Gallery" (New York, 1853).

R. B. Kimball

KIMBALL, Sumner Increase, general superintendent of the U. S. life-saving service, b. in Lebanon, York co., Me., 2 Sept., 1834. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1855, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice at North Berwick, Me. In 1859 he sat in the legislature, and, though the youngest member, took an active part in the proceedings, serving on the committee on the judiciary. In January, 1861, he became a clerk in the treasury department at Washington. He rose to be chief clerk in the second auditor's office, and in 1871 was placed in charge of the revenue marine service, which he reorganized and reformed, greatly reducing the expenses of maintenance, while increasing its efficiency more than fivefold. While retaining this post he acted during the secretaryship of Lot M. Morrill in 1876–'7 as chief clerk of the treasury department, after twice declining a regular appointment to that office. When Kimball was made chief of the revenue marine division, there were several buildings on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island in which were stored surf-boats and simple appliances for the use of fishermen and wreckers in the rescue of shipwrecked persons. The keepers of these stations were scarcely more than mere custodians of the government property, and had generally been appointed on political grounds. During the winter of 1870–'1 there had occurred several fatal disasters on these coasts, and when Mr. Kimball assumed office he made a tour of inspection, and found that the stations were in a dilapidated condition, the keepers negligent and incapable, and the whole service inefficient. Congress appropriated $200,000 for fitting out and manning the stations, and the service was reorganized by Mr. Kimball so thoroughly that during the following winter every person who was imperilled by shipwreck on those coasts was rescued. The number of stations was increased, life-saving crews and modern appliances were provided for all of them, the incapable keepers were supplanted by expert surfmen without regard to politics, and the patrol system for constantly watching the entire coast was introduced. The success of the life-saving service during the first year caused it to be extended in 1872 to Cape Cod, and afterward to other parts of the Atlantic coast. In 1878 the life-saving service was organized as a separate bureau, with Mr. Kimball at its head, and stations were established on the Pacific coast and on the Great Lakes.

KIMBERLY, Lewis Ashfield, naval officer, b. in Troy, N. Y., 2 April, 1830. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy from Illinois, 8 Dec., 1846, commissioned lieutenant in 1855, and lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862. He served on the frigate "Potomac" of the Western Gulf blockading squadron in 1861–'2, and on the "Hartford" in 1862–'4, taking part in all the engagements in which that vessel participated. Capt. Percival

Drayton, in his official report of the battle of Mobile bay, said: "To Lieut.-Com. Kimberly, the executive officer, I am indebted not only for the fine example of coolness and self-possession which he set to those around him, but also for the excellent condition to which he had brought everything belonging to the fighting department of the ship, in consequence of which there was no confusion anywhere, even when, from the terrible slaughter at some of the guns, it might have been looked for." Kimberly was commissioned commander, 25 July, 1866; captain, 3 Oct., 1874; commodore, 27 Sept., 1884; and rear-admiral, 26 Jan., 1887. He was on shore duty from 1878 till 1887, when he was ordered from the command of the Boston navy-yard to that of the Pacific station.

KINCAID, Eugenio (kin-kade'), missionary, b. in Westfield, Conn., in 1798; d. in Girard, Kan., 3 April, 1883. He was one of five students that formed the first class in Madison university, and became pastor of the Baptist church at Galway, N. Y., subsequently removing to Milton, Pa. In 1830 he was appointed a missionary to Burmah, where he labored with success at Rangoon, Ava, and Prome. In 1842 he returned to this country, and spent twelve years in home work, devoting a portion of his time to raising the endowment of the university at Lewisburg, Pa., but his efforts were chiefly directed to the development of a missionary spirit in the churches. In 1854 he again visited Burmah, and labored at Prome until compelled by his wife's impaired health to return to the United States in 1865. See "The Hero Missionary," by Rev. Alfred S. Patton, D. D. (New York, 1858).

KINCAID, John, lawyer, b. near Danville, Ky., 15 Feb., 1791; d. 7 Feb., 1873. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature, was commonwealth's attorney, was in congress from 1829 till 1833, having been chosen as a Whig, and an elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. He was an ardent friend and admirer of Henry Clay, and enjoyed to a large degree his intimate confidence. He was over six feet two inches in height, erect in carriage, spare and sinewy, but graceful in action. His social qualities made him widely popular. He held high rank as a lawyer, and was effective as a public speaker.—His grandson, **Charles Easton,** journalist, b. in Danville, Ky., in 1855, was graduated at Centre college in 1878, took charge of the "Anderson News" at Lawrenceburg, and was elected county judge the next year. Resigning, he was reporter and correspondent of the "Courier-Journal," at Frankfort, and was then appointed on the first board of railroad commissioners for Kentucky, serving two years. He was selected by the governor to accompany to this country from Italy the remains of the sculptor Joel T. Hart. Since his return he has acted as Washington correspondent of the Louisville "Daily Times."

KING, Alonzo, clergyman, b. in Wilbraham, Mass., 1 April, 1796; d. in Westborough, Mass., 29 Nov., 1835. He was graduated at Waterville college (now Colby university) in 1825, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Yarmouth, Me., 24 Jan., 1826. Impaired health compelled him to resign in 1831, but in 1832 he became pastor at Northborough, Mass., where he was also for some time agent of the Massachusetts Baptist convention, and agent to raise funds for the endowment of the Newton theological institution. For a short time before his death he was pastor at Westborough, Mass. He wrote some lyric poetry, and many of his productions are in circulation without his name. He also published a memoir of his friend, George Dana Boardman (Boston, 1835).

KING, Austin Augustus, statesman, b. in Sullivan county, Tenn., 20 Sept., 1801; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 22 April, 1870. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and in 1830 removed to Missouri, where he continued to practise. In 1834 he was chosen to the legislature, and he was re-elected in 1836. In 1837 he was appointed judge of the circuit court, holding the office till 1848, when he was chosen governor of Missouri, his term expiring in 1853. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, where he made an effective speech in behalf of Stephen A. Douglas. He subsequently took the ground that the war for the Union was unnecessary. In 1862 he was restored to his old place as circuit judge, but shortly afterward resigned to take a seat in the 38th congress, to which he had been elected, serving from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1865. He then devoted himself to the practice of his profession and the cultivation of his farm.

KING, Charles Bird, artist, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1785; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 March, 1862. He studied with Leslie and Allston in London, where he resided and painted portraits for several years. He finally established himself in Washington, D. C., in 1822, where he remained until his death. Here he numbered among his sitters eminent men of all countries. His pictures were prized for their truthfulness rather than for delicacy of finish. During his life and by bequest he presented to the Redwood library of his native city the sum of $9,000 in money, nearly three hundred valuable books, fourteen bound volumes of engravings, and over two hundred paintings.

KING, Dan, physician, b. in Mansfield, Conn., 27 Jan., 1791; d. in Smithfield, R. I., 13 Nov., 1864. Having studied medicine at New Haven and in his native town, he began its practice in Preston, Conn. After spending five years there and at Groton, he removed to Charlestown, R. I., where he continued to practise for eighteen years. He also took part in public affairs, both as a magistrate and as a member of the general assembly, serving from 1828 till 1834. With Thomas W. Dorr (*q. v.*) he was active in the organization of the Suffrage party, and was nominated by it for first senator, and afterward for congress. Dr. King disapproved of the so-called Dorr war, and took no part in it. He was an earnest friend of the remnant of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, and with Benjamin B. Thurston was appointed by the Rhode Island house of representatives to report a plan of treating and governing the Indians. It was through his influence and exertions that a considerable annual appropriation was made by the state for the support of an Indian school. He afterward removed to Woonsocket and then to Taunton, Mass., but returned to Rhode Island, and soon afterward began writing his "Life and Times of Thomas Wilson Dorr, with Outlines of the Political History of Rhode Island" (Boston, 1859). Dr. King invented a valuable surgical instrument for the adjusting of fractured bones, which he freely gave for the use of the profession. He contributed frequently to professional periodicals, and published, among other books and pamphlets, "An Address on Spiritualism" (Taunton, 1857), "Quackery Unmasked" (Boston, 1858), and "Tobacco: What it Is and What it Does" (New York, 1861).

KING, Daniel Putnam, statesman, b. in Danvers, Mass., 8 Jan., 1801; d. there, 26 July, 1850. He was a descendant of William Kinge, who came in 1635 from England to Salem, Mass. Daniel was graduated at Harvard in 1823, and began the study of law, but found it uncongenial, and turned

his attention to agriculture. After filling various municipal offices in his native town, he was elected to the legislature in 1835, and after serving two years was returned as senator from Essex county. He held this office for four years, and during the latter half of the term was president of the senate. Again in 1842 he was a member of the state house of representatives and speaker of that body. In 1842 Mr. King was elected to congress as a Whig, and he kept his seat until the end of his life, taking an active part in debate in opposition to the war with Mexico. Robert C. Winthrop delivered a memorial address on his death.—His son, **Benjamin Flint,** lawyer, b. in Danvers, Mass., 12 Oct., 1830; d. in Boston, 24 Jan., 1868, entered Harvard in the class of 1848, and afterward practised law in partnership with Joseph Story. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 44th Massachusetts regiment, and in 1863 was an officer in the 18th U. S. colored troops. The following year he was appointed judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. George L. Andrews, and was afterward detailed as provost-marshal. He returned to his regiment in 1864, and he was honorably discharged from the service that year, when he resumed his law practice in Boston.

KING, David, physician, b. in Raynham, Mass., in 1774; d. in Newport, R. I., 14 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Rhode Island college (now Brown university) in 1796, and pursued his medical studies under Dr. James Thatcher, of Plymouth. In 1799 he settled in Newport, R. I., and also held the appointment of surgeon at Fort Wolcott, Newport harbor. In 1819, during the prevalence of yellow fever, his skill and experience were successfully called into operation in combating that malady, which he considered non-contagious. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Rhode Island medical society, and served as its president from 1830 till 1834. In 1821 he received the degree of M. D. from Brown.—His son, **David,** physician, b. in Newport, R. I., 12 May, 1812; d. there, 7 March, 1882, was graduated at Brown in 1831, studied medicine with his father and at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and received the degree of M. D. in 1834. He settled in Newport, where he soon secured a large practice, and in 1850–'1, 1872–'4, and 1880, visited Europe for study. He was elected a member of the Rhode Island medical society in 1834, and subsequently served as its president. He was also president of the Newport historical society, the Rhode Island state board of health, and the Redwood library, and a founder of the American medical association. His collection of several thousand rare books was sold at auction in New York in 1884. Many of his literary treasures, consisting chiefly of Americana, bring exceedingly high prices. Among his publications were three Fiske prize essays, entitled "Purpura Hæmorrhagica" (Boston, 1837); "Cholera Infantum" (Boston, 1837); and "Erysipelas" (Boston, 1840). He also wrote "History of Redwood Library" (Boston, 1860), and an "Historical Sketch of the Island Cemetery Company at Newport, R. I." (1872).

KING, David Bennett, lawyer, b. near Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland co., Pa., 20 June, 1848. He was graduated at Lafayette in 1871, and for the next three years was a tutor there. In 1874–'7 he was adjunct professor, and from 1877 till 1886 professor of Latin. Meanwhile he studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1883, and in 1886 opened an office in New York city. In 1881–'2 he wrote for the Philadelphia "Press" a series of letters from England and Ireland. He has contributed largely to periodicals, on topics of government and political economy, and has published in book-form "The Irish Question" (New York, 1882).

KING, Edward, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1794; d. there, 8 May, 1873. He was well educated, but without the benefit of a collegiate course, studied law with Charles Chauncey, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He entered politics early in life, first as a Federalist, and then as a Democrat, and before he was thirty years of age was recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his state. He became clerk of the orphans' court in 1824, and the next year was appointed president judge of the court of common pleas, attaining eminence as a jurist, and doing more to establish the system of equity in Pennsylvania than all the judges of the state had done at the time of his retirement. He left the bench in January, 1852, and shortly afterward was appointed by the governor on a commission to revise the criminal code of the state, which work was performed chiefly by Judge King. The new code, written by him, and reported to the legislature, was adopted almost literally as prepared. Most of the remaining years of his life he passed in travel abroad and in study. He was a member of the American philosophical society, and for many years president of the board of trustees of Jefferson medical college. His decisions are contained in Ashmead's and in Parsons's reports.

KING, Edward, author, b. in Middlefield, Mass., 31 July, 1848. Mr. King was liberally educated, and early began writing for the press. His contribntions, both of prose and poetry, have been very numerous and cover a wide field, comprising American and foreign topics. He has made a specialty of the physical characteristics and present condition of the southern states and of French subjects, having resided for nearly twenty years in Paris. Mr. King acts as Paris correspondent for several American journals, and accompanied the Russian army into the Balkans during the Russo-Turkish war in that capacity. He has published "My Paris, or French Character Sketches" (Boston, 1868); "Kentucky's Love" (1873); "The Great South" (Hartford, 1875); "Echoes from the Orient," poems (London, 1880); "French Political Leaders" (New York, 1882); "The Gentle Savage" (Boston, 1883); "Europe in Storm and Calm" (Springfield, 1885); "The Golden Spike" (Boston, 1886); and "A Venetian Lover" (London, 1887).

KING, Gamaliel, architect, b. on Long Island about 1790; d. about 1865. He learned the trade of a carpenter, but subsequently became a builder, and afterward, by hard study, prepared himself for the profession of architect. In 1846 he offered his foreman, John Kellum, a partnership in his business, which connection lasted until 1860. Mr. King's most important work, apart from Mr. Kellum, was the Brooklyn city hall. He is credited by his contemporaries with "a good deal of cleverness, great industry, and a touch of genius."

KING, Horatio, postmaster-general, b. in Paris, Oxford co., Me., 21 June, 1811. His grandfather, George King, fought in the war of the Revolution. Horatio received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen entered the office of the Paris, Me., "Jeffersonian," where he learned printing, afterward becoming owner and editor of the paper. In 1833 he moved it to Portland, where he published it until 1 Jan., 1838. In 1839 he went to Washington, D. C., having been appointed clerk in the post-office department, and was gradually promoted. In 1854 he was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, and in January, 1861, while acting as postmaster-general, he was ques-

tioned by a member of congress from South Carolina with regard to the franking privilege. In his reply Mr. King was the first officially to deny the power of a state to separate from the Union. He was then appointed postmaster-general, serving from 12 Feb. until 7 March, 1861. On retiring from office he remained in Washington during the civil war, serving on a board of commissioners to carry into execution the emancipation law in the District of Columbia. Since his retirement from office Mr. King has practised in Washington as an attorney before the executive department and international commissions. He was active in procuring the passage of three acts in 1874, 1879, and 1885 respectively, requiring the use of the official "penalty envelope," which has secured a large saving to the government. He also took an active part in the work of completing the Washington monument, serving as secretary of the Monument society from 1881. Mr. King has been a frequent contributor to the press, and has published "An Oration before the Union Literary Society of Washington" (Washington, D. C., 1841), and "Sketches of Travel; or, Twelve Months in Europe" (1878). —His son, **Horatio Collins,** lawyer, b. in Portland, Me., 22 Dec., 1837, was graduated at Dickinson in 1858, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1861. He served in the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah during the civil war from August, 1862, till October, 1865, when he resigned with the rank of brevet-colonel. He then practised law until 1870, when he became connected with the press. In 1883 he was appointed judge-advocate-general of New York. He is the author of "The Plymouth Silver Wedding" (New York, 1873); "The Brooklyn Congregational Council" (1876); "King's Guide to Regimental Courts-Martial" (1882); and edited "Proceedings of the Army of the Potomac" (1879–'87).

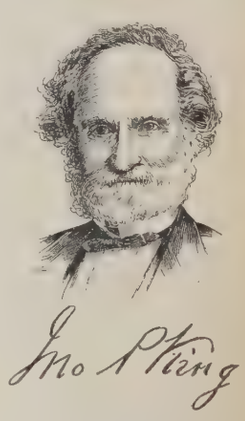
KING, John, clergyman, b. in England about 1750; d. near Raleigh, N. C., about 1830. Nothing is known of his early history prior to his coming to the United States from London in 1769. He was one of the first lay evangelists that assisted in introducing Methodism into this country. The church authorities hesitated when he presented himself for license; but he called a meeting "in the Potter's field," where he preached his first sermon over the graves of the poor. He was afterward licensed and stationed at Wilmington, Del., whence he removed to Maryland, and was the first to teach the tenets of his sect to the people of Baltimore, often preaching from tables in the streets and suffering much from mob violence. He was subsequently received into the regular itinerancy, was a member of the first conference in 1773, and was appointed to New Jersey. He soon after went to Virginia, and later returned to New Jersey. He "located" during the Revolution, but in 1801–'3 served as an itinerant in Virginia. At the time of his death he was probably the only surviving preacher of the ante-Revolutionary period.

KING, John Crookshanks, sculptor, b. in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, 11 Oct., 1806; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 April, 1882. He was educated as a practical machinist, and, after coming to the United States in 1829, was employed for several years as superintendent of factories in Cincinnati and Louisville. In 1834, at the suggestion of Hiram Powers, he made a clay model of his wife's head, and his success encouraged him to adopt the profession of sculptor. From 1837 till 1840 he resided in New Orleans, modelling busts of public men and making cameo likenesses. Subsequently he removed to Boston. His works include busts of Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Louis Agassiz, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

KING, John Glen, lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 19 March, 1787; d. there, 26 July, 1857. He was a descendant of Daniel King, an early settler in Lynn, Mass. Mr. King studied at Harvard with the class of 1807, but did not receive his degree until 1818, having with others left college during what is known as the "grand commons rebellion." He afterward studied law with William Prescott and Judge Story, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He was a member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature for many years, and also of the executive council. In 1821, while a member of the house of representatives, he rendered important service in conducting the Prescott impeachment case. When the city government of Salem was organized, Mr. King acted as first president of the common council, and prepared the code of rules that is still in use. He was eminent in his profession, and held the offices of master in chancery and commissioner of insolvency for Essex county.

KING, John H., soldier, b. in Michigan about 1818. He was appointed 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, in the regular army, 2 Dec., 1837; 1st lieutenant, 2 March, 1839; captain, 31 Oct., 1846; and major, 15th infantry, 14 May, 1861. He was stationed in Florida and on the western frontier up to 1846, and was at Vera Cruz in 1847. During the civil war he was in command of battalions of the 15th, 16th, and 19th regiments, U. S. A., in 1862, and was engaged with the 15th and 16th at the battle of Shiloh, the advance on Corinth, the march to the Ohio river, and the battle of Murfreesboro'. From April, 1863, he commanded a brigade of regular troops until the end of the war. He was also in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree and Utoy Creeks, and commanded a division for thirty days during the Atlanta campaign. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, and brevet major-general, 31 May, 1865. He was also brevetted colonel, U. S. A., for gallantry at Chickamauga, Ga., brigadier-general for meritorious services at Ruff's Station, Ga., and major-general for gallantry in the field during the war. He was commissioned colonel of the 9th infantry, 30 July, 1865, and on 6 Feb., 1882, he was retired from active service.

KING, John Pendleton, senator, b. near Glasgow, Barren co., Ky., 3 April, 1799. Soon after his birth his father took him to Bedford county, Tenn., and in 1815 the son made his way to Georgia, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1819. After spending two years in Europe, where he completed his professional education, he returned to Augusta, rising rapidly, and in a few years he acquired a large estate. In 1833 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional convention of Georgia, in which he became a leader of the Jackson Democrats, and by his speeches before the convention, and especially by his discussion with W. H. Crawford, ex-secretary of the treasury and once a candidate for the presidency, King took rank among the most



eloquent public men in Georgia. The same year he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill an unexpired term, and, being re-elected in 1834 for the full term, he served from 2 Dec., 1833, till 1 Nov., 1837, when he resigned on account of newspaper criticism of a notable speech that he had made against some of the measures of the Van Buren administration. In 1842, when the country was in a state of financial depression, he took charge of the Georgia railroad, which, like many others, had failed. Under Mr. King's management it was speedily revived and the road finished. Various other roads, extending the connections of the Georgia road northwest and southwest, were projected and completed mainly under his supervision. He received the title of judge by executive appointment, but at the close of the term declined a re-election.—His daughter, **Louise Woodward,** b. in Sand Hills, near Augusta, Ga., 6 July, 1850; d. in Augusta, 7 Dec., 1878, was educated at home and in a private school in Switzerland. She established in Georgia the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and was the founder of the "Louise King home" for widows in Augusta. She contributed several sketches and poems to periodicals.—Another daughter is the present Marchioness of Anglesea, having married the marquis after the death of her first husband.

KING, Jonas, missionary, b. in Hawley, Mass., 29 July, 1792; d. in Athens, Greece, 22 May, 1869. He was graduated at Williams in 1816, and at Andover theological seminary in 1819, and was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church in Charleston, S. C., on 17 Dec. of that year. After doing missionary work in South Carolina, he was appointed professor of the Oriental languages and literature in Amherst, on the foundation of that college in 1821, and held the chair till 1828. While preparing himself for his duties in Paris, he became a missionary of the American board, and spent three years in Syria. After a brief stay in the United States in 1827–'8, he was invited to accompany one of the vessels sent with supplies to the Greeks. He married a Greek lady in 1829, resumed his connection with the American board in December of that year, and in 1831 removed to Athens, where he spent the rest of his life as a missionary. In 1832 he had established five schools, and in 1835 began to instruct a class in theology. In 1839 a schoolhouse was finished. His teachings soon attracted the attention of the authorities of the Greek church, and in 1845 he was excommunicated by the synod of Athens. In 1846, and again in 1847, he was cited to appear before a criminal court, and in the latter year an adventurer named Simonides published in a newspaper at Athens a series of articles entitled "The Orgies of King," purporting to describe shameful ceremonies that had been enacted at the missionary's house. In consequence of a popular clamor, King now fled to Italy, but in 1848 a friendly ministry came into power, and he returned to Athens. In 1851 he was appointed U. S. consular agent there, and on 23 March of that year some Greeks, who had come to one of his services at his house for the purpose of making a disturbance, were dispersed only by his display of the American flag. After this a new prosecution was begun against him, and in March, 1852, he was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment and to exile. He had been accused of "reviling the God of the universe and the Greek religion," though he had done no more than preach the ordinary Calvinistic doctrines, and though Greece enjoyed nominal religious freedom. Dr. King appealed from his prison to the Areopagus, which refused to reverse the decision of the lower court, and he then formally protested against his sentence in the name of the U. S. government. Dr. King was now temporarily released, and in the following summer George P. Marsh, then minister to Turkey, was charged by the U. S. government with the special investigation of his case, and also of Dr. King's title to a lot of land, of the use of which he had been deprived by the Greek government for twenty years with no compensation. The diplomatic correspondence, which fills 200 printed pages of executive documents, resulted in the issue of an order by the king in 1854, freeing him from the penalty that had been imposed. The action of the U. S. government in this case was of great service to the cause of religious liberty in Greece. After this Dr. King remained in Athens till his death. He was a man of indomitable energy, and a fine Oriental scholar. As the fruit of his labors a Greek Protestant church was erected in Athens in 1874. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1832. Besides revising and translating into modern Greek sixteen volumes, among which were Baxter's "Saints' Rest" and Lyman Beecher's "Sermons on Intemperance," he published a "Farewell Letter" in Arabic to his friends in Syria (1825), which was translated into various European languages, put on the Index Expurgatorius at Rome, and produced a great effect in the eastern churches; "The Defence of Jonas King," in Greek (Athens, 1845); his "Speech before the Areopagus," in Greek (New York, 1847); "Exposition of an Apostolic Church," in Greek (Cambridge, Mass., 1851; French and Italian translations at Malta); "Religious Rites of an Apostolical Church," in Greek (Athens, 1851); "Hermeneutics of the Sacred Scriptures," in Greek (1857); "Sermons," in Greek (2 vols., 1859); and "Synoptical View of Palestine and Syria," in French (Greek translation, Athens, 1859). His "Miscellaneous Works," in modern Greek, with the documents relating to his various trials, were afterward printed in one volume (Athens, 1859–'60). See "Life of Jonas King," by F. E. H. H. (New York, 1879).

KING, Mitchell, lawyer, b. in Crail, Fifeshire, Scotland, 8 June, 1783; d. in Flat Rock, N. C., 12 Nov., 1862. In youth he was an eager student of science and metaphysics. In 1804 he went to London to obtain employment, and on his return from a trip to Malta in that year he was captured by a Spanish privateer and taken to Malaga, whence he escaped in 1805, and landed in Charleston, S. C., on 17 Nov. He opened a school there in 1806, on 1 March of that year was made an assistant teacher in Charleston college, and in 1810 was its principal. He had begun to study law in 1807, was admitted to practice in 1810, and attained note at the bar. He was a founder of the Philosophical society in 1809, delivered lectures before it on astronomy, and was also judge of the city court in 1819, and again in 1842–'4. In 1830–'2 he was an active opponent of nullification. Judge King was connected with many financial and benevolent enterprises, was a delegate to the State constitutional convention, and the author of many essays and addresses, including one before the State agricultural society at Columbia on "The Culture of the Olive" (1846). Charleston college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1857.

KING, Preston, senator, b. in Ogdensburg, N. Y., 14 Oct., 1806; drowned in Hudson river, 12 Nov., 1865. He was graduated at Union in 1827, studied law, and practised in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He entered politics in early life, was a

strong friend of Silas Wright, and an admirer of Andrew Jackson, and established the "St. Lawrence Republican" at Ogdensburg in 1830, in support of the latter. He was for a time postmaster there, and in 1834–'7 a member of the state assembly. He was a representative in congress in 1843–'7 and in 1849–'53, having been elected as a Democrat, but in 1854 joined the Republican party, was its candidate for secretary of state in 1855, and in 1857–'63 served as U. S. senator. Early in 1861, in the debate on the naval appropriation bill, Mr. King said that the Union could not be destroyed peaceably, and was one of the first to give his opinion thus plainly. In closing, he said: "I tell these gentlemen, in my judgment this treason must come to an end—peacefully, I hope; but never, in my judgment, peacefully by the ignominious submission of the people of this country to traitors—never. I desire peace, but I would amply provide means for the defence of the country by war, if necessary." After the expiration of his term, Mr. King resumed the practice of law in New York city. He was a warm friend of Andrew Johnson, and, as a member of the Baltimore convention of 1864, did much to secure his nomination for the vice-presidency. After his accession to the presidency, Mr. Johnson appointed Mr. King collector of the port of New York. Financial troubles and the responsibilities of his office unsettled his mind, and he committed suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat into the Hudson river.

KING, Rufus, statesman, b. in Scarborough, Me., in 1755; d. in New York city, 29 April, 1827. He was the eldest son of Richard King, a successful merchant of Scarborough, and was graduated at Harvard in 1777, having continued his studies while the college buildings were occupied for military purposes. He then studied law with Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport. While so engaged, in 1778, he became aide to Gen. Sullivan in his expedition to Rhode Island, and after its unsuccessful issue was honorably discharged. In due time he was admitted to the bar, where he took high rank, and was sent in 1783 to the general court of Massachusetts. Here he was active in the discussion of public measures, and especially in carrying against powerful opposition the assent of the legislature to grant the 5-per-cent impost to the congress of the confederation, which was requisite to enable it to insure the common safety. In 1784, by an almost unanimous vote of the legislature, Mr. King was sent a delegate to the old congress, sitting at Trenton, and again in 1785 and 1786. In this body, in 1785, he moved "that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the states described in the resolution of congress in April, 1784, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been personally guilty; and that this regulation shall be made an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the constitution between the original states and each of the states named in the said resolve."

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Though this was not at the time acted upon, the principle was finally adopted almost word for word in the famous ordinance of 1787 for the government of the northwestern territory, a provision which had been prepared by Mr. King, and which was introduced into congress by Nathan Dane, his colleague, while Mr. King was engaged in Philadelphia as a member from Massachusetts of the convention to form a constitution for the United States. He was also appointed by his state to the commissions to settle the boundaries between Massachusetts and New York, and to convey to the United States lands lying west of the Alleghanies. While in congress in 1786 he was sent with James Monroe to urge upon the legislature of Pennsylvania the payment of the 5-per-cent impost, but was not so successful as he had been in Massachusetts. In 1787 Mr. King was appointed one of the delegates from his state to the convention at Philadelphia to establish a more stable government for the United States. In this body he bore a conspicuous and able part. He was one of the members to whom was assigned the duty of making a final draft of the constitution of the United States. When the question of its adoption was submitted to the states, Mr. King was sent to the Massachusetts convention, and, although the opposition to it was carried on by most of the chief men of the state, his familiarity with its provisions, his clear explanation of them, and his earnest and eloquent statement of its advantages, contributed greatly to bring about its final adoption. Mr. King had now given up the practice of law, and having in 1786 married Mary, the daughter of John Alsop, a deputy from New York to the first Continental congress, he took up his residence in New York in 1788. The next year he was elected to the assembly of the state, and while serving in that body "received the unexampled welcome of an immediate election with Schuyler to the senate" of the United States. In this body he was rarely absent from his seat, and did much to put the new government into successful operation. One of the grave questions that arose was that of the ratification of the Jay treaty with Great Britain in 1794. Of this he was an earnest advocate, and when he and his friend Gen. Hamilton were prevented from explaining its provisions to the people in public meeting in New York, they united in publishing, under the signature of "Camillus," a series of explanatory papers, of which those relating to commercial affairs and maritime law were written by Mr. King. This careful study laid the foundation of much of the readiness and ability that he manifested during his residence in England as U. S. minister, to which post, while serving his second term in the senate, he was appointed by Gen. Washington in 1796, and in which he continued during the administration of John Adams and two years of that of Thomas Jefferson. The contingencies arising from the complicated condition of affairs, political and commercial, between Great Britain and her continental neighbors, required careful handling in looking after the interests of his country; and Mr. King, by his firm and intelligent presentation of the matters intrusted to him, did good service to his country and assisted largely to raise it to consideration and respect. In 1803 he was relieved, at his own request, from his office, and, returning to this country, removed to Jamaica, L. I. There, in the quiet of a country life, he interested himself in agriculture, kept up an extensive correspondence with eminent men at home and abroad, and enriched his mind by careful and varied reading. He was opposed on principle to

the war of 1812 with England, when it was finally declared, but afterward gave to the government his support, both by money and by his voice in private and in the U. S. senate, to which he was again elected in 1813. In 1814 he made an eloquent appeal against the proposed desertion of Washington after the British had burned the capitol. In 1816, without his knowledge, he was nominated as governor of New York, but was defeated, as he was also when a candidate of the Federal party for the presidency against James Monroe. During this senatorial term he opposed the establishment of a national bank with $50,000,000 capital; and, while resisting the efforts of Great Britain to exclude the United States from the commerce of the West Indies, contributed to bring about the passage of the navigation act of 1818. The disposal of the public lands by sales on credit was found to be fraught with much danger. Mr. King was urgent in calling attention to this, and introduced and carried a bill directing that they should be sold for cash, at a lower price, and under other salutary restrictions. In 1819 he was again elected to the senate by a legislature that was opposed to him in politics as before. Mr. King resisted the admission of Missouri with slavery, and his speech on that occasion, though only briefly reported, contained this carefully prepared statement: "Mr. President, I approach a very delicate subject. I regret the occasion that renders it necessary for me to speak of it, because it may give offence where none is intended. But my purpose is fixed. Mr. President, I have yet to learn that one man can make a slave of another. If one man cannot do so, no number of individuals can have any better right to do it. And I hold that all laws or compacts imposing any such condition upon any human being are absolutely void, because contrary to the law of nature, which is the law of God, by which he makes his ways known to man, and is paramount to all human control." He was equally opposed to the compromise offered by Mr. Clay on principle, and because it contained the seeds of future troubles. Upon the close of this senatorial term he put upon record, in the senate, a resolution which he fondly hoped might provide a way for the final extinction of slavery. It was to the effect that, whenever that part of the public debt for which the public lands were pledged should have been paid, the proceeds of all future sales should be held as a fund to be used to aid the emancipation of such slaves, and the removal of them and of free persons of color, as by the laws of the states might be allowed to any territory beyond the limits of the United States. His purpose to retire to private life was thwarted by an urgent invitation from John Quincy Adams, in 1825, to accept the mission to Great Britain. Mr. King reluctantly acquiesced and sailed for England, where he was cordially received, but after a few months he was obliged, through failing health, to return home.—His wife, **Mary**, b. in New York, 17 Oct., 1769; d. in Jamaica, N. Y., 5 June, 1819, was the only daughter of John Alsop, a merchant, and a member of the Continental congress from New York, and married Mr. King in New York on 30 March, 1786, he being at that time a delegate from Massachusetts to the congress then sitting in that city. Mrs. King was a lady of remarkable beauty, gentle and gracious manners, and well cultivated mind, and adorned the high station, both in England and at home, that her husband's official positions and their own social relations entitled them to occupy. The latter years of her life, except while in Washington, were passed in Jamaica, L. I.—Rufus's brother, **William**, statesman, b. in Scarborough, Me., 9 Feb., 1768; d. in Bath, Me., 17 June, 1852, was endowed with exceptional mental gifts, but lacked early educational advantages for their development. After residing at Topsham, Sagadahoc co., Me., for several years, he removed to Bath in the same state, where he was a merchant for half a century. At an early period of his career he became a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and took an active part in drafting and enacting the religious freedom bill, and securing to original settlers upon wild lands the benefit of their improvements. He was an ardent advocate of the separation of Maine and Massachusetts, and presided over the convention that met to frame a constitution for the new state. He was subsequently elected the first governor of Maine, and at the conclusion of his term of office was appointed U. S. commissioner for the adjustment of Spanish claims. He also held other offices of importance under the general and state governments, including that of collector of the port of Bath. He was a generous and intelligent patron of institutions of learning.—His half-brother, **Cyrus**, lawyer, b. in Scarborough, Me., 16 Sept., 1772; d. in Saco, Me., 25 April, 1817, was graduated at Columbia in 1794. He accompanied his brother to England, where he acted as his private secretary. On his return he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised twenty years at Saco, Me. He was elected a representative to the 13th congress as a Federalist, and re-elected to the 14th, serving from 24 May, 1813, till 3 March, 1817. His speeches in opposition to bills that provided for increased taxation and for filling the ranks of the army in 1814 were characterized, says a contemporary, by "splendor of language and a profusion of imagery."—Rufus's eldest son, **John Alsop**, statesman, b. in New York city, 3 Jan., 1788; d. in Jamaica, N. Y., 7 July, 1867, was, with his brother Charles, placed at school at Harrow during his father's residence in England. Thence he went to Paris, and then returned to New York, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1812, when war with Great Britain was declared, he gave his services to the country, and was later a lieutenant of cavalry stationed in New York. Soon after the war he removed to Jamaica, N. Y., near his father's home, and was for several years practically engaged in farming. He was elected in 1819 and in several subsequent years to the assembly of the state, and, with his brother Charles, opposed many of the schemes of De Witt Clinton. He was, however, friendly to the canal, and was chosen to the state senate after the adoption of the new constitution. From this he resigned in order that he might, as secretary of legation, accompany his father on his mission to Great Britain. The failure of the latter's health obliged him to return, and his son remained as chargé d'affaires until the arrival of the new minister. Returning home to his residence at Jamaica, he was again, in 1838, sent to the assem-

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bly, and in 1849 he took his seat as a representative in congress, having been elected as a Whig. He strenuously resisted the compromise measures, especially the fugitive-slave law, and advocated the admission of California as a free state. He was an active member of several Whig nominating conventions, presided over that at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1855, where the Republican party was formed, and in 1856, in the convention at Philadelphia, warmly advocated the nomination of Gen. Frémont. He was elected governor of New York in 1856, entered on the duties of the office, 1 Jan., 1857, and specially interested himself in internal improvements and popular education. On the expiration of his term he declined a renomination on account of increasing age, and retired to private life, from which he only emerged, at the call of Gov. Morgan, to become a member of the Peace convention of 1861. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was active in its diocesan conventions. —Rufus's second son, **Charles**, educator, b. in New York city, 16 March, 1789; d. in Frascati, Italy, in October, 1867, was educated at Harrow, England, and in Paris. The war of 1812 with England found him actively engaged in business, and, although he held the opinion that it was injudicious, he gave the government his support, both in the legislature of New York, to which he was elected in 1813, and as a volunteer in 1814. In consequence of the failure of the house with which he was connected, he engaged with Johnston Verplank in the publication of the "New York American," a conservative newspaper. Mr. King was its sole editor from 1827 till 1845, when he became one of the editors of the "Courier and Enquirer," holding that post until 1849. In that year he was chosen president of Columbia college, and gave himself heartily to the duties of his new office, advancing the interests of the college in every way by his scholarship, energy, and wise management. He was an active supporter of the National government during the civil war. In 1863 Mr. King resigned the presidency of the college, and in the next year began a tour in Europe, where he remained till his death.—Rufus's third son, **James Gore**, banker, b. in New York city, 8 May, 1791; d. in Weehawken, N. J., 3 Oct., 1853, was placed at school near London at the age of seven years, and afterward was sent to Paris to learn the French language. He was graduated at Harvard in 1810, and began the study of law, but was never admitted to the bar. He served during the war of 1812 as an assistant adjutant-general, and in 1815 established the house of James G. King and Co. In 1818 he removed to Liverpool, England, and entered into business there with his brother-in-law, William Gracie. In 1824 he declined John Jacob Astor's offer to make him the head of the American fur company, and became a member of the firm of Prime, Ward, Sands, King and Co., in New York city, afterward James G. King and Sons. In the early history of the New York and Erie railroad company, Mr. King took the office of president without compensation. He was largely instrumental in gaining for the road the confidence of the community, and in giving it an impulse toward its completion. Resigning this post during the crisis of 1837, he went abroad, proved to the governors of the Bank of England the wisdom of helping American merchants, and induced them to send to this country, to assist the banks, £1,000,000 in gold—a large sum in those days—which they did through his house. The result was that confidence was restored, the banks resumed specie payments, and the crisis was passed. Mr. King had been a member of the Chamber of commerce in New York in 1817, and from 1841 till 1848 served as first vice-president and president. In 1848 he was elected a member of congress from Weehawken, N. J., where he had lived for many years, and served from 1849 till 1851. Among other measures, he brought in a bill for the collection of the revenue, and appropriating the sums needed for the costs of collection, which was mainly carried by his clear and forcible presentation of the matter, and which still remains the law. At the end of the session Mr. King retired to private life, having gradually withdrawn from the active business of his house, and passed his time at his country home.—Rufus's fourth son, **Edward**, lawyer, b. in New York city, 13 March, 1795; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 6 Feb., 1836, studied at Columbia and at the Litchfield, Conn., law-school, but emigrated to Ohio in 1815, where he was admitted to the bar in the next year. He settled in Chillicothe, then the capital of the state, but in 1831 removed to Cincinnati. He was several times elected to each branch of the Ohio legislature, and for two sessions was speaker of the house. He attained success at the bar, and was instrumental in forming the Cincinnati law-school in 1833.—Rufus's youngest son, **Frederic Gore**, physician, b. in England in 1801; d. in New York city, 24 April, 1829, was graduated at Harvard in 1821. Going to New York, he studied medicine under Dr. Wright Post, and received the degree of M. D. from Columbia in 1824. Having been called professionally to Italy, he afterward visited France, where he enjoyed many opportunities of perfecting himself in his favorite study, anatomy. He also added to his medical library a valuable collection of French authors. Returning to New York in the autumn of 1825, he resumed the practice of his profession. During a severe epidemic of fever in that season, he attended his brother's family at Jamaica, L. I., and contracted the disease that terminated his career. Dr. King was one of the first to give popular lectures on professional subjects, having delivered courses on phrenology and the structure of the vocal organs. He also lectured on anatomy before the artists of the National academy of design. After spending a year in the New York hospital, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy to the College of physicians and surgeons in the same city. His early death cut short what would doubtless have proved a brilliant career. —Charles's son, **Rufus**, journalist, b. in New York city, 26 Jan., 1814; d. there, 13 Oct., 1876, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, and appointed to the engineer corps. He resigned from the army, 30 Sept., 1836, and became assistant engineer of the New York and Erie railroad. From 1839 till 1843 he was adjutant-general of the state of New York. He was then associate editor of the "Albany Evening Journal," and of the Albany "Advertiser" from 1841 till 1845, when he removed to Wisconsin, and was editor of the Milwaukee "Sentinel" until 1861. He also served as a member of the convention that formed the con-

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stitution of Wisconsin, regent of the state university, and a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. military academy in 1849. He was U. S. minister to Rome from 22 March till 5 Aug., 1861, but resigned, as he had offered his services in defence of the Union. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861, and commanded a division at Fredericksburg, Groveton, Manassas, Yorktown, and Fairfax, remaining in the army until 1863, when he was reappointed minister to Rome, where he resided until 1867. During the next two years he acted as deputy comptroller of customs for the port of New York, but for some time before his death he had retired from public life on account of failing health.—**Charles,** soldier, son of Gen. Rufus, b. in Albany, N. Y., 12 Oct., 1844, was educated at Columbia and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in June, 1866, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was transferred to the 5th cavalry, 1 Jan., 1871, and from 4 Sept., 1869, till 24 Oct., 1871, was assistant instructor of tactics at the U. S. military academy. He served as aide-de-camp to Gen. William H. Emory from November, 1871, till January, 1874, and as acting judge-advocate, Department of the Gulf, for about the same period. He was principally engaged on frontier duty from 1874 till 1877, and was severely wounded at Sunset Pass, Arizona, 1 Nov., 1874. He was regimental adjutant from 5 Oct., 1876, till 28 Jan., 1878, and was promoted captain, 1 May, 1879. On the 14th of the following month he was compelled to retire from active service on account of his wounds, and in 1880 he accepted the chair of military science in the University of Wisconsin. Capt. King is the author of "The Colonel's Daughter" (Philadelphia, 1882); "Famous and Decisive Battles" (1884); "Marion's Faith" (1885); and "The Deserter" (1887).

KING, Rufus H., banker, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1784; d. in Albany, N. Y., 9 July, 1867. He was the son of Joshua King, an officer of the Revolutionary army, to whom André first revealed his identity. The son removed to Albany when a young man and engaged in business. He became afterward the director and president of the state bank in that city, and remained connected with it for nearly forty years. He was noted for his liberality.—His brother, **Joshua Ingersoll,** b. in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1801; d. there, 30 July, 1887, was at one time in business with his brother Rufus in Albany, but for nearly half a century before his death resided in the family homestead at Ridgefield. He was distinguished for his courteous manners, was a stanch Republican, and represented his district as senator in the Connecticut legislature of 1849.

KING, Samuel, artist, b. in Newport, R. I., 24 Jan., 1749; d. there, 1 Jan., 1820. He derived descent from Daniel King, of Lynn, Mass., who was a settler there as early as 1647, and a large landowner. Samuel was an artist of skill in his day, and many specimens of his work are extant, including a portrait of himself, which is now in possession of a descendant. Washington Allston was a lad at school in Newport for some ten years, and, during that time became acquainted with Mr. King, who, recognizing his talent, instructed him in the rudiments of art. The aid and encouragemen that Allston thus received were probably largely instrumental in deciding his career, and when in 1809 he returned from Europe, an accomplished artist, he did not forget to acknowledge the friendly assistance he had received from Mr. King. Malbone, the portrait-painter, of Newport, and Miss Anne Hall, an accomplished artist, were also pupils of Mr. King.—His son, **Samuel,** became a successful East India merchant, and was senior partner of the firm of King and Olyphant as early as 1803.—The second Samuel's grandson, **Clarence,** geologist, b. in Newport, R. I., 6 Jan., 1842, was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1862, and during the following year crossed the continent on horseback from the Missouri river to California, where he joined the geological survey of that state. His connection with this work continued until 1866, chiefly in the high Sierra, and he carefully studied the gold belt. His palæontological discoveries furnished the evidence on which rests the determination of the age of the gold-bearing rocks. On his return to the east, he originated an elaborate plan for a complete geological section of the western Cordillera system at the widest expansion on the fortieth parallel. The Union and the Central Pacific railroads were projected to lie generally in the vicinity of that parallel, and the opening up of this territory to settlement was the economic reason urged for the initiation of the new expedition. The plans received the sanction of the chief of engineers and of the secretary of war, and in March, 1867, after the necessary legislation was secured, Mr. King was given charge of the expedition. Accompanied by a large staff of his own selection, wholly civilian, he took the field in 1867, and until 1872 prosecuted the work in accordance with the original plans and instructions. The publication of his reports was begun in 1870 and completed in 1878. They are issued as "Professional Papers of the Engineer Department, U. S. Army," in seven quarto volumes and two atlases, of which vol. i., on "Systematic Geology" (Washington, 1878), was written by Mr. King. His exposure of the fraudulent diamond-field in 1872 was characteristic. Large quantities of precious stone, subsequently shown to have been purchased in London, were carefully "salted" in the west, and the story of a discovery of new diamond-fields of unparalleled richness was circulated throughout the United States. Mr. King hastened to the locality, which was within the jurisdiction of his survey, and promptly exposed the unnatural character of the alleged deposits. In 1878 the national surveys then in the field, organized under different departments of the government, were at his suggestion consolidated into the U. S. geological survey, and the directorship was given to Mr. King, who accepted the office with the understanding that he should remain at the head of the bureau only long enough to appoint its staff, to organize its work, and to guide its forces into full activity. This consolidation, effected very largely through Mr. King's personal efforts in obtaining the requisite acts of congress in the face of strong and bitter opposition, was one of the most important acts of his career. He resigned the office in 1881, and has since devoted himself to the pursuit of special geological investigations. Mr. King is a member of scientific societies in the United States and in Europe, and in 1876 was elected to the National academy of sciences. He has contributed to current literature, and is the author of "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada" (Boston, 1871).

KING, Samuel Archer, aëronaut, b. near Philadelphia, Pa., 9 April, 1828. When a boy he was fond of climbing to the greatest heights possible, to satisfy his passion for viewing extended landscapes. Soon after attaining his majority he constructed a balloon. His first ascension was made on 25 Sept., 1851, from Philadelphia; but, in consequence of a scant supply of gas, it proved

only a partial success, and he received rough treatment in the tree-tops and in being dragged up the Schuylkill and over the dam. He again tried the experiment, and made a successful voyage across Philadelphia, far into New Jersey. He then made numerous expeditions from various places in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1855 he made several ascensions from Wilmington, Del., and on 16 June, 1856, ascended from Wilkesbarre, Pa., but in descending was dashed to the earth and rendered insensible. During 1856–'7 he made ascensions from Providence, R. I., and other places in New England, and on 15 Aug. he went up from New Haven, Conn., in his balloon "Queen of the Air," which subsequently became famous from his ascensions made from Boston. At an ascension on 1 Sept., 1858, he experimented with the use of a drag-rope as a guide. In starting, he allowed seventy-five pounds of rope to trail along the ground. As the balloon gradually became heated by the sun, its buoyant power was increased without discharging ballast, and by the time five miles had been traversed the rope was lifted from the ground, and it continued to be lifted until a height of two miles had been reached. After a passage of nearly thirty miles the drag-rope was detached, and the aëronaut then continued a similar distance farther. In June, 1859, he made an ascension from Charlestown, Mass., landing in Belmont, and on 4 July following he made an ascension from Boston. On another occasion he ascended from Boston Common with a party, and alighted in Melrose, where a long rope was procured and he treated some of the ladies to a bird's-eye view of the village by moonlight. While the balloon, with five young ladies, was in the air, it escaped, but after a few miles the descent was safely made. On 4 July, 1868, he made an ascent from Buffalo, N. Y., with five persons. The start was excellent, but the balloon was carried out over Lake Erie, where, in efforts to navigate it, by means of an undercurrent, to reach the land, the car twice struck the surface of the water. Mr. King reached the land, and then began a voyage that finally ended on the top of the Alleghany mountains late at night. As the balloon struck, the anchor was thrown out, but it rebounded, passing over a tall pine-tree, the top branches of which caught the anchor. The rope being comparatively short, the party were not able to reach the ground. The night was dark, and the nature of the surface beneath them was unknown, so they concluded to remain all night in the tree. When daylight came, the anchor-rope was cut loose and the balloon landed with perfect safety. On 19 Oct., 1869, Mr. King ascended from Rochester, N. Y., with his monster balloon the "Hyperion," in the presence of nearly 50,000 persons, carrying a party of seven. The weather was unfavorable, the wind boisterous, threatening clouds flew across the sky, flurries of snow were frequent, and the cold was searching. In four and a half minutes, although gas had been discharged from the valve, they entered a snow-cloud. The balloon moved at the rate of forty miles an hour, the cold was intense, night came on, and the party were in the midst of a driving snow-storm. The weight of snow that collected on the top of the balloon drove it to the ground, and a forced landing in an open field was made in the squall; but the anchor did not hold, and the balloon bounded over a piece of woods, alighting on the other side. Here the anchor held for a while, the gas escaping from the valve, but, unfortunately, two of the party got out of the basket, and the balloon, thus lightened, broke loose and bounded upon a side-hill and at last ran against a tree, a huge rent being made in the machine, so that the gas escaped almost instantly. The party had landed near Cazenovia. During a subsequent series of ascensions in the southern states Mr. King had many strange experiences; the people, unfamiliar with such sights, were at a loss to account for his strange descent from the clouds. In February, 1870, he ascended from Augusta, Ga., and after a journey of 130 miles descended, although not until his balloon had become injured and he had been precipitated to the ground from a height of nearly 60 feet. In July, 1872, he ascended from Boston common, and was carried out to sea, but, after descending until the drag-rope trailed through the water, a yacht was met with and the rope tied to its mast. The balloon soon towed the vessel in to the shore and landed. Mr. King has always claimed that the study of meteorology should be pursued with a balloon. For this purpose, during the autumn of 1872, he made several ascensions with officers of the U. S. signal service, and the results of their experience have been published in the "Journal" of the signal service. At the time of the attempted trip of the "New York Daily Graphic" balloon the services of Mr. King were called in, and it was through his efforts that the launching was made. (See Donaldson, Washington H.) An important excursion was made on 4 July, 1874, in his "Buffalo" from the city of that name. The start was made in the afternoon, the balloon was carried southward during the night, and, following the course of the Susquehanna river until the next morning, the party found themselves over Havre de Grace, Md., and as the sun rose a large part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and New Jersey was seen. Later a descent was made in New Jersey. In September of the same year an ascension was made from Cleveland at 11 A. M. At first the balloon moved westward, but, rising higher, it floated out over Lake Erie for eight hours, until Buffalo was nearly reached; then descending to the lower current, it drifted back past Cleveland toward the Canada shore, reaching Point au Pele near 7 P. M. He descended just in time to avoid being carried out over Lake Huron; but, the current changing, he again mounted and the balloon was carried across the lake, up the St. Clair river, finally landing in Michigan near Port Huron, after having traversed a distance of nearly 500 miles. On a trip made in July, 1875, with the "Buffalo," he carried a photographer with him, who took numerous views of cloud effects, and the journey proved of special interest, as they passed through a series of thunderstorms, which they watched from beginning to end. During the centennial year Mr. King made several excursions of various length from Philadelphia, and in April, 1877, he made several short trips from Nashville, Tenn., with the observers from the U. S. signal service bureau. In August, 1887, he made an ascent at Fairmont park, Philadelphia, in his balloon, the "Great Northwest," accompanied by Prof. Henry Hazen, of the U. S. signal service, and, after four hours drifting in the vicinity of the city, descended opposite Manayunk. Mr. King has made ascents from nearly all the cities of the eastern states, having in all made nearly 300 voyages through the air, traversing the entire country east of the Mississippi, and much that is west of that river.

KING, Thomas Butler, statesman, b. in Hampden, Hampshire co., Mass., 27 Aug., 1804; d. near Waresborough, Ga., 10 May, 1864. His ancestor, John, came from Suffolk county, England, to this

country about 1718. Thomas was educated at Westfield academy, Mass., studied law, and removed to Georgia in 1823, settling in Glynn county, where he became the owner of extensive cotton plantations. He entered public life about 1832 as a member of the state senate, and held the office for four years. In 1838, when the nullification question arose, Mr. King attached himself to the state-rights party, and was elected to the Georgia senate on that ticket. In 1840 he was a member of the young men's convention of Baltimore, and about that time became a president of several railway and canal companies. Mr. King was a member of congress from Georgia in 1839–'43 and 1845–'9, having been chosen as a Whig, and took an active interest in naval affairs and in the promotion of ocean steam navigation. He was defeated in 1842 and 1848, and, when Gen. Taylor became president, was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco, holding the office from 1849 till 1851. On his return to Georgia, he was again elected state senator in 1859, and in 1861, when Georgia seceded, he was sent by the state as commissioner to Europe, remaining there for two years.—His son, **Henry Lord Page,** b. on St. Simon's island, Ga., 25 April, 1831; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862, was graduated at Yale in 1852, and at the Harvard law-school in 1855. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. LaFayette McLaws, was in the seven days' fight before Richmond, at Antietam, Harper's Ferry, and Fredericksburg, where he was killed.

KING, Thomas Starr, clergyman, b. in New York city, 17 Dec., 1824; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 4 March, 1863. He was the son of a Universalist clergyman, and his early life was spent in various towns where his father preached. In 1835 the family settled in Charlestown, Mass., where, after the death of his father, he became a clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1840 he was appointed assistant teacher in the Bunker Hill grammar-school, and his time outside of his regular duties was spent in study. Two years later he became principal of the West grammar-school of Medford, Mass., where he studied for the ministry under Hosea Ballou. Subsequently he was clerk in the navy-yard at Charlestown, and in September, 1845, he delivered his first sermon in Woburn. He then preached for a Universalist society in Boston, and in July, 1846, he was called to his father's former church in Charlestown. In 1848 he accepted a call from the Hollis street Unitarian church, where he continued for eleven years. During this term of ministry he grew steadily in power and reputation. He was not considered as profoundly learned; he was not a great writer; nor could his unrivalled popularity be ascribed to his fascinating, social, or intellectual gifts. "It was," says Dr. Henry W. Bellows, "the hidden, interior man of the heart, the invisible character behind all the rich possessions, intellectual and social, of this gifted man, that gave him his real power and skill to control the wills, and to move the hearts, and to win the unbounded confidence and affection of his fellow-beings." Mr. King also at this time acquired great popularity as a lecturer in the northern states. His first lecture was on "Goethe," and it was followed by one on "Substance and Snow," which almost equalled in popularity that of Wendell Phillips on "The Lost Arts." The subjects which he afterward selected, such as "Socrates," "Sight and Insight," and "The Laws of Disorder," obtained almost as great a reputation. His name soon became associated with the White mountains, for it was there that he spent most of his summers, drawing in those inspirations, descriptive of natural scenery, which abound in his discourses, and he was familiar with every ravine and peak of that region. In 1853 he began to print accounts of his explorations in the "Boston Transcript," and, having visited it for ten years in winter as well as summer, he embodied the results of his experience in a volume entitled "The White Hills, their Legends, Landscape, and Poetry" (Boston, 1859; new ed., 1887). In 1860 he left Boston, and accepted a call to San Francisco, Cal. As in the east, he was soon asked to lecture in California and Oregon. Letters of his experience found their way to the Boston papers, and, as the White mountains became known largely through his efforts, so too he was one of the first to call public attention to the beauties of the Yosemite valley. In the presidential canvass of 1860, when the suggestion of a Pacific republic was made, "taking the constitution and Washington for his text, he went forth appealing to the people." He spoke on "Webster and the Constitution," "Lexington and the New Struggle," and "Washington and the Union," and his magnificent eloquence swept everything before it. Mr. King urged the paramount duty of actively supporting the Union; "for," he contended, "whatever of theory, of party, of personal ambition, or of prejudice, in this great hour, may have to pass away, it seems to be the will of the American people that the grand inheritance of the fathers of the republic shall not pass away." To him credit is given for having preserved California to the Union, and later, when the civil war had begun, he was active in his labors with the sanitary commission. Meanwhile he was occupied with the building of a new church, and in September, 1862, the corner-stone was laid. On Christmas, 1863, the church was finished, and it was dedicated on 10 Jan., 1864. Before March came, he was stricken with diphtheria, and after a few days' illness died. His remains were buried in the church that he had built, and remained there until 1887, when, on the sale of the church property, the sarcophagus was transferred to the Masonic cemetery. A movement for the purpose of erecting a monument in Golden Gate park, to cost $50,000, has taken shape in San Francisco during the present year (1887), and the collection of funds is now in progress throughout California. Mr. King received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1850. Several volumes of his sermons appeared posthumously, including "Patriotism and Other Papers" (Boston, 1865); "Christianity and Humanity," with a memoir by Edwin P. Whipple (1877); and "Substance and Snow" (1877). See also "A Tribute to Thomas Starr King," by Richard Frothingham (1865).

T. Starr King

KING, William, soldier, b. in Maryland; d. near Mobile, Ala., 1 Jan., 1826. He was appointed a lieutenant of infantry, 3 May, 1808; captain, 2 July, 1812; and assistant inspector-general, 10 July, 1812. He commanded the expedition from Black Rock to Canada in November, 1812, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was pro-

moted major, 3 March, 1813, and commanded his regiment in the capture of York (now Toronto), 27 April, 1813. He became assistant adjutant-general, 28 April, 1813, was wounded at the capture of Fort George, 27 May, 1813, and commanded U. S. troops in repelling the attack on Black Rock, 11 July, 1813. He was appointed adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, 18 July, 1813; colonel, 21 Feb., 1814; and was military and civil governor of Pensacola in May, 1818.

KING, William Rufus, vice-president of the United States, b. in Sampson county, N. C., 6 April, 1786; d. near Cahawba, Dallas co., Ala., 18 April, 1853. His father, William King, served as a member of the North Carolina convention that was called to adopt the constitution of the United States, and was also for many terms a delegate to the general assembly. The son was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1803, studied law with William Duffy, of Fayetteville, and was admitted to practice in 1806. The same year he was elected a member of the state legislature, and was appointed by that body solicitor for the Wilmington district. He served for two years in that capacity, and on resigning was again returned to the legislature for the years 1808–'9. The following year Mr. King was elected to a seat in congress as a War-Democrat, and, though the youngest member of that body, became conspicuous for his zealous support of President Madison. He remained a member of congress until 1816, when he accepted the appointment of secretary of legation to Naples in association with William Pinckney, afterward accompanying Mr. Pinckney to Russia in the same capacity. On his return from Europe in 1818, Mr. King removed to Dallas county, Ala., and served as a delegate to the convention that organized a state government. On the adoption of the state constitution, he was elected U. S. senator, and served until 1844, when President Tyler appointed him minister to France. The proposed annexation of Texas was at that time exciting the opposition of England, and it was believed that France might be persuaded to join in the protest. Mr. King, who earnestly favored the undertaking, insisted on receiving from Louis Philippe a frank avowal of his policy. The reply was satisfactory, and annexation took place without opposition from any of the European powers. In 1846 Mr. King was recalled at his own request, and in 1848 he was appointed U. S. senator in place of Arthur P. Bagby, who had been made minister to Russia. In 1849 he was elected for the full term of six years, and in 1850 he served as president of the senate. In 1852 Mr. King was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Franklin Pierce, but failing health forced him to visit Cuba in 1853, where the oath of office was administered by special act of congress. He returned to this country, but with health so completely shattered that he died the day after reaching home. President Pierce paid a tribute to Mr. King's memory in his annual message, and the usual resolutions were passed in both houses of congress. Mr. King was about six feet high, and remarkably erect in figure. He was a fine talker and a most interesting companion. —His elder brother, **Thomas D.,** soldier, b. in Duplin county, N. C., 22 Sept., 1779; d. in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 24 Feb., 1854, was educated at the University of North Carolina, and was frequently elected to the legislature, in which he served in both houses. He became major in the 43d U. S. infantry on 4 Aug., 1813, and remained in the service until peace was declared in 1815.

KING, William Sterling, soldier, b. in New York city, 6 Oct., 1818; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 29 June, 1882. His father, Elisha W. King, a lawyer of New York city, was for several years a member of the state assembly. William was educated at Yale and in Union college, where he was graduated in 1837. He then studied law, and practised his profession in New York city from 1839 till 1843. About that time he removed to North Providence, R. I., and in 1852 settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he remained until the close of his life. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned captain in the 35th Massachusetts regiment, and commanded it at South Mountain and Antietam, where he received wounds, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. He was soon promoted to be major and then colonel, and in 1862–'3 became chief of staff of the 2d division, 9th army corps, provost-marshal of Kentucky, and military commander of the district of Lexington, Ky. In 1864 he received a commission as colonel of the 4th Massachusetts artillery, and in 1865 was made brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet. After he was mustered out of service Gov. Andrew appointed him chief of Massachusetts state police, and later he filled successively the offices of assessor of U. S. internal revenue, and registrar of probate and insolvency. In 1875–'6 he was again a member of the Massachusetts legislature and chairman of the military committee.

KINGDON, Hollingsworth Tully, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in England in 1837. He was graduated in 1858, ordained a priest in the Church of England in 1860, and became senior assistant curate at St. Andrew's, Well street, London, in 1869. In 1878 he was appointed vicar of Great Easter, Essex, and in 1880 became coadjutor bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick. In 1881 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him.

KINGSBOROUGH, Edward King, Viscount, author, b. in Cork, Ireland, 16 Nov., 1795; d. in Dublin, 27 Feb., 1837. He was the eldest son of George, third Earl of Kingston, was educated at Oxford, represented Cork in parliament in 1820–'6, and subsequently devoted himself to his great work, "The Antiquities of Mexico, comprising Fac-Similes of Ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics, together with the Monuments of New Spain by M. Dupaix, with their respective Scales of Measurement, and accompanying Descriptions, the Whole illustrated with many Valuable inedited MSS." (9 vols., London, 1831–'48). The first seven volumes are estimated to have cost upward of $300,000. The eighth and ninth were published after his death, which resulted from a fever contracted in a debtor's prison, where he had been temporarily confined for a resistance to an attempted imposition. The work is chiefly valuable for its generally faithful reproduction in fac-simile of such Mexican hieroglyphical or painted records and rituals as were known to exist in the private collections and libraries of Europe, but their careless arrangement renders them unintelligible except to advanced students in American archæology. Most of his original speculations are loose and crude, and mainly directed to the hypothesis of the Jewish origin of the American Indians, or of the semi-civilized nations of Mexico and Central America. The ninth volume, containing the narrative of Don Alva Ixtlilxochitl, closes abruptly without finishing the imperfect relation.

KINGSBURY, Charles P., soldier, b. in New York city in 1818; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 25 Dec., 1879. He was graduated at the U. S. military

academy in 1840, and, entering the army as 2d lieutenant of ordnance, served as assistant and in command of various arsenals until he was sent with the army of occupation to Texas. Subsequently during the Mexican war he was Gen. Wool's chief ordnance officer, and was on the staff of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista. In April, 1861, he was superintendent of the U. S. armory at Harper's Ferry, when it was burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Confederate troops. He was chief of ordnance, ranking as colonel, in the Army of the Potomac in 1861–'2, served through the Virginia peninsular campaign, and was engaged in the seven days' battles before Richmond. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, and in July of that year was placed in charge of the U. S. arsenal at Watertown, Mass. In December, 1870, he was retired on his application, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is the author of "Treatise on Artillery and Infantry" (New York, 1849), and also contributed to various periodicals.

KINGSBURY, Cyrus, missionary, b. in Alstead, N. H., 22 Nov., 1786; d. at a mission station in the Choctaw nation, Indian territory, 27 June, 1870. He was graduated at Brown in 1812, and at Andover theological seminary in 1815. He was ordained as a missionary at Ipswich, Mass., 29 Sept., 1815, engaged in mission work in Virginia and Tennessee from January till July, 1816, and in September of that year made his first visit to the Cherokees. In October following he attended a general council of the Cherokees and Creeks, and, after purchasing a plantation, began missionary work at Brainard, 13 Jan., 1817. On 27 June, 1818, after travelling 400 miles through the wilderness, he established the first mission station among the Choctaws at Elliot. The Choctaws having sold their lands to the U. S. government in 1830, and removed to the country west of the present state of Arkansas, Mr. Kingsbury, in the summer and autumn of 1834, made a tour among the Osages, Creeks, and Cherokees, and in December went to the new country of the Choctaws, settling in February, 1836, with his family at Pine Ridge, near Fort Towson, where he had established the headquarters of the mission. He labored there until the discontinuance of the mission by the American board in 1859, and afterward in the same field in connection with the Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian boards till his death.

KINGSBURY, Jacob, soldier, b. in Norwich, Conn., in 1755; d. in Franklin, Mo., 1 July, 1837. He entered the Continental army as a private in 1775, served in Wayne's Indian campaign, and was appointed lieutenant of infantry, 29 Sept., 1789. He rose by regular promotion to the rank of inspector-general, and, for gallant services on the Ohio river in 1791, was highly complimented by Gen. Josiah Harmar. He was for many years on duty at Detroit and Mackinaw, and afterward at Bellefontaine, Fort Adams, and New Orleans. He retired from the army in 1815, and took up his residence in Missouri.—His son, **Julius Jesse Bronson,** b. in Connecticut in 1801; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 June, 1856, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1823, and served in the Mexican war, attaining the rank of major.—Another son, **Thomas H. C.,** b. in New Orleans, La., 23 Dec., 1807; killed at Antietam, 17 Sept., 1862, was colonel of the 11th Connecticut regiment at the time of his death.

KINGSLEY, Calvin, M. E. bishop, b. in Annsville, Oneida co., N. Y., in 1812; d. in Beyrout, Syria, 6 April, 1870. In 1826 his father's family removed to Ellington, Chautauqua co., N. Y., where for the first time he met with the Methodists, and at eighteen years of age he became a member of that church. After teaching for several years he was graduated at Alleghany college, Pa., in 1841, and was at once employed in its faculty, and also admitted on trial to the Erie conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The next year he was chosen professor of mathematics and civil engineering, and during the years 1843–'4 he acted as financial agent for the college. He was elected a delegate to the general conference in 1852, and afterward to each quadrennial session of that body, till in 1864 he was elected bishop. In 1856 he was chosen editor of the "Western Christian Advocate" at Cincinnati, where he remained eight years. At the general conference of 1860 he was chairman of the committee on slavery, and took an active part in defining the anti-slavery position of the church. His labors in the episcopacy called him to travel extensively, not only over every part of this country, but also in foreign lands. In 1865–'6 he held the conferences on the Pacific coast, and in 1867 he visited the missions in Europe. In 1869 he again visited California and Oregon, then passed to China, and thence to India, intending to return by way of Europe, but died before his purpose could be carried out. His published works are a review of "Bush on the Resurrection" (Cincinnati, 1847); and "Round the World" (1870), the latter a posthumous work.

KINGSLEY, James Luce, educator, b. in Windham, Conn., 28 Aug., 1778; d. in New Haven, 31 Aug., 1852. He was educated at Williams and Yale, where he was graduated in 1799. He afterward taught for two years, first in Wethersfield and then in Windham, and in 1801 became a tutor in Yale. In 1805 he was appointed to the newly established professorship of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin in that institution. He was relieved of a part of his duties in 1831, when a separate professorship of Greek was established, and of another part in 1835, when a professorship of sacred literature was founded, but he continued to instruct in Latin until he resigned in 1851. As a writer of English, President Timothy Dwight called him the "American Addison"; and President Woolsey said of him, "I doubt if any American scholar has ever surpassed him in Latin style." He published a discourse on the 200th anniversary of the founding of New Haven, 25 April, 1838; editions of Tacitus (Philadelphia), and Cicero, "De Oratore" (New York); and was the author of a history of Yale college in the "American Quarterly Register" (1835); a life of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, in Sparks's "American Biography."

KINGSLEY, William Charles, contractor, b. in Franklin county, N. Y., in 1833; d. in Brooklyn, 21 Feb., 1885. His early years were passed on a farm, and after teaching for a time he superintended railroad work in Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1856 went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was a contractor to construct city water-works. He became convinced as early as 1865 of the feasibility of a bridge that should connect Brooklyn with New York, and labored to interest wealthy men in his project. The New York bridge company was organized in 1867, with a nominal capital of $5,000,000. Mr. Kingsley became a shareholder, was made superintendent of the work, was paid fifteen per cent. on the cost, and in 1875 the bridge was placed in charge of a board of trustees, of whom he was one during the remainder of his life. In 1882 he succeeded Henry C. Murphy as president of the board, and saw the bridge completed and formally opened, 24 May, 1883.

KINLOCH, Francis, patriot, b. in Charleston, S. C., 7 March, 1755; d. there, 8 Feb., 1826. His father, Francis, was a member of his majesty's council for South Carolina from 1717 till 1757, and at one time its president, and his grandfather, James, came from England about 1700. The son was first educated in Charleston, but was sent to London in 1768, after his father's death, and placed at Eton. In 1774, after travelling through France, Italy, and Switzerland, he remained in Geneva with his friend, John von Muller, the Swiss historian. At first he sympathized with the Tories, but at the beginning of the Revolutionary war he returned to Charleston, received a captain's commission, and was on Gen. Isaac Huger's staff at the attack on Savannah in 1779, receiving a bullet wound. He then served on Gen. William Moultrie's staff until 1780, when he was sent to the Continental congress in Philadelphia for one year. While trying to escape from his house during "Simcoe's raid," he was captured, but released on parole and returned home. After the war he was engaged, with his brother Cleland, in settling their desolated estates near Georgetown. For many years he served in the state house of representatives, and was a justice of the peace and of the quorum. He was a delegate to the convention of 1787, and voted there in favor of ratifying the constitution of the United States. He was a member of the legislative council in 1789, and in 1790 one of the convention that formed the constitution for South Carolina. In 1803 he went with his family to the south of France and Geneva, but about 1806 he returned to Charleston. He was the author of "Letters from Geneva" (2 vols., Boston), and a "Eulogy on George Washington, Esq." (Georgetown, 1800; reprinted privately, New York, 1847).—His brother, **Cleland,** planter, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1759; d. at Acton, S. C., 23 Sept., 1823, was educated at Eton and in Holland. He remained in Scotland during the Revolution, and on his return to Carolina in 1783 was amerced, but his property restored. He served frequently in the state legislature, was a delegate to the conventions of 1787 and 1790, also holding other offices. He was among the most successful rice-planters in the state, and one of the first to adopt the tide-water cultivation and the new pounding and threshing machinery, and to encourage inventions and improvement.

KINLOCH, Robert Alexander, physician, b. in Charleston, S. C., 20 Feb., 1826. He was graduated at Charleston college in 1845, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and subsequently spent nearly two years in study abroad. He has since practised in Charleston, S. C., where he became the first surgeon of the Roper hospital. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army, serving as medical director in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, as medical inspector of hospitals, and as a member of the army examining boards in Richmond and Charleston. He has been president of the State medical association and vice-president of the American medical association, and since 1867 professor of surgery in the Medical college of South Carolina. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International medical congress. He has invented several surgical instruments and appliances, chiefly urethrotome stone pessaries. He was the first in the United States to reset the knee-joint for chronic disease. He is the first surgeon that ever performed laparotomy for gun-shot wound of the abdomen, without protrusion of viscera. He has contributed to medical periodicals, and at one time edited the "Charleston Medical Journal."

KINNE, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Lisbon, Conn., in 1745; d. in Talmadge, Ohio, 9 July, 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1765, ordained in October, 1770, and had charge of a Congregational church in Groton, Conn. He published "The Sonship of Christ"; "A Display of Scripture Prophecies" (1813); "Explanation of the Types, Prophecies, Revelation, etc." (1814); and "An Essay on the New Heaven and Earth" (1821).

KINNERSLEY, Ebenezer, electrician, b. in Gloucester, England, 30 Nov., 1711; d. in Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, Pa., 4 July, 1778. He was a son of Rev. William Kinnersley, an assistant pastor of the Lower Dublin Baptist church, and came to this country with his parents in 1714. His early life was passed at Dublin, and then he went to Philadelphia, where he gave evidence of his genius as a scholar and mechanician. It is supposed that he taught a school there and associated with Benjamin Franklin, who soon learned to appreciate young Kinnersley, whom he designates as "an ingenious neighbor." When Franklin saw Dr. Spence, a Scotchman in Boston, experiment with a glass tube and silk, and observed the effects that were produced, he communicated the fact to his associates in Philadelphia, and soon a hundred tubes were in use. Among those who devoted special attention to the subject were Franklin, Kinnersley, Philip Syng, and Thomas Hopkinson. Mr. Kinnersley, being out of business, devoted all his time to the subject, and in a couple of years the discoveries that were made were such as to astound the learned of Europe, to whom they were communicated by Franklin in his letters to the well-known Peter Collinson, of London, by whom they were published. It was thus that "The Philadelphia experiments" became known and the names of Franklin and Kinnersley were prominently associated with them and the discoveries that were made. The electric fire, as it was then termed, was a subject that engrossed scientific scholars in England and on the continent of Europe, but the Philadelphia philosophers appeared to surpass all in their discoveries. In 1748 Kinnersley demonstrated that the electric fluid actually passed through water, and proved it by a trough ten feet long full of water. He also invented the "magical picture" referred to by the Abbé Nollet, and produced the ringing of chimes of bells. In 1751 he began delivering lectures on "The Newly Discovered Electrical Fire"—the first of the kind in America or Europe. His advertisement in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of 11 April, 1751, is as follows: "Notice is hereby given to the *Curious*, that Wednesday next, Mr. Kinnersley proposes to begin a course of experiments on the newly discovered *Electrical Fire*, containing not only the most curious of those that have been made and published in Europe, but a considerable number of new ones lately made in this city, to be accompanied with methodical *Lectures* on the nature and properties of that wonderful element." These lectures proved a complete success, and were attended by persons of all classes. In September, 1751, he went to Boston with a letter from Franklin to Gov. James Bowdoin, and delivered his lectures in Faneuil hall. The governor said they "were pleasing to all sorts of people and were very curious." While at Boston he continued his experiments and discovered the difference between the electricity that was produced by the glass and sulphur globes, which he at once communicated to Franklin at Philadelphia. Until then the theory of Du Fay as to the vitreous and resinous electricity was generally adopted, but now Kinnersley

showed beyond a doubt that the positive and negative theory was correct. From Boston he went to Newport, R. I., and in March, 1752, repeated his lectures there and suggested how houses and barns might be protected from lightning. This was three months before the time that Franklin drew the electricity from the clouds. He then visited New York and lectured on the subject. In 1753 Mr. Kinnersley was elected chief master in the College of Philadelphia, and in 1755 he was appointed professor of English and oratory, holding the office until 1772, when, owing to failing health, he resigned. In 1757 Dr. Franklin went to London as agent for Pennsylvania. Mr. Kinnersley continued his experiments, invented an electrical thermometer, and proved that heat could be produced by electricity, which was not known before. In 1764 he published a syllabus of his lectures on electricity, a copy of which is in the Philadelphia library. This pamphlet gave in detail most of the experiments that he performed, among others an orrery propelled by electricity; and he suggested that perhaps the solar system might be sustained in the same way. In this country he was better known than Franklin, and even in Europe his name was very frequently mentioned, as may be seen in Dr. Joseph Priestley's "History of Electricity," and in a volume published by the Abbé Beccaria, of the University of Turin. Both have paid Prof. Kinnersley high honor. He became a member of the Lower Dublin Baptist church while young, and in 1743 was ordained as a minister, but he never acted as a pastor. The American philosophical society chose him as a member, and the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the College of Philadelphia. There is a window in his memory at the University of Pennsylvania.

KINNEY, Coates, poet, b. near Penn Yan, Yates co., N. Y., 24 Nov., 1826. He was partly educated at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, studied law with Thomas Corwin, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. After practising about three years he engaged in journalism, editing the daily Cincinnati "Times" and the "Ohio State Journal." He was a paymaster in the U. S. army from June, 1861, till November, 1865, and was mustered out with the commission of brevet lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency in 1868, and its Ohio secretary. In 1882–'3 he was senator from the 5th district in the Ohio legislature, and delivered a speech against "The Official Railroad Pass." He has published "Ke-u-ka and Other Poems" (Cincinnati, 1855), and has written several minor lyrics, of which "The Rain on the Roof," which has been set to music, is the most popular.

KINNEY, John Fitch, jurist, b. in New Haven, Oswego co., N. Y., 2 April, 1816. After receiving an academic education, he studied law and settled in Marysville, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1839 he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, practising law there till 1844, and then removed to Lee county, Iowa. He became secretary of the legislative council for Iowa territory, and also district attorney, and on the admission of Iowa as a state was appointed a judge of the supreme court, holding this office two years, after which he was elected to the same office by the legislature for a term of six years. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce chief justice of the supreme court of Utah, to which office he was again appointed in 1860. He was elected a delegate to congress as a Democrat, and served from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1865.

KINNEY, Jonathan Kendrick, lawyer, b. in Royalton, Windsor co., Vt., 26 Oct., 1843. He is a great-grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Kinney, and was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the Royalton academy. He served in the volunteer army in the civil war, and at its close engaged in business in the west, and later entered the Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1875. He has since practised his profession, reported cases, and contributed to legal periodicals. He has published "A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States" (Boston, 1887), and edited the "Law of Railways," by Isaac F. Redfield (1887).

KINNEY, William Burnet, journalist, b. in Speedwell, Morris co., N. J., 4 Sept., 1799; d. in New York city, 21 Oct., 1880. His grandfather, Sir Thomas Kinney, came to this country before the Revolution to explore the mineral resources of New Jersey. William Burnet received a good education, and subsequently studied law under Joseph C. Hornblower. In 1820 he began the life of an editor in Newark, N. J., which, with one or two interruptions, he continued to lead until his appointment, in 1851, as U. S. minister to Sardinia. Prior to this event he had been conspicuous in various public capacities, and among them as a delegate, in 1844, to the Baltimore Whig convention, where he was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of his friend, Theodore Frelinghuysen, for the vice-presidency, with Henry Clay. While minister at Turin he discussed with Count Cavour and other eminent men of the kingdom of Sardinia the movement for the unification of Italy. He rendered also, at the same time, important services to Great Britain, for which he received an acknowledgment in a special despatch from Lord Palmerston. When the U. S. government offered to transport Kossuth to the United States in a national ship, detached from the Mediterranean squadron, Mr. Kinney made himself acquainted with the aims and purposes of the Hungarian exile, and gave prompt instructions to the commander, and information to his own government, of the objects of the fugitive. Daniel Webster, who was at that time secretary of state, thwarted Kossuth's philanthropic but impracticable efforts to enlist the United States in a foreign complication. On the expiration of his term of office he removed from Turin to Florence, where he devoted much of his time to making additions to the new information, which his post had enabled him to acquire, relative to the Medici family, with a view to producing a historical work, which promised to be of great importance, but he did not live to accomplish it.—His wife, **Elizabeth Clementine,** poet, b. in New York city, 18 Dec., 1810, is the daughter of David L. Dodge, of New York city. Her first husband was Edmund B. Stedman, a merchant of Hartford, Conn. She has contributed to periodical literature, and has published "Felicita, a Metrical Romance" (New York, 1855); "Poems" (1867); and "Bianca Cappello," a tragedy founded on Italian history, and written during her residence abroad (1873).

Wm B. Kinney.

KINNISON, David, soldier, b. in Old Kingston, near Portsmouth, Me., 17 Nov., 1736; d. in Chicago, Ill., 24 Feb., 1851. He owned a farm in Lebanon, and was one of seventeen who formed a political club and held secret meetings in a tavern. They went to Boston and took part in the destruction of the tea in the harbor. Kinnison was in active service during the Revolutionary war, and afterward settled in Danville, Vt., where he engaged in farming eight years. He then removed to Wells, Me., and resided there until the war of 1812, through which he served, being wounded at Williamsburg. In 1845 he went to Chicago, reduced to extreme poverty, with a pension of $96 a year, and until 1848 earned money by manual labor. At a public anti-slavery meeting in the summer of 1848 he addressed the audience with marked effect. He was the last survivor of the Boston "tea-party."

KINSELLA, Thomas, journalist, b. in Ireland in 1832; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1884. He came to this country when a boy, learned the printer's trade, and in 1861 became editor of the Brooklyn, N. Y., "Eagle." He supported Andrew Johnson, and favored the nominations of Horace Greeley in 1872, Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and Gen. Hancock in 1880. In 1866 he was made postmaster of Brooklyn, and he afterward held other local offices. He was a member of congress in 1871–'3, and he was also one of the original Brooklyn bridge trustees, and president of the Faust society and the St. Patrick's club.

KINSEY, John, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1693; d. in Burlington, N. J., 11 May, 1750. He was the son of a Quaker preacher, and the grandson of John Kinsey, one of the commissioners of the proprietors of West Jersey, who came from London in 1677. The son was educated in the law, and practised in the courts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1725 he appeared as counsel in a cause before the court of chancery in Philadelphia, and on his arising to address the court with head covered, after the manner of the Quakers, Sir William Keith, the governor and president of the court, ordered Kinsey to take off his hat, which he refused to do, whereupon Keith directed an officer to remove it. This act on Keith's part gave great offence to the Quakers. They claimed that under the law they had the right to remain in court with heads covered, and to this effect addressed a petition to the governor, in consequence of which Keith rescinded his ruling and ordered that a decree to this end be entered on the minutes of the court. Up to 1730 Kinsey resided in New Jersey, where he served in the assembly, and for several years was speaker of that body; but after this date he lived in Philadelphia, and in the same year was chosen to the assembly of Pennsylvania, to which body he was continuously re-elected till his death, and after 1739 was its speaker. He was attorney-general of the province from 1738 till 1741, and in 1743 was appointed chief justice, which post he held until his death. In 1737 he was one of the two commissioners that were sent to Maryland to negotiate for a settlement of the boundary dispute, and in 1745 was one of the commissioners who, in conjunction with commissioners from New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, negotiated at Albany, N. Y., a treaty with the Six Nations. He published "Laws of New Jersey" (1733).—His son, **James,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 March, 1731; d. in Burlington, N. J., 4 Jan., 1803, became eminent as a lawyer and practised in the courts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1772 he was chosen to the assembly of New Jersey, and was the leader of the opposition to Gov. William Franklin. In 1774 he was elected to the Continental congress, but resigned the office in November. He was chief justice of New Jersey from 1789 till his death. He received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton in 1790.

KINZIE, John, founder of Chicago, b. in Quebec, Canada, in 1763; d. in Chicago, Ill., 6 Jan., 1828. He was of Scotch parentage, and the son of John McKenzie, but dropped the prefix to the family name, and his descendants spell it as it is given above. His father died when the boy was quite young, and his mother married William Forsythe, a merchant, who settled in New York city. At the age of ten John ran away from home, and followed the trade of a jeweler in Quebec for three years, but afterward became an Indian trader in the west. In 1804 he established a trading-post on the site of the present city of Chicago, where he was the first white settler, and he subsequently founded others on Rock, Illinois, and Kankakee rivers. He was twice married. His daughter, Maria, became the wife of Gen. David Hunter.—His daughter-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, wrote "Wau-bun, or the Early Day in the Northwest," being the early history of Chicago (New York, 1856).

KIP, William Ingraham, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 3 Oct., 1811. He is descended from Ruloff de Kype, a native of Brittany, and a warm partisan of the Guises in the French civil wars between Protestants and Papists in the 16th century. On the defeat of his party he fled to the Low Countries, and, joining the army of the Duc d'Anjou, fell in battle near Jarnac. His son, Ruloff, became a Protestant and settled in Amsterdam, and his grandson, Henry (b. in 1576), was an active member of the Company of foreign countries that was organized in 1588 to explore a northeast passage to the Indies. In 1635 he came to America with his family, but soon returned to Holland. His sons remained, bought large tracts of land, and were active in public affairs. One of them, Henry, was a member of the first popular assembly in New Netherlands, and another, Isaac, owned the property that is now the City hall park, New York city. William Ingraham was graduated at Yale in 1831, studied law, and afterward divinity. He was graduated at the General theological seminary, and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835. He was first called to St. Peter's, Morristown, N. J., and then served as assistant at Grace church, New York city. In 1838 he became rector of St. Paul's, Albany, which office he retained until he was chosen missionary bishop of California in 1853. He was elected bishop in 1857. Bishop Kip received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1847, and that of LL. D. from Yale in 1872. He has been a contributor to the "Church" review and the "Churchman," and has published "The Lenten Fast" (New York, 1843); "The Double Witness of the Church" (1844); "The Christmas Holidays in Rome" (1845; London, 1846); "Early Jesuit Missions in America" (New York, 1846); "Early Con-

Wm. Ingraham Kip

flicts of Christianity" (New York and London, 1850); "The Catacombs of Rome" (New York, 1854); "Unnoticed Things of Scripture" (1868); "The Olden Time in New York" (1872); and "The Church of the Apostles" (1877). He has also edited "The Confessions of a Romish Convert" (New York, 1850). Many of his works have gone through several editions.—His brother, **Leonard,** author, b. in New York city, 13 Sept., 1826, was graduated at Trinity in 1846, and studied law. In 1849 he went to California by way of Cape Horn. But he soon returned to Albany, N. Y., where he has since followed his profession. In 1885 he was made president of the Albany institute. Mr. Kip has contributed tales and sketches to the magazines, and has published "California Sketches" (New York, 1850); "Volcano Diggings" (1851); "Ænone, a Roman Tale" (1866); "The Dead Marquise" (1873); "Hannibal's War, and other Christmas Stories" (Albany, 1878); "Under the Bells" (New York, 1879); and "Nestlenook" (1880).

KIRBY, Ephraim, jurist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 23 Feb., 1757; d. in Fort Stoddard, Miss., 2 Oct., 1804. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, but joined the Revolutionary army before the battle of Bunker Hill, and served through the war, participating in nineteen actions and receiving thirteen wounds. At Germantown he was left for dead on the field. At the close of the war he earned by manual labor the means of obtaining a classical education, was for a short time a student at Yale, and in 1787 received from that college the honorary degree of M. A. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and published "Reports of the Decisions of the Superior Court and Court of Errors" (Litchfield, 1789), which was the first volume of reports issued in the state, and probably the first in the United States. He was several times an unsuccessful candidate for governor, was in the legislature in 1791–1804, and in 1801 was appointed by President Jefferson supervisor of U. S. revenue for Connecticut. On the acquisition of Louisiana he was made a judge of the newly organized territory of Orleans, but died on his way to enter on the duties of the office. He acquired a large property by his profession, but lost it through the dishonesty of an agent that he had employed to purchase land in Virginia.—His son, **Reynold Marvin,** soldier, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 March, 1790; d. in Fort Sullivan, Me., 7 Oct., 1842, entered the army, 9 July, 1813, and received the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for gallantry in the siege of Fort Erie. He became captain of artillery in 1824, and brevet-major in the same year.—Another son, **Edmund,** soldier, b. in Litchfield 8 April, 1794; d. in Brownville, N. Y., 20 Aug., 1849, entered the army, 6 July, 1812, served through the war with England, and in 1819 was aide to Gen. Jacob Brown, whose daughter he married. He became captain in May, 1824, and paymaster, 5 Aug., 1824, relinquishing his rank in the regular line, and afterward served on the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor at Monterey, and on that of Gen. Winfield Scott in the valley of Mexico, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of colonel for Molino del Rey.—Edmund's son, **Edmund,** soldier, b. in Brownville, N. Y., in 1840; d. in Washington, D. C., 28 May, 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was made 1st lieutenant on 14 May, 1861, and, succeeding to the command of his battery on the capture of Capt. James B. Ricketts at Bull Run, he retained it till his death. He was engaged with this battery through the peninsula and Maryland campaigns, on the march to Falmouth, Va., and at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in which last engagement he was mortally wounded. For his gallantry in this battle he was given on his death-bed the commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from 23 May, 1863.

KIRBY, J. Hudson, actor, b. on shipboard near Sandy Hook, N. J., 3 April, 1819; d. in London, England, in 1848. He first appeared in subordinate parts in 1837, at the Chestnut street theatre in Philadelphia. Later he was seen at the Richmond Hill theatre in New York as Young Norval in Home's tragedy of "Douglas," and other leading juvenile characters. For a brief time thereafter he managed the Franklin theatre in New York city. In 1842 he played in Albany and other places as Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons," and King Lear and other Shakespearian parts. During several years Kirby was engaged as leading performer at the Chatham street National theatre. Here he met with remarkable popularity in the dramas "Six Degrees of Crime," "The Surgeon of Paris," "The Carpenter of Rouen," and others, that ran nightly for several seasons. In 1845 Kirby went to England, where he performed in tragic and dramatic parts in London at the Olympic, Surry, and other theatres, extending his professional visits to the other large cities of Great Britain. As an actor he was favored with great natural endowments, and in the representation of some romantic characters was unequalled. But the subtleties of the higher drama were beyond his grasp, and he appeared in them without making any lasting impressions.

KIRBY, William, Canadian author, b. in Kingston-upon-Hull, England, 13 Oct., 1817. He came to Canada in 1832, studied in Cincinnati, Ohio, resided for a time in Montreal, and removed to Niagara, Ont., in 1839. He edited and published the "Niagara Mail" from 1841 till 1861, and has been collector of customs at Niagara. He is the author, among other works, of the "U. E., a Tale of Upper Canada," a poem (Niagara, 1869); "Chien D'Or," a Canadian historical romance (Montreal, 1877); "Beaumanoir" and "Joseph in Egypt," dramas; and many poems.

KIRCHHOFF, Charles William Henry, mining engineer, b. in San Francisco, Cal., 28 March, 1853. He received his scientific education in Europe, and was graduated at the Royal school of mines in Clausthal in 1874. After his return to the United States he settled in New York, and was connected with various technical journals, becoming in 1883 managing editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal." This place he held until 1886, when he was made assistant editor of the "Iron Age," and he became its editor in 1887. Mr. Kirchhoff, in addition to his editorial work, has contributed frequent papers of scientific value to the "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," of which society he is a member. He has since 1882 prepared annually for the "Mineral Resources of the United States" chapters on certain of the heavier metals.

KIRK, Edward Norris, clergyman, b. in New York city, 14 Aug., 1802; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 March, 1874. He was of Scotch ancestry, and was educated at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1820. After studying law for eighteen months in New York city, he entered Princeton theological seminary and remained there four years, after which he was appointed agent of the Board of foreign missions, and travelled through the south in its behalf. In 1827 he was ordained

assistant pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in Albany, and in 1828 became pastor of the 4th Presbyterian church, which had been gathered by his labors in the revivals under Charles G. Finney. Mr. Kirk coincided with Mr. Finney's views, and in connection with Dr. Beman, of Troy, established a school of theology to train young men for service in the ministry as evangelists. In 1837 he resigned his pastorate, owing to impaired health, and went to Europe, preaching in London and Paris, where he aided in establishing the first American Protestant religious service. On his return he preached as an evangelist, but in June, 1842, he accepted the call of the newly organized Mount Vernon Congregational church, Boston, and remained there till 1871, when he resigned, owing to the infirmities of age. In 1856 he visited France for the purpose of erecting a chapel for American Protestants in Paris, the result of his labors there nearly twenty years before. He was president of the American missionary association and secretary of the Evangelical alliance. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Amherst in 1855. He was the author of a "Memorial of the Rev. John Chester, D. D." (Albany, 1829); "Lectures on Christ's Parables" (New York, 1856); "Sermons" (2 vols., 1840; Boston, 1860); "Canon of the Holy Scriptures" (abridged, 1862); and translations of Gaussen's "Inspiration of the Scriptures" (New York, 1842); and Jean Frédéric Astié's "Lectures on Louis XIV. and the Writers of his Age" (Boston, 1855). His "Lectures on Revivals" were edited by Rev. Daniel O. Mears (Boston, 1874).

KIRK, Edward N., soldier, b. in Jefferson county, Ohio, 29 Feb., 1828; d. 29 July, 1863. He settled in Sterling, Ill., and assisted in raising and organizing the 34th Illinois regiment, of which he was chosen colonel. He commanded a brigade at Shiloh, and at the siege of Corinth, on 29 Nov., 1862, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade in Johnson's division of McCook's corps at the battle of Stone River in January, 1863, where he was wounded.

KIRK, John Foster, author, b. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, 22 March, 1824. His parents removed shortly afterward to Halifax, and he was educated by a private tutor. In 1842 he left Halifax for Quebec, and after several months came to the United States and settled in Boston. From 1847 till 1859 he was secretary and assistant to William H. Prescott, and aided in preparing all that historian's later works. In 1850 he accompanied Mr. Prescott to Europe. Mr. Kirk contributed through all these years and up to 1870 to the "North American Review," the "Atlantic Monthly," and other periodicals. In that year he removed to Philadelphia, where he edited "Lippincott's Magazine" from 1870 till 1886. In the latter year he was appointed lecturer on European history at the University of Pennsylvania. He has published "History of Charles the Bold" (3 vols., Philadelphia and London, 1863–'8), and edited the complete works of William H. Prescott (1870–'4).—His second wife, **Ellen Warner Olney,** author, b. in Southington, Conn., 6 Nov., 1842, is a daughter of Jesse Olney, the geographer. She is the author of "Love in Idleness" (Philadelphia, 1876); "Through Winding Ways" (1879); "A Lesson in Love" (1881); "A Midsummer Madness" (1884); "The Story of Margaret Kent," under the pen-name of "Henry Hayes" (1886); and "Sons and Daughters" (1887).

KIRKBRIDE, Thomas Story, physician, b. in Morrisville, Bucks co., Pa., 31 July, 1809; d. in Philadelphia, 16 Dec., 1883. His ancestor, Joseph, came to this country with William Penn. Thomas was educated in the schools of the Society of Friends, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1832. He was appointed in that year resident physician of the Friends' asylum for the insane at Frankfort, Pa., and in 1833–'5 held the same office in the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia, having charge of its west wing, which was the first hospital department in the country for the treatment of the insane. He then engaged in general practice till 1840, when he was elected superintendent of the newly established Pennsylvania hospital for the insane, where he remained till his death. He was the first in this country to place the sexes in entirely separate institutions, and in 1859 completed a new building for his male patients at a cost of $355,000, which he had raised in Philadelphia and vicinity. Dr. Kirkbride was a careful student of his specialty, and remarkably successful in his treatment of the insane. He was one of the founders, and for eight years the president, of the Association of medical superintendents of American institutions for the insane, a member of various other medical societies in this country and abroad, and connected with other charitable institutions in Philadelphia. In his annual reports, which are of great value, he treated at length of the construction, heating, and ventilation of hospitals for the insane, and all topics connected with their management. Besides these he published "Rules and Regulations for the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane" (Philadelphia, 1850); "The Construction, Organization, and General Management of Hospitals for the Insane" (1854); "Appeal for the Insane" (1854); and numerous articles and reviews in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" and the "American Journal of Insanity."

KIRKE, Sir **David,** adventurer, b. in Dieppe, France, in 1596; d. in Ferryland, Newfoundland, about 1655. He was the eldest son of Gervase Kirke, a Scottish merchant, and entered business as a wine-merchant in Bordeaux and Cognac. During the Huguenot troubles he retired to England, and, accompanied by his two brothers, commanded an expedition of three vessels under royal letters of marque in 1627 to break up the French settlement in Canada and Nova Scotia. The expedition was sent by his father, who had become interested in Sir William Alexander's American projects. After reaching Tadousac, Kirke sent parties to burn the houses and kill the cattle at Cape Tourmente, seized the French forts, and ordered Champlain to surrender Quebec. The latter concealed his weakness by a defiant answer, and the assailants withdrew. Kirke engaged the French squadron under De Roquemont, near Gaspé, 18 July, 1628, and defeated him, capturing all the arms, ammunition, and stores that were intended for Quebec. The garrison of that place was now reduced to extreme suffering, and when Kirke reappeared before the town with his squadron in July, 1629, it capitulated.—Kirke's brother, **Louis,** was appointed governor, and was the first military commandant of Quebec in the employ of the English government. He displayed much courtesy and humanity to the suffering people during the short time he held command. England relinquished these conquests in 1632; but Kirke was knighted by Charles I. in 1633, and with others obtained a grant of Newfoundland. He was its governor for nearly twenty years until dispossessed by Cromwell. In 1653 he returned, having recovered part of his property by bribing Claypole.

KIRKHAM, Ralph Wilson, soldier, b. in Springfield, Mass., 20 Feb., 1821. His great-grandfather, Henry Kirkham, served in the French and Indian wars of 1755–'63, and his grandfather participated in the American Revolution, and was severely wounded at the battle of Trenton, 26 Dec., 1776. Ralph was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842. After serving on garrison and frontier duty, he participated in the Mexican war, where he was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, 27 Aug., 1847, and wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, 8 Sept., 1847. He was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the storming of Chapultepec, 13 Sept., 1847, assisted in the capture of Mexico, 13–14 Sept., 1847, and honorably mentioned in Gen. Scott's despatches. While in Mexico he was one of a party of six American officers and an Englishman who ascended to the summit of Popocatapetl, the original number that set out upon the expedition being about one hundred. This mountain had never been ascended since the time of Cortez, A. D. 1519. From 6 Nov., 1848, till 1 Oct., 1849, he was acting assistant adjutant-general, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. He was quartermaster of the 6th infantry, 1 Oct., 1849, till 16 Nov., 1854, when he was ordered to the Pacific coast. He built adobe barracks at Fort Tejon and a military post at Walla Walla, constructed a military road from the latter place to Fort Colville, Washington territory, participated in frontier Indian wars, and was ordered to San Francisco, where he served as quartermaster until his resignation in 1870. During the civil war he served as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific in 1861, and subsequently of the Department of California, and was acting chief of commissariat in 1866. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. army, for faithful and meritorious services in the quartermaster's department during the civil war. In 1870–'1 he visited the far east with William H. Seward. He now (1887) resides in Oakland, Cal., where he has one of the best libraries on the Pacific coast, especially upon military subjects.

KIRKLAND, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 1 Dec., 1741; d. in Clinton, N. Y., 28 Feb., 1808. He was the son of Rev. Daniel Kirtland, but restored the old spelling of the family name. He was graduated at Princeton in 1765, receiving his degree, although he had left college eight months before, to go on a mission to the Six Nations. After remaining with the tribes a year and a half, and learning the Mohawk and Seneca languages, he returned to Connecticut, was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and commissioned Indian missionary by the board of correspondence of the Missionary society. He then went to Oneida, and continued to labor among the tribes, with occasional interruptions, for more than forty years. During the Revolution he was active in endeavoring to preserve the neutrality of the Six Nations, made several long journeys among the tribes, and attended numerous councils. After the battle of Lexington the provincial congress of Massachusetts formally requested his influence to secure the friendship of the Six Nations, and he succeeded in attaching the Oneidas to the patriot cause, although the other tribes, through the influence of Sir William Johnson and the Mohawk sachem Joseph Brant, had joined the British. Washington said of this mission in a letter addressed to congress in 1775: "I cannot but intimate my sense of the importance of Mr. Kirkland's station, and of the great advantages which have and may result to the united colonies from his situation being made respectable. All accounts agree that much of the favorable disposition shown by the Indians may be ascribed to his labor and influence." He became brigade chaplain to Gen. John Sullivan in 1779, and accompanied him on the Susquehanna expedition. During the remainder of the war he was chaplain to the Continental forces at Fort Schuyler and at Stockbridge, Mass. When peace was declared he resumed his work among the Indians, and in 1785 he received a liberal grant of land from congress in consideration of his services among the tribes. In 1788 the Indians and the state of New York added to this gift a large and valuable tract, on which he settled and founded the present town of Kirkland. In 1791 he made a statement of the numbers and situation of the Six United Nations, and in the winter of that year conducted a delegation of forty warriors to congress in Philadelphia in order to consult as to the best method of introducing civilization among the tribes. In 1793 Mr. Kirkland established the Hamilton Oneida college (now Hamilton college), an institution for the education of American and Indian youth. See a memoir of Kirkland by his grandson, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, in Sparks's "American Biography."—His son, **John Thornton,** clergyman, b. in Herkimer, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1770; d. in Boston, Mass., 24 April, 1840, was graduated at Harvard in 1789, and began the study of theology at Stockbridge, Mass., under the Rev. Stephen West, but on changing his religious views returned to Cambridge, and while preparing to enter the ministry of the Unitarian church was tutor in metaphysics at Harvard. In 1794 he was ordained and installed pastor of the New South church, Boston, continuing in that charge till 1810, when he was elected president of Harvard. Under his administration of seventeen years, the course of study was greatly enlarged, the law-school established, the medical school reorganized, four different professorships in the academical department were endowed and filled, three new buildings erected, and large additions were made to the library. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1802, and Brown that of LL. D. in 1810. Dr. Kirkland had great natural dignity of person and character, and possessed in an eminent degree a knowledge of men. His conversation was a succession of aphorisms and maxims. He was averse to literary effort, and published but few works. These include "Eulogy on Washington" (1799); "Biography of Fisher Ames" (Boston, 1809); "Discourse on the Death of Hon. George Cabot" (1823); and numerous contributions to the periodicals of the day.—Their cousin, **William,** author, b. near Utica, N. Y., in 1800; d. near Fishkill, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1846, was graduated at Hamilton college in 1818, was tutor there in 1820, and in 1825–'7 occupied the chair of the Latin language and literature. He resigned his professorship in 1828, and estab-

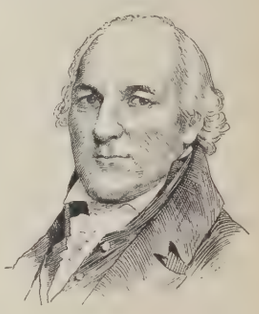
C. M. Kirkland

lished a seminary at Geneva, N. Y. After spending several years abroad, he removed with his family to Michigan, but returned to New York in 1842, and with Rev. Henry W. Bellows founded "The Christian Inquirer," a weekly Unitarian journal. At the time of his death he was editor of the "New York Evening Mirror." Besides many other contributions to periodical literature, he is the author of a series of "Letters from Abroad," which were never collected in book-form.—His wife, **Caroline Matilda Stansbury,** author, b. in New York city, 12 Jan., 1801; d. there, 6 April, 1864, was the daughter of a publisher of New York city. After his death she removed to Clinton, N. Y., where she married Mr. Kirkland in 1827. Her first publications were under the pen-name of "Mrs. Mary Clavers." Returning to New York in 1842, she established a girls' boarding-school, and at the same time contributed to the annuals and magazines. She became the editor of the "Union Magazine," which in 1848 was removed to Philadelphia and published as "Sartain's Magazine." Mrs. Kirkland's death was caused by overwork in her efforts to make the great New York sanitary fair a success. Her works include "A New Home; Who'll Follow?" (New York, 1839); "Forest Life" (1842); "Western Clearings" (1846); an "Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser," prefixed to an edition of the first book of the "Fairy Queen" (1846); "Holidays Abroad" (1849); "The Evening Book, or Sketches of Western Life" (1852); "A Book for the Home Circle" (1853); "The Helping Hand" (1853); "Autumn Hours and Fireside Readings" (1854); "Garden Walks with the Poets" (1854); "Memoirs of Washington" (1857); "School-Girl's Garland" (1864); and "The Destiny of Our Country" (1864).—Their son, **Joseph,** author, b. in Geneva, N. Y., 7 Jan., 1830, received a common-school education, and since 1856 has resided in Illinois. He was successively private, lieutenant, and captain in the 12th Illinois volunteer infantry in 1861–'2, and major in 1863, and served in the Army of the Potomac. After the war he engaged in coal-mining in central Illinois and Indiana, where he made the social studies that have given their bent to his writings. Mr. Kirkland is a lawyer by profession, and is also engaged in literary work. He has published "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County," a story of western life (Boston, 1887).—His sister, **Elizabeth Stansbury,** is principal of a young ladies' school in Chicago, and has published "Six Little Cooks" (Chicago, 1875); "Dora's Housekeeping" (1877); "A Short History of France" (1878); and "Speech and Manners" (1885).

KIRKLAND, Thomas, Canadian educator, b. near Tanderagee, Armagh, Ireland, 12 Aug., 1835. He came to Canada in 1854, and thereafter was successively principal of Oshawa and Whitby schools, and mathematical master in Barrie grammar-school. In 1871–'84 Mr. Kirkland was science master in Toronto normal school, and then he became principal. For ten years he was professor of chemistry and physics, and lecturer on botany in Trinity medical school, Toronto. His publications include a work on "Statics," and he is joint author of "Kirkland and Scott's Arithmetics."

KIRKMAN, Marshall Monroe, author, b. in Illinois, 10 July, 1842. Since 1856 he has been connected with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, as accounting officer, local treasurer, and comptroller. He has published "Railway Expenditures" (2 vols., Chicago, 1877); "Railway Revenue, Accounts and Forms" (New York, 1877); "Hand-Book of Railway Expenditures" (1877); "Train and Station Service" (Chicago, 1879); "The Baggage, Parcel, and Mail Traffic" (1879); "The Track Accounts of Railroads" (1882); "Relation of Railroads to the People" (1885); "Railway Legislation" (1886); "The Freight Traffic Way-Bill" (1886); "Division of Railway Expenses and Earnings" (1886); "How to Collect Railway Revenue Without Loss" (1886); "Maintenance of Railways" (1886); "Paymaster's Manual" (1886); and "The Handling of Railway Supplies" (1887).

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, jurist, b. in Mine Brook, N. J., 17 Feb., 1756; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Jan., 1831. His father, David, emigrated from Scotland to the United States and settled at Mine Brook, in 1726. Andrew was graduated at Princeton in 1775, was subsequently classical instructor in the Rutgers college grammar-school, and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1785, and, settling in Morristown, soon established a large practice. In 1797 he was a member of the New Jersey legislature, but he resigned at the end of the first session to become judge of the state supreme court. Six years later he became chief justice of the state, and he was twice re-elected, holding the office for twenty-one years. In 1792 he married Jane, eldest daughter of Col. John Bayard, of Bohemia Manor. Judge Kirkpatrick "was the beau-ideal," says Aaron Ogden Dayton, "of a minister of justice. His enunciation was slow and distinct; his voice full and musical; his opinions, when not previously prepared, were delivered with fluency and clearness; when written, the language in which they were clothed was marked by great purity and precision. His opinions exhibited a depth of research which entitled him to rank among the first American jurists." His decisions are in Pennington's, Southard's, and the first three volumes of Halstead's "Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey."—His wife, **Jane Bayard,** b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 July, 1772; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 16 Feb., 1851, was noted for her accomplishments, benevolence, and beautiful Christian character. She is the author of "The Light of Other Days," edited by her daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Cogswell (New Brunswick, N. J., 1856). See "Memorials of Andrew Kirkpatrick and of his Wife, Jane Bayard," by James Grant Wilson (printed privately, New York, 1870).—Their second son, **Littleton,** b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 19 Oct., 1797; d. at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 15 Aug., 1859, was graduated at Princeton in 1815, became a prominent member of the New Jersey bar, and was a member of congress from the New Brunswick district in 1843–'5, having been chosen as a Democrat. Two of their grandsons, Andrew K. Cogswell and Andrew Kirkpatrick, became members of the New Jersey bench.



And Kirkpatrick.

KIRKPATRICK, George Airey, Canadian statesman, b. in Kingston, Ont., 13 Sept., 1841. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1861, admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1865, and was elected a member of the Dominion parliament in 1870, 1872, 1874, 1878, and 1882. He was chosen speaker of the Canadian parliament on

8 Feb., 1883. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been a lieutenant-colonel of militia, was on active duty during the Fenian raid, has been president of the Dominion rifle association, and commanded the Canadian rifle-team at Wimbledon in 1876.

KIRKPATRICK, John Lycan, clergyman, b. in Mecklenburg county, N. C., 20 Jan., 1813; d. in Lexington, Va., 24 June, 1885. He was graduated at Hampden Sidney college in 1832, and after teaching two years entered Union theological seminary, New York city. He was licensed to preach in 1837, and installed pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church of Lynchburg, Va. In 1841 he accepted a call from Gainesville, Ala., and in 1853 from Charleston, S. C. During this pastorate he was for four years editor of the "Southern Presbyterian." In 1861 he became president of Davidson college, N. C., and in 1866 he was elected to the chair of moral philosophy in Washington college, Lexington, Va., under the presidency of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Dr. Kirkpatrick was the moderator of the general assembly of 1862. He was for many years a member of the board of trustees of Union theological seminary.

KIRKWOOD, James Pugh, civil engineer, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 27 March, 1807; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 April, 1877. He was educated in Scotland, and in 1821 was apprenticed as a civil engineer, continuing as such and as an assistant until 1832, when he established himself independently in Glasgow. During the same year he came to the United States and served as assistant and resident engineer on various railroads. In 1839 he was engaged in the preliminary works of Flynn's Knoll lighthouse, New York harbor, under the orders of the U. S. engineers. For several years he was U. S. constructing engineer for the docks, hospital, and workshops at Pensacola, Fla., and afterward was general superintendent of the Erie railroad. During 1850–'5 he was chief engineer on the Missouri Pacific railroad, and subsequently, while still continuing his relation with that road, as consulting engineer, he took charge of the work of lowering and moving horizontally the great water-main on Eighth avenue, New York city, into a rock-cut. He received the appointment in 1856 of chief engineer of the Nassau water-works in Brooklyn, and remained as such until 1860. Thenceforth his services were sought chiefly as a consulting engineer. The subject of municipal water-works was his specialty, and he made important reports on it to many cities, including Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He was advisory engineer of the Lynn., Mass., water-works at the time of his death. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was an invalid, but he persisted in his work, and was regarded as the first engineer in his specialty in the United States. He was president of the American society of civil engineers in 1867–'8.

KIRKWOOD, Robert, soldier, b. near Newark, Del., in 1730; d. in Ohio, 4 Nov., 1791. After receiving a classical education at Newark academy, he engaged in farming, but at the beginning of the Revolution entered the army as lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, and Princeton. Early in 1777 he was commissioned captain, and engaged in all the important battles of the three following campaigns. In 1780 he accompanied his regiment under Gen. Horatio Gates to the south, where it suffered severely at the battle of Camden. The remnant that survived the engagement was attached, under Kirkwood and Col. Jacquet, to Gen. Henry Lee's light infantry. Capt. Kirkwood commanded it at Cowpens, Guilford, Eutaw, and the other battles of this campaign, and was brevetted major. He afterward emigrated to Ohio, settling nearly opposite Wheeling, and was killed at the battle of Miami.

KIRKWOOD, Robert, clergyman, b. in Paisley, Scotland, 25 May, 1793; d. in Yonkers, N. Y., 26 Aug., 1866. He was educated in Glasgow college, studied theology there, was licensed in 1828, and, in response to a call for pastors, went to the United States and became pastor of the Dutch Reformed church at Cortlandville, N. Y. He officiated successively there, at Auburn, and at Sandbeach, N. Y., until 1839, when he served seven years as domestic missionary in Illinois. For the next twelve years he was an agent of the Bible and tract society. He connected himself with the Presbyterian church in 1857, settled at Yonkers, and devoted his time to literary labors. Besides contributions to the religious press, he published "Lectures on the Millennium" (New York, 1855); "Universalism Explained" (1856); "A Plea for the Bible" (1860); and "Illustrations of the Offices of Christ" (1862).

KIRKWOOD, Samuel Jordan, senator, b. in Harford county, Md., 20 Dec., 1813. His only schooling was received at an academy in Washington, D. C., and ended when he was about fourteen years old. He removed to Ohio in 1835, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. From 1845 till 1849 he was prosecuting attorney of Richland county, and in 1850–'1 was a member of the State constitutional convention. He removed to Iowa in 1855, engaged in milling and farming, and in 1856 served in the state senate. He was elected governor of Iowa in 1859, and re-elected in 1861. He placed in the field nearly or quite fifty regiments of infantry and cavalry, all but the first being enlisted for three years, and throughout the war there was no draft in Iowa, as her quota was always filled by volunteers. He was offered in 1862 the appointment of U. S. minister to Denmark, and, in the hope of his acceptance, Mr. Lincoln held the appointment open until the expiration of Mr. Kirkwood's term as governor, but he then made his refusal final. In 1866 he was elected U. S. senator as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of James Harlan. In 1875 he was for a third time governor of the state, and the next year was re-elected U. S. senator, serving till 1881, when he resigned to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as secretary of the interior. Since 1882 he has held no public office.—His cousin, **Daniel,** mathematician, b. in Bradenbaugh, Md., 27 Sept., 1814, was educated in York county academy, Pa., and subsequently devoted his life to educational pursuits, becoming principal of Lancaster, Pa., high-school in 1843, and of Pottsville academy in 1848. In 1851 he was made professor of mathematics in Delaware college, and in 1854 elected president of that institution, holding these offices until 1856. He then received the appointment of professor of mathematics in the Indiana university, Bloomington, and ten years later was called to fill a similar chair in Washington and Jefferson college, Pa. In 1867 he was recalled to Indiana, and has since remained in that university.

He received the degree of A. M. from Washington college, Pa., in 1850, and that of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852. Prof. Kirkwood is a member of various scientific societies, and in 1851 was chosen a member of the American philosophical society. His contributions to scientific literature have been large, and include papers that have been published in the proceedings of societies of which he is a member, and in "The Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society," "The American Journal of Science," "The Sidereal Messenger," and other journals. Among these have been "Analogy between the Periods of Rotation of the Primary Planets" (1849); "Theory of Jupiter's Influence in the Formation of Gaps in the Zone of Minor Planets" (1866); and "Physical Explanation of the Intervals in Saturn's Rings" (1867). He has also published in book-form "Meteoric Astronomy" (Philadelphia, 1867); "Comets and Meteors" (1873); and "The Asteroids or Minor Planets between Mars and Jupiter" (1887).

KIRTLAND, Jared Potter, physician, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 10 Nov., 1793; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 10 Dec., 1877. He received his early education at the academies of Wallingford and Cheshire, Conn., and became an expert in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and a close student of botany. At this time he made his first attempt in the production of new varieties of fruit, and he also managed a large plantation of white mulberry-trees for the rearing of silk-worms. In 1811 his grandfather died, leaving him a medical library, and sufficient money to permit him to attend medical lectures at Edinburgh; but in 1813, on account of the war with England, he entered the medical department of Yale instead, where he was graduated in 1815. He then settled in Wallingford, where he practised for about two years, devoting his unoccupied time to the cultivation of natural science. In 1818 he removed to Durham, Conn., and five years later to Poland, Ohio. He was elected to the legislature in 1828, and served three terms, after which he was again occupied with his practice. In 1837–'42 he filled the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, and he also served as assistant on the geological survey of Ohio, being appointed in 1837, when it was organized under William W. Mather, and during the first summer collected specimens in all departments of natural history, from which a report on the "Zoölogy of Ohio" was published in the second annual report of the survey. In 1841, having previously removed to a place near Cleveland, he began a series of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, and physical diagnosis, in Willoughby medical school, and was then, till 1864, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Cleveland medical college, of which he was one of the founders. During the civil war he was examining surgeon for recruits at Columbus and Cleveland, and devoted his pay to the bounty fund and to the Soldiers' aid society of northern Ohio. His many investigations were published in the "American Journal of Science" and in the "Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History." These include researches in all departments of natural history; but perhaps the most conspicuous was his discovery of the sexual difference in the naiades, in which he showed that the male and female could be distinguished by the forms of the shells as well as by their internal anatomy. The truth of this discovery was questioned by eminent naturalists, but in 1851 it was confirmed by Louis Agassiz. In 1861 he received the degree of LL. D. from Williams, and he was one of the founders of the Cleveland academy of science in 1845, becoming its first and only president. This society in 1865 became the Kirtland society of natural history, and his collections of specimens were given to this organization. Dr. Kirtland was also a member of other scientific associations, had held the office of president of the Ohio medical society, and was one of the early members of the National academy of sciences. He was a man of great learning and peculiar personal magnetism. His influence in improving agriculture and horticulture, and in diffusing a love of natural history, was felt throughout all the northwestern states.

KISLINGBURY, Frederick Foster, soldier, b. in Ilsley, near Windsor Castle, England, 25 Dec., 1847; d. at Cape Sabine, Greenland, 1 June, 1884. When a mere boy he came to this country with his parents and settled at Rochester, N. Y. He received a common-school education, and began a mercantile career, which was cut short by his enlistment in a cavalry regiment during the civil war. He served two years, and after the war was stationed at Detroit as chief clerk of the Department of the lakes. A few years later he was placed in command of a band of scouts engaged in fighting the Indians, and later he became 2d lieutenant in the 11th infantry, serving on the plains. When, in 1881, the U. S. government decided to send an expedition to the far north (see GREELY, ADOLPHUS W.), Lieut. Kislingbury was among the first to volunteer, was made the second officer in the expedition, and participated in the scientific work of the next two years. In May, 1884, the supplies became exhausted. There had been one death early in the year, and others now followed in rapid succession, and when the relief-vessels reached the cape, 22 June, 1884, only seven of the party were found alive. One of the last to die was Lieut. Kislingbury. His remains were taken to Rochester, N. Y., and buried in Mt. Hope cemetery. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a lodge of that order has been formed in Rochester as a monument to his memory. Gen. Greely has joined other members of the party in testifying to his courage, ability, and enterprise.

KISSAM, Richard Sharpe, physician, b. in New York city in 1763; d. there in October, 1822. He received his education at Hempstead, L. I., and was graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1789, his inaugural discourse being published under the title of "De Rheumatismo." He began practice in New York in 1791, and for thirty years was at the head of his profession. He was particularly noted as a lithotomist, only three out of his sixty-five operations proving fatal. In 1792 he declined the chair of botany in Columbia college, and for thirty years he was surgeon to the New York hospital.

KITCHELL, Aaron, senator, b. in Hanover, N. J., 10 July, 1744; d. there, 25 June, 1820. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was actively engaged in the pre-Revolutionary movements. He was in congress as an anti-Federalist from 1791 till 1797, and again from 1799 till 1801. In 1804 he was elected U. S. senator from New Jersey, and served till 1809, when he resigned. In 1817 he was a presidential elector on the Monroe ticket.

KITCHING, John Benjamin, merchant, b. in Horsforth, England, 20 April, 1813; d. in New York city, 19 July, 1887. He came to the United States in 1824, entered the business-house of Tomlinson and Booth, and afterward established himself independently. He rendered the telegraph important pecuniary aid in its early history, and

was among those who were interested in the success of the Atlantic cable. Mr. Kitching spent a large amount of money in the ship "Ericsson," which was intended to demonstrate the superiority of the method of propulsion by air-engines; but on the trial-trip an accident occurred, causing the sinking of the vessel. In 1840 he removed to Brooklyn and was associated in the founding of several banks and in the establishment of the Polytechnic and Packer institutes. Later he was one of the promoters of the Manhattan market and the Garfield national bank in New York city. In 1873 he was instrumental in founding St. John's school in New York city, which was conducted by his son-in-law, the Rev. Theodore Irving, and since the death of the latter by Mrs. Irving, Mr. Kitching's daughter.—His son, **John Howard,** soldier, b. in New York city, 16 July, 1840; d. in Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1865, was educated in private schools in Brooklyn and New York, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted as a private in the Lincoln cavalry. Soon afterward he received a captain's commission in the 2d New York artillery, and participated in all the battles of the peninsular campaign. In the autumn of 1862 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 135th New York volunteers, which was afterward changed to the 6th artillery, and in April, 1863, he was appointed colonel of his regiment. Subsequently he was almost constantly in command of a brigade, and on 1 Aug., 1864, received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. During 1863–'4 he was stationed with the artillery reserve at Harper's Ferry, Brandy Station, and elsewhere in that vicinity. In May, 1864, he joined the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the overland campaign until July, 1864, when the 6th corps was detached from the army and sent to Washington, where Col. Kitching continued to act as a brigade-commander in charge of the defences of the capital. Later he had command of a provisional division in the Army of the Shenandoah, and in the battle of Cedar Creek received wounds from the effects of which he died some months afterward. See "More than Conqueror: or Memorials of Col. J. Howard Kitching" (New York, 1873).

KITTREDGE, Jonathan, temperance advocate, b. in Canterbury, N. H., 17 July, 1793; d. in Concord, N. H., 8 April, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1813, read law in New York city, practised there seven years, and subsequently settling in Canaan, N. H., represented that town in the legislature. From 1855 till 1859 he was chief justice of the court of common pleas, and in the latter year he removed to Concord, where he resided until his death. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1858. Judge Kittredge was an ardent temperance advocate, and delivered, at Lyme, in January, 1827, the first temperance lecture ever given in New Hampshire. This lecture was published (Lyme, N. H., 1827), and was long a popular tract on the subject.

KITTREDGE, Thomas, surgeon, b. in Andover, Mass., in July, 1746; d. there in October, 1818. He studied medicine at Newburyport, settling at Andover in 1768. He was appointed surgeon in Col. James Frye's regiment in 1775, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Kittredge was an early member of the Massachusetts medical society, and served in the legislature several terms and in the council in 1810–'11.

KJOEPING, Oläus (kyuh-ping), Swedish explorer, b. in Dalecarlia in 1741; d. in Soroe, Denmark, in 1809. He entered the Danish service as military surgeon, and was stationed for several years in the West Indies, also visiting Louisiana, Guiana, and New Spain. In 1796 he became rector of the academy of Soroe. His works concerning America, include "Beschreibung von Guiana" (Soroe, 1797); "Neueste Gemälde von Louisiana und Mississippi" (2 vols., 1792); "Prodromus floræ, sistens enumerationem plantarum cellularium quas in insulas, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Sancti Thomæ et Sancti Bartholomei a Kjoeping collectas describit" (Copenhagen, 1799); and "Anmärkningar om Planter af Cuba" (3 vols., 1807).

KLEEBERG, Minna, poet, b. in Elsmhorn, Holstein, Germany, 21 July, 1841; d. in New Haven, Conn., 31 Dec., 1878. She was the daughter of a physician named Cohen, and was carefully trained by her father, early showing poetical taste. In 1862 she married Rev. Dr. L. Kleeberg, with whom she came to this country in 1866. Her poems soon attracted attention, and her efforts to repel anti-Semitic accusations gained general praise. Most of her poems were published in Dr. L. Stein's "Freitag-Abend," at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and they were collected in book-form just before her death (Louisville, Ky., 1877).

KLEIN, Gustav Frederic (kline), German missionary, b. in Mannheim in 1708; d. in Talca, Chili, in November, 1771. He became a Jesuit, and in 1733 was sent to the missions of Uruguay. He was afterward rector of the College of Santiago, dean of the cathedral of Quito, and, after the expulsion of the order in 1767, settled in Talca, where he bought a large estate. Klein devoted most of his time to historical researches, and published "Descripción general de la América Española" (Buenos Ayres, 1737); "Resumen de la historia de Chile" (Santiago, 1744); "Geographia generalis, seu descriptio globi terrarumque" (1749); "Documentos ineditos para la historia de Perú" (3 vols., Quito, 1752); and "Memorias sobre las colonias de España situadas en la costa occidental de América" (5 vols., 1754). He left also several manuscripts, which were forwarded to Rome after his death, and published in the "Bibliotheca nova Scriptorum Societatis Jesu," including "Cronica del reyno de Chile" (5 vols., Rome, 1789); "Memorias dos estabelecimentos portuguezes na costa do Brazil" (6 vols., 1790); and "Additamentos a's ditas memorias, emque se referem algumas particularedades acerca dos estabelecimentos portuguezes do Brazil" (6 vols, 1792).

KLINGSOHR, John Augustus, clergyman, b. near Dresden, Saxony, 13 June, 1746; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 5 Nov., 1798. He was graduated at the University of Leipsic, where he studied both theology and law. After serving the Moravian church in Germany in various capacities, and being ordained successively to the grades of deacon and presbyter, he accepted an appointment as pastor of the church at Bethlehem, Pa., where he arrived in 1783, and labored for fifteen years, until his death, with great acceptance and success. He was a learned theologian and distinguished preacher.

KLÜBER, Melchior, German explorer, b. in Dessau in 1713; d. in Gotha in 1764. He entered the ministry and became chaplain of the Prince of Lippe-Detmold in 1752. He had read the pleadings of Las Casas in behalf of the Indians, and induced the prince to send him to South America to ascertain the real condition of the Indians two centuries after the conquest. Sailing from Bremen in November, 1756, he landed in the following January in Santo Domingo, but met there with difficulties and was for some time unable to proceed on his mission. At last he won the friendship of the lieutenant of the king in Les Cayes, who gave him

French passports that opened him access to the Spanish dominions. From 1757 till 1759 Klüber visited the West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Saint Christopher, Saint Thomas, and Saint Croix, going afterward to Cayenne, and crossed Brazil to Buenos Ayres in 1759–'61, returning home in July, 1761. He published "Abhandlung von einigen in Cuba gefundenen Beinen" (Gotha, 1762); "Reisen im Innern von Cuba, Santo Domingo, Sanct Thomas, und Guiana" (2 vols., Dessau, 1762); "Reisen in Sued Brazil" (Gotha, 1764); and "Hundert Tage auf Reisen in Sanct Christophe" (1764).

KNAPP, Francis, scholar, b. in England in 1672; d. after 1715. His father, George, a captain in the British navy, commanded a ninety-gun ship on the American coast in the early part of the 18th century. The son came to the United States to take possession of some lands that he had inherited from his grandfather in Watertown, Mass., where he passed his life in scholarly pursuits. He was a musical composer, and the author of "A Poetical Epistle to Mr. B.," reprinted in J. Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems" (Boston, 1780), and of a poetical "Address to Mr. Alexander Pope, on his Windsor Forest," dated 17 June, 1715, which appears in the first and subsequent editions of Pope's works. Samuel L. Knapp, in his "American Biography," claims that this address was an American production; but a note by William Roscoe, in his edition to Pope, says it was written in Killala, Ireland.

KNAPP, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Otsego county, N. Y., 7 Dec., 1799; d. in Rockford, Ill., 2 March, 1874. He was educated at Madison university, was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1825, and settled in Springfield, N. Y., where he began to preach, and at the same time engaged in farming and business, and became so successful that he was accused of want of zeal in his profession. In 1830 he removed to Watertown, N. Y., and in 1832 gave up secular employment and began to labor as an evangelist on his own responsibility, preaching first in barns and school-houses. In his revival work he visited New York, New England, and the western states, including California, preached about 16,000 sermons, led 200 young men to become clergymen, and baptized 4,000 persons. Vast numbers attended his meetings, and such excitement prevailed that mobs often threatened him and his hearers, and the protection of the police was called for to prevent serious disturbances. His preaching was characterized by fiery metaphors and denunciation of sin, his energy increasing with his excitement, so that, to quote his own words, "he was able to shake sermons from his sleeves." He left his property to his church. He published a few sermons, and wrote an autobiography which was never printed.

KNAPP, Jacob Hermann, b. in Dauborn, Prussia, 17 March, 1832. His father, John, was a member of the Prussian house of representatives and the German reichstag. The son was educated in Germany, France, and England, was graduated in medicine at Giessen, Germany, in 1854, and in 1860–'8 was professor and lecturer on ophthalmology in the University of Heidelberg. At the latter date he resigned, and, removing to the United States, settled in New York city. He founded the New York ophthalmic and aural institute in 1869, and since that date has been its surgeon. He was also surgeon to the New York charity hospital in 1872, the same year was consulting oculist to the department of public charities, and in 1876 became lecturer on eye and ear diseases in the New York college of physicians and surgeons. He founded in 1869, with Prof. Moos, of Heidelberg, "The Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology," an international scientific monthly (Wiesbaden and New York). In 1874 he was president of the New York pathological society. His publications include "Curvature of the Cornea of the Human Eye" (Heidelberg, 1859); "Intraocular Tumors" (Carlsruhe, 1868; New York, 1869); "Cocaine and its Use in Ophthalmic and General Surgery" (New York, 1885); "Investigations on Fermentation, Putrefaction, and Suppuration" (1886); "Cataract Extraction without Iridectomy" (1887); and reports on "A Series of One Thousand Successive Cases of Cataract Extraction without Iridectomy" (1887).

KNAPP, Mathias, German explorer, b. in Werden in 1752; d. in Fulda, Hesse-Cassel, in 1814. He was educated in Munich, appointed in 1776 professor of natural history in the College of Erlangen, and was called to fill the same chair at the University of Munich in 1782. In the following year he was chosen president of the scientific expedition that was sent to South America by the Duke of Bavaria. He made a thorough survey of the Andes, visited Brazil in its most remote parts, resided in Venezuela in 1787–'9, studying the ethnography of that country, and afterward visited the Guianas, Peru, Chili, the Andes, Patagonia, and the Argentine Republic. He returned in 1792, and, resigning his professorship, devoted his time to the publication of the materials he had collected during his ten years' travels through South America. He afterward removed to Fulda, where he resided till his death. Among his works are "Origines gentis Americanorum" (Munich, 1795); "De usu et ratione experimentorum in perficienda historia naturalis" (Dresden, 1796); "Versuch über die Zeitrechnung der Vorwelt" (Leipsic, 1796); "Reisen im Südwesten von Brazilien" (2 vols., 1797); "Geschichte der Entdeckung Amerikas" (3 vols., 1798); "Reisen nach Amerika" (3 vols., 1801); "Guianische Skizzen" (Dresden, 1804); "Reise durch Peru und Chile" (2 vols., Leipsic, 1805); and "Die Chemie und ihre Anwendung auf das praktische Leben" (Dresden, 1808).

KNAPP, Samuel Lorenzo, author, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 19 Jan., 1783; d. in Hopkinton, Mass., 8 July, 1838. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, studied law with Chief-Justice Theophilus Parsons, and attained to eminence in his profession. During the war of 1812 he commanded a regiment of militia on the coast defences. He became editor of the "Boston Gazette" in 1824, also conducting the "Boston Monthly Magazine," and in 1826 he established the "National Republican," on the failure of which, two years afterward, he removed to New York city, and returned to the practice of his profession. His works, which are chiefly biographical, include "Travels in North America by Ali Bey" (Boston, 1818); "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters" (1821); "Memoirs of Gen. Lafayette" (1824); "The Genius of Freemasonry" (Providence, 1828); "Discourse on the Life and Character of De Witt Clinton" (1828); "Lectures on American Literature" (New York, 1829); "Sketches of Public Characters by Ignatius Loyola Robertson, LL. D." (1830); "American Biography" (1833); a revised edition of John Hinton's "History of the United States" (1834); "Life of Thomas Eady" (1834); "Advice in the Pursuit of Literature" (1835); "Memoir of the Life of Daniel Webster" (1835); "Life of Aaron Burr" (1835); "Life of Andrew Jackson" (1835); "The Bachelor, and Other Tales" (1836); and "Female Biography" (Philadelphia, 1843). He edited "The Library of American History" (New York, 1837).

KNEASS, Strickland, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 July, 1821; d. there, 14 Jan., 1884. His father, William Kneass, was for many years engraver of the U. S. mint. The son was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1839. From that time until 1855, when he was chosen chief engineer and surveyor of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, he was employed in his profession in various important works. He served with ability in the office of chief engineer of Philadelphia until 1872, when he resigned to accept the post of assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad. He afterward became president of the Pennsylvania and Delaware and other railroads.

KNEELAND, Abner, editor, b. in Gardner, Mass., 6 April, 1774; d. near Farmington, Iowa, 27 Aug., 1844. He was first a Baptist clergyman, then became a Universalist, and finally a Pantheist. He edited a Universalist magazine in Philadelphia in 1821–'3, conducted and edited the "Olive Branch and Christian Enquirer" in New York city in 1828, and founded in 1832 "The Investigator," an organ of free-thought, in Boston. In 1836 he was tried in Boston for blasphemy, before the supreme court of Massachusetts. See "Review of the Prosecution against Kneeland for Blasphemy, by a Cosmopolite" (Boston, 1836). Kneeland published "A Columbian Miscellany" (Keene, N. H., 1804); "The Deist" (New York, 1822); a "Translation of the New Testament from the Greek" (Philadelphia, 1822); "Lectures on Universal Benevolence" (1824); "Lectures on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation" (1824); and "Review of the Evidences of Christianity" (New York, 1829).

KNEELAND, Samuel, printer, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1696; d. there, 14 Dec., 1769. He was apprenticed to Benjamin Green, and for many years was printer to the government and council, printing also the laws and journals of the house of representatives. Besides many religious books and pamphlets, he published "The Gazette" from 1727 till 1741, and "The New England Weekly Journal" from 1741 till 1752.

KNEELAND, Samuel, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Aug., 1821. He was graduated at Harvard in 1840, and at the medical department in 1843, taking the Boylston prize for his thesis on "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," and again, in 1844, for his essay on "Hydrotherapy." Subsequently he spent two years in professional studies in Paris, and then began the practice of his profession in Boston, meanwhile serving as demonstrator of anatomy in Harvard medical school during 1845–'7, and as physician to the Boston dispensary. He then passed some time in Brazil, and also visited the Lake Superior copper region. During the civil war he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon from Massachusetts, was assigned to duty with Gen. Burnside, and accompanied the expedition to New Berne in March, 1862, after the capture of that place being assigned to duty at the Craven street hospital in New Berne, and at the hospital in Beaufort, N. C. In October, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the 45th Massachusetts regiment, and served in that capacity in New Berne till the regiment was discharged in July, 1863. He then entered the corps of surgeons of volunteers, and was placed in charge, successively, of the University hospital in New Orleans, and of the Marine hospital in Mobile. In 1866 he was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He then returned to Boston, and became associated in the work of the Massachusetts institute of technology, holding the office of instructor in 1867–'9 and professor of zoölogy and physiology in 1869–'78, also acting as secretary of the corporation in 1866–'78, and of secretary of the faculty in 1871–'8. Dr. Kneeland then returned to literary work and lecturing, which he has since followed in Boston and to the Philippine islands. He has travelled extensively in search of information concerning earthquakes and volcanic phenomena, having made visits to the Hawaiian islands and to Iceland in 1874, at the time of its millennial celebration, for this purpose. He is a member of numerous scientific societies, and has held the office of secretary to the American academy of arts and sciences, and to the Boston society of natural history. Dr. Kneeland has contributed largely to current medical literature, and was the author of many articles, mostly on zoölogical and medical subjects, in the "American Cyclopædia." He edited the "Annual of Scientific Discovery" (1866–'9); a translation of Andry's "Diseases of the Heart" (Boston, 1847); and Smith's "History of the Human Species" (1852). His own works include "Science and Mechanism" (New York, 1854); "The Wonders of the Yosemite Valley and of California" (Boston, 1871); and "An American in Iceland" (1876).

KNICKERBOCKER, Johannes, soldier, b. in Schaghticoke, N. Y., in 1749; d. there about 1827. He was descended from Herman Jansen Knickerbocker, of Friesland, Holland, one of the earliest settlers of the state of New York, and inherited the Knickerbocker estate at Schaghticoke from his uncle Herman. This was a grant from the city of Albany, to whom it had been conveyed by the Duke of York, and was subsequently divided between his sons. The homestead (see next page) is still standing on the site of the old fort built by the Duke of York as a defence against the French and Canadian Indians, being the extreme northern outpost of the colony at that time. The tree of peace, planted by Gov. Dongan in the presence of the friendly Indians, is in the immediate vicinity of the mansion. Col. Knickerbocker served in the army of the Revolution, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He subsequently represented the county of Rensselaer in the legislature.—His son, **Herman,** lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 27 July, 1782; d. in Williamsburg, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1855, received a classical education, studied law, and began practice in Albany. Inheriting a large property, he removed to Schaghticoke, N. Y., where he dispensed such generous hospitality that he became known as the "Prince of Schaghticoke." He was elected to the 11th congress as a Federalist, and served from 22 May, 1809, till 3 March, 1811. In 1816 he was chosen to the state assembly, and also filled the office of county judge. He is alluded to by Washington Irving, in "Knickerbocker's History of New York," as "My cousin, the congressman"; and when Mr. Irving visited Washington he introduced him to President Madison as "My cousin, Diedrich Knickerbocker, the great historian

Jon. Knickerbocker

of New York." He became involved pecuniarily in the latter years of his life. Very many anecdotes are related of "Prince Knickerbocker," who was particularly fond of practical jokes, some of which were extremely ludicrous in their consequences. One of the conditions of proprietorship by which the Knickerbocker estate was held was that the mayor and council of Albany should be entertained at least once in each year at the family mansion. "Prince Knickerbocker," having erected a spacious

residence for himself some distance from the homestead, decided to become the entertainer of the mayor and council of Troy, as an offset to the festivities of the paternal home. On the arrival of these dignitaries, with appetites sharpened by a long drive, they found apparently no preparations to receive them, but, on the contrary, were allowed to overhear a dispute between the "prince" and his butler as to how they should make two chickens suffice for so many mouths. A sudden relief came to the guests when the dining-room doors were opened on a sumptuous repast.—Herman's son, **David Buel,** P. E. bishop, b. in Schaghticoke, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1833, spells the family name with an "a" in the third syllable. He was graduated at Trinity in 1853 and at the General theological seminary in 1856. In the latter year he was made deacon, and he was ordained priest, 12 July, 1857. He spent his entire clerical life, previous to his elevation to the episcopate, in Minneapolis, Minn., first as a missionary and afterward as rector of Gethsemane parish. Having been elected the third bishop of Indiana, he was consecrated at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, 14 Oct., 1883. In 1873 Bishop Knickerbacker received the degree of S. T. D. from Trinity. During his long residence in Minnesota he founded six parishes besides St. Barnabas hospital (1871) and the Sheltering arms orphanage (1882) of Minneapolis. In 1877 he was chosen missionary bishop of New Mexico, but declined. In the autumn of 1864–'6 he visited the Chippewa Indian country as one of a board of visitors that had been appointed for that purpose by the secretary of the interior. He has published several occasional sermons and addresses, and is editor of the "Church Worker" in Indianapolis.

KNIGHT, Daniel Ridgeway, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1845. Early in his career he went to Paris and became a student at the Académie des beaux arts. He was a pupil also of Gleyre in 1872, and of Meissonier in 1876. His studio is now (1887) in Poissy, and his professional life has been passed almost entirely in France. He draws suggestions for his subjects from French life. Among his works are "The Veteran" (1870); "Dividing the Profits" (1874); "Harvester's Repast" (1876); "The Vintage in France" (1877); "Après un Déjeuner" (1878); "Une Halte" (1880); "Sans Dot" (1883); "Un Deuil" (1883); "Chatter-Boxes" (1885); and "En Octobre" (1887).

KNIGHT, Edward Collings, merchant, b. in Camden county, N. J., 8 Dec., 1813. His ancestor was among the early Quakers that came to Pennsylvania. He became clerk in a country store in 1831, and in 1834 established himself in business in Philadelphia. In 1849 his firm was largely interested in the California trade, and a steamer sent out by them was the first to ply on the waters above Sacramento city. He has long been identified with large commercial interests, and has served as director in numerous financial institutions and railroad companies. He has been president of the Bound Brook road since 1874, was president of the Central railroad of New Jersey from 1876 till 1880, and is now (1887) acting president of the North Pennsylvania road. It was largely through Mr. Knight's instrumentality, as chairman of a committee of the Pennsylvania railroad, that the American steamship line between Philadelphia and Europe was established, and he was chosen its president. In 1856 he was nominated by the American, Whig, and Reform parties for congress, but failed of an election. He was an elector on the Republican presidential ticket in 1860, in 1873 a member of the State constitutional convention, and in 1882 president of the Bi-centennial association, and one of the most active promoters of the celebration that was held that year in commemoration of the founding of Pennsylvania by William Penn.

KNIGHT, Edward Henry, mechanical expert, b. in London, England, 1 June, 1824; d. in Bellefontaine, Ohio, 22 Jan., 1883. He was educated at the Friends' school in England, and in 1845 came to the United States, having previously taken a course in surgery, and learned the art of steel-engraving. In 1846 he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a patent attorney for seven years, and then followed agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he was called to Washington for service in the preparation of the annual reports of the U. S. patent-office, also acting as surgeon under the Christian commission. The meagre reports that were then issued at governmental expense for gratuitous distribution were replaced by him in 1871 by the "Official Gazette of the United States Patent-Office," which has since been issued as a profitable weekly publication. He also organized the classification of inventions, under which the work of the patent-office has since been carried on. Mr. Knight was a member of the international juries at the World's fairs in Philadelphia in 1876 and in Paris in 1878, and at the Atlanta exhibition of 1881, and was U. S. commissioner at the World's fair in Paris in 1878, receiving the appointment of chevalier of the Legion of honor from the French government in recognition of his services. His brain was found to weigh 64 ounces, being the second largest on record, that of Cuvier weighing 64½ ounces. He was a member of scientific societies both in the United States and abroad. He received the degree of LL. D. in 1876 from Iowa Wesleyan university. He edited the "Reports of the Paris Exposition," and contributed the chapters on "Agricultural Implements" and "Clocks and Watches," and, besides other official reports, he compiled "A Library of Poetry and Song" (New York, 1870; revised ed., 1876); "American Mechanical Dictionary" (3 vols., 1876); and the "New Mechanical Dictionary" (Boston, 1884).

KNIGHT, Henry Cogswell, poet, b. in Newburyport, Mass., in 1788; d. in Rowley, Mass., 10 Jan., 1835. He was early left an orphan, and, removing to Rowley, Mass., resided with his maternal grandfather, Dr. Nathaniel Cogswell. He was graduated at Brown in 1812, and was ordained in

the Episcopal church, but never settled over a congregation, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He published a collection of youthful verses entitled "The Cypriad" (Boston, 1809); "The Broken Harp" (Philadelphia, 1815); and "Poems" (Boston, 1821).—His brother, **Frederick**, poet, b. in Hampton, N. H., 9 Oct., 1791; d. in Rowley, Mass., 20 Nov., 1849, shared with Henry the home at Rowley, studied at Harvard and at Litchfield law-school, and taught in Penobscot, Me., and Marblehead, Mass. He then returned to Rowley, where he passed his life, occupying himself in composition. A memorial of his life, with his poems, was published, entitled "Thorn Cottage" (Boston, 1855).

KNIGHT, James, physician, b. in Taneytown, Frederick co., Md., 14 Feb., 1810. He was educated at St. Mary's college, Md., and was graduated at Washington medical college, Baltimore, in 1832. He settled in New York city in 1835, and in 1840 devoted himself to orthopedic surgery. In April, 1863, he gave up his private dwelling for a hospital, and established the New York society for the relief of the ruptured and crippled. In 1870, the society having completed a hospital of its own, he was appointed physician in charge, and has held office until the present date (1887). He has invented a truss and a life-saving apparatus for use in heavy surf. Dr. Knight is a member of various medical, scientific, and benevolent societies, and is the author of "Improvement of Health of Children and Adults by Natural Means" (New York, 1875); "Orthopedia, or a Practical Treatise on the Aberrations of the Human Form" (1874); and "Static Electricity as a Therapeutic Agent" (1882).

KNIGHT, Jonathan, surgeon, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 4 Sept., 1789; d. in New Haven, Conn., 25 Aug., 1864. His father, Jonathan, after serving as surgeon's mate in the Revolutionary war, was a physician in Norwalk for nearly fifty years. The son was graduated at Yale in 1808, during the next two years taught in Norwalk and New London, Conn., and in 1810 returned to Yale as tutor. He attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in 1811–'13, was licensed to practise in 1811, settled in New Haven in 1813, and was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in Yale. He was transferred to the chair of surgery in 1838, and, resigning in 1864, was appointed professor emeritus. He was president of the American medical association in 1853–'4, and also for many years of the board of directors of the General hospital of Connecticut, and throughout this period was either an attending or consulting surgeon to the hospital. In 1864 he was influential in establishing at New Haven the military hospital that bore his name. A sketch of his life was published by Dr. Francis Bacon (New Haven, 1865).

KNIGHT, Nehemiah Rice, statesman, b. in Cranston, R. I., 31 Dec., 1780; d. in Providence, R. I., 19 April, 1854. His father, Nehemiah, was a member of congress from 1803 till his death in 1808. The son received a public-school education, represented Cranston in the legislature in 1800, and, removing to Providence in 1802, became, in 1805, clerk of the court of common pleas. From 1812 till 1817 he was clerk of the circuit court, and in 1817–'21 he was governor of Rhode Island. During the administration of President Madison he was collector of customs at Providence, in 1820 was elected to the U. S. senate as a Whig in place of James Burrill, Jr., deceased, and was three times re-elected, serving till 1841. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1843, and for many years was president of the Roger Williams bank in Providence. Mr. Knight was moderate and conciliating in his political course, and of sterling character. While governor he recommended the establishment of free schools in the state.

KNIGHT, Sarah, teacher, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 April, 1666; d. near Norwalk, Conn., 25 Dec., 1727. Her father, Capt. Thomas Kemble, was a merchant of Boston, and she married Richard Knight, who died about 1703. In 1706 she opened a school in Boston for children, and numbered among her pupils Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Mather. She is described as "excelling in the art of teaching composition," and, as a mark of respect, was called "Madam Knight." In 1713 she removed to Norwalk, Conn., and in the town-record is named as "taxed twenty shillings for selling strong drink to the Indians," but it is added "Madam Knight accuses her maid, Ann Clark, of the fact." Madam Knight's "Journey from Boston to New York in the Year 1704, from the Original Manuscript, including the Diary of the Rev. John Buckingham of a Journey to Canada in 1710" (New York, 1825; Albany, 1865), is a record from a diary in the author's own handwriting from notes recorded on the way. It is valuable as a history of the manners and customs of the time, and is full of graphic descriptions of the early settlements in New England and New York.

KNIPE, Joseph Farmer, soldier, b. in Mount Joy, Lancaster co., Pa., 30 Nov., 1823. He was educated in a private school, served in the ranks through the war with Mexico, and then engaged in mercantile business in Harrisburg, Pa., until 1861, when he organized the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, and was commissioned its colonel. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov., 1862, and served in the Army of the Potomac, and in that of the Cumberland, commanding a brigade and then a division, till the fall of Atlanta, when he became chief of cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee. Gen. Knipe received two wounds at Winchester, Va., two at Cedar Mountain, Ga., and one at Resaca, Ga. He was mustered out of service in September, 1865, and is now (1887) superintendent of one of the departments in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

KNOLLYS, Hansard, clergyman, b. in Chalkwell, Lincolnshire, England, about 1598; d. in London, England, 19 Sept., 1691. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterward was master of the free schools in Gainsborough. In June, 1629, he was made deacon in the Church of England, and, after being ordained priest, received a living in Humberstone. Three years later he began to doubt certain tenets of the church, although he continued to preach for several years longer, but without surplice or prayer-book. He then resigned, and in 1636 was imprisoned in Boston, but escaped and came to this country, reaching Massachusetts early in 1638. There he was denounced as an Antinomian, and called "Mr. Absurd Knowless" by Cotton Mather. He appears to have settled in Piscataway, now Dover, N. H., where he founded a church in September, 1638, which was probably the first in New Hampshire. That he was a Baptist at this time there is little reason to doubt. An unfortunate controversy between two sections of his congregation led to his removal to Long Island, and he settled finally near New Brunswick, N. J. In 1641 he returned to England and preached in various places, getting himself into frequent trouble. He was formally ordained pastor, in 1645, of the Baptist church which he had gathered in London, and retained this charge until his death. Mr. Knollys is regarded as the first Baptist clergyman that preached in the colonies, and he possessed

great influence among that denomination, both in this country and England. He published several books, among which were "Flaming Fire in Zion" (1646); "Rudiments of Hebrew Grammar" (1648); and his "Autobiography" (1672), brought down to his death by William Kiffen (1692). In 1845 the Hansard Knollys society was organized in England for the republication of early Baptist works.

KNORTZ, Karl, author, b. in Garbenheim, Rhenish Prussia, 28 Aug., 1841. He was educated at the gymnasium of Wetzlau, and Heidelberg university, and came in 1863 to this country, where he engaged in teaching at Detroit in 1864–'8, at Oshkosh, Wis., in 1868–'71, and in Cincinnati in 1871–'4. He then edited a German daily newspaper at Indianapolis, but since 1882 has resided in New York city, where he has devoted himself to literature. Mr. Knortz has done much to make American literature known and appreciated in his native country. He has published, besides translations of American poetry, "Märchen und Sagen der nordamerikanischen Indianer" (Jena, 1871); "Amerikanische Skizzen" (Halle, 1876); "American Shakespeare Bibliography" (Boston, 1876); "Humoristische Gedichte" (Baltimore, 1877); "Longfellow: Eine literarhistorische Studie" (Hamburg, 1879); "Aus dem Wigwam" (Leipsic, 1880); "Kapital und Arbeit in Amerika" (Zurich, 1881); "Aus der transatlantischen Gesellschaft" (Leipsic, 1882); "Staat und Kirche in Amerika" (Gotha, 1882); "Shakespeare in Amerika" (Berlin, 1882); "Amerikanische Lebensbilder" (Zurich, 1884); "Eines deutschen Matrosen Nordpolfahrten" (1885); "Representative German Poems," with translations (New York, 1885); "Göthe und die Wertherzeit" (Zurich, 1885); "Brook Farm und Margareth Fuller" (New York, 1886); and "Gustav Seyffarth" (1886).

KNOTT, James Proctor, congressman, b. near Lebanon, Marion co., Ky., 29 Aug., 1830. He studied in the neighboring schools and in Shelbyville, whither his father, Joseph Percy Knott, had moved. When he was sixteen years old he began to study law, and in May, 1850, went to Memphis, Scotland co., Mo., and was employed in the county-clerk's office until he was twenty-one, when he was licensed to practise. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, and at once made chairman of the judiciary committee. During this session articles of impeachment were preferred against Judge Albert Jackson, and Mr. Knott and Charles Hardin, afterward governor of Missouri, were chosen as managers. Pending the trial, which was held in June, 1859, a vacancy occurred in the office of attorney-general, and Mr. Knott was appointed to fill it at the unanimous request of the senate and the governor's cabinet. In 1860 he was elected to the same office by a flattering majority. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Knott was arrested by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and, refusing to take an oath that he regarded as too stringent, was sent as a prisoner to the St. Louis arsenal, but after a time released, remaining under surveillance until March, 1862. In 1861, as he refused to take the test-oath that was prescribed for officials, his office was declared vacant, and he was disbarred from practice. In 1862 he removed to Lebanon, Ky., where he practised law, and in 1866 was elected to congress. He was not at first allowed to take his seat, but was finally admitted. His first speech was on the admission of John Young Brown to a seat, and was directed against the constitutionality of the test-oath, its applicability to members of congress, and its retrospective operation. He was re-elected in 1868, and served on the committee on the District of Columbia and the committee on private land claims. In his speech against the bill for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue he obtained a hearing by giving a humorous turn to the debate, and the bill was laughed out of congress. It was toward the end of the same congress that he made his "Duluth" speech, which gave him a reputation as a humorist. Mr. Knott was not in the 42d and 43d congresses, but after a vigorous canvass he was elected, and served from 1875 till 1883. He was appointed by Speaker Kerr chairman of the judiciary committee, and in the second session he also became chairman of the special committee on the powers and privileges of the house in reference to counting the votes for president. In the 45th congress he was reappointed by Speaker Randall as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, and again in the 46th and 47th congresses. In 1882 Mr. Knott declined a renomination, and in 1883 was elected governor of Kentucky.

KNOWLES, James Davis, clergyman, b. in Providence, R. I., in July, 1798; d. in Newton Centre, Mass., 9 May, 1838. He was placed in a printing-office at the age of twelve, and while learning the trade studied French and Latin. At the age of twenty-one he became associate editor of William G. Goddard's "Rhode Island American." Entering the Baptist church in March, 1820, he was licensed to preach in the following autumn, and studied theology in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. There he also pursued a collegiate course in Columbian college, and after graduation in 1824 was appointed a tutor. On 28 Dec., 1825, he was ordained pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Boston, Mass. In 1832 he was compelled by failing health to resign his charge, and from that time till his death, which was due to small-pox, he filled the chair of pastoral duties and sacred rhetoric at Newton theological seminary, at the same time conducting for over two years the "Christian Review," a quarterly magazine. Besides addresses he published "Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson" (Boston, 1829), and "Memoir of Roger Williams, the Founder of the State of Rhode Island" (1834).

KNOWLES, Lucius James, inventor, b. in Hardwick, Mass., 2 July, 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 Feb., 1884. He spent his early life on his father's farm, until he attained the age of fourteen, when for a time he studied in a high-school. Three years later he became a clerk in a store in Shrewsbury. He had already begun to invent and construct machinery, and now part of the store was transformed into a machine-shop. Here he spent much of his time in the investigation of new discoveries, and in testing them by experiments. Many of the improvements in reed-instruments that have since come into general use were invented in this way. In 1840 he put into operation several working models of steam-engines, and during his experiments invented the Knowles safety steam-boiler feed-regulator. He also turned his attention to magnetism and electricity, studying these subjects with special reference to motive power, and for a time the discovery of photography occupied his attention. He then proceeded to the manufacture of a variety of machinery and materials used in that art, continuing so for two years. His next invention was a machine for spooling thread, which he began to manufacture in New Worcester. Later he turned his attention to the production of fine numbers of thread, composed of six cords, and, after two years of experimenting, he was successful in producing six-cord spool-cotton equal to the English. In 1847 he began the manufacture of cotton warps at Spencer under the firm-name of Knowles and Sibley, and two years later the business was trans-

ferred to Warren, Mass. He began to produce woollen goods in 1853, but in 1859 disposed of his interests. He thenceforth devoted his attention chiefly to the development of his inventions. The manufacture of his patent safety steam-boiler feeder was then begun, and in 1858 he began to construct his patent steam-pump. Soon afterward he procured patents for steam pumping-engines, an automatic boiler-feeder, and a fancy loom for producing all kinds of narrow textile fabrics. In 1860 he disposed of one half of the steam-pump business, and since that time, with gradual increase of plant, the Knowles pump-works have become the most extensive of their kind in the United States, but ultimately were disposed of to the George F. Blake manufacturing company of Boston. In 1861 he began the manufacture of the tape-binding loom under the different patents that had been secured by him in preceding years, and under his management this business grew very rapidly. Mr. Knowles was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1862 and 1865, of the senate in 1869, and received the degree of A. M. from Williams in 1865.

KNOWLTON, Helen Mary, artist, b. in Littleton, Mass., 16 Aug., 1832. She was a pupil of William M. Hunt, and opened a studio in Boston in 1867. She has exhibited charcoal sketches or landscapes and portraits in oil, in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and London, taught art students in the town and country, and written much on art. Some of her most effective work is in charcoal. She has published the "Talks on Art" of William M. Hunt, which she prepared from notes that she had taken while under his instruction (Boston, 1879), and "Hints to Pupils in Drawing and Painting," relating chiefly to charcoal-drawing, with illustrations from drawings by William M. Hunt (1879).

KNOWLTON, Miles Justin, missionary, b. in West Wardsborough, Vt., 8 Feb., 1825; d. in Ningpo, China, 10 Sept., 1874. He was educated at Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y., and studied theology at the Hamilton seminary, where he was graduated in 1853. After receiving ordination as a Baptist minister in his native town on 8 Oct., 1853, he sailed as a missionary with his wife for Ningpo, arriving there in June, 1854. In 1860 he published in Chinese a manual for native preachers, called "Scripture Catechism." He taught a theological class, besides conducting the mission church at Dinghai and two out-stations on the island of Chusan. Several other churches were founded and visited regularly by him during his stay in China. In 1862 he returned to the United States for the restoration of his health, but at the end of eighteen months resumed his missionary labors. In 1869 he made a journey to Pekin and Manchuria, and in 1870 one up the Yangtse Kiang, both of which he described in the "Baptist Missionary Magazine." He received the degree of D. D. from Madison university in 1871. In 1871, while on a visit to the United States, he wrote a prize essay on "China as a Mission Field," and delivered before the faculties and students of theological seminaries a series of lectures that were published under the title of "The Foreign Missionary, his Field, and his Work" (Philadelphia, 1872).

KNOWLTON, Miner, soldier, b. in Connecticut in 1804; d. in Burlington, N. J., 25 Dec., 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and commissioned a lieutenant in the 1st artillery, to which regiment he was attached till he was retired, rising to the grade of captain in 1846. In 1830–'7 he served as assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy, in 1833–'7 as assistant teacher of French, and in 1837–'44 as instructor of artillery and cavalry. As a member of the artillery board he aided in the compilation of the "Instructions for Field Artillery" that were adopted, 6 March, 1845, for the service of the United States. With a view of studying foreign military science, he went to Algeria in 1845, and served on the staff of Marshal Bugeaud. He was at Corpus Christi during the military occupation of Texas, and in the war with Mexico in mustering volunteers into service on the Rio Grande, and in the recruiting service and on engineer duty. He was on leave of absence from September, 1849, till 1861, when he was retired from active service for disability resulting from disease and exposure in the line of duty. Capt. Knowlton was the author of "Notes on Gunpowder, Cannon, and Projectiles" (1840); and the compiler of "Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States" (1861).

KNOWLTON, Paul Howard, Canadian statesman, b. in Newfane, Windham co., Vt., 12 Sept., 1787; d. in Knowlton, Brome co., Canada East, 28 Aug., 1863. He was appointed a member of the special council by Sir John Colborne, and in 1841, on the union of the provinces, was called by royal mandamus to the legislative council. He was for upward of thirty-five years engaged in political life. He had been mayor of Knowlton, which town was named after him.

KNOWLTON, Thomas, soldier, b. in West Boxford, Mass., 30 Nov., 1740; killed at the battle of Harlem Plains, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1776. He served during six campaigns in the French war, and took part in the capture of Havana in 1762. Returning after the war to Ashford, Conn., where his father had settled in early life, he followed farming until the beginning of the Revolutionary war. He was unanimously elected captain of a company of militia that was raised in Ashford after the battle of Lexington, and with 200 Connecticut men that were spared from Gen. Artemas Ward's command he was ordered to Charlestown with Col. William Prescott. His force, consisting of farmers, without uniforms, and armed for the most part with shotguns, was sent by Col. Prescott to oppose the advancing British grenadiers, and took its post on the side of Breed's hill, where the British were landing, behind a rail fence, which was converted into a very effective breastwork by throwing up a parallel fence and filling the space between with new-mown grass. There they held their ground gallantly until the retreat. Knowlton was soon afterward promoted major, and on 8 Jan., 1776, made a daring and successful incursion into Charlestown. He commanded a regiment of light infantry that formed the advance-guard of the army at New York in 1776, and was afterward commissioned lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of rangers selected from the Connecticut troops. While reconnoitring the enemy's position near Bloomingdale on the morning of the battle of Harlem Heights, he was attacked by Highlanders and Hessians. Gen. Washington sent Maj. Leitch to his aid, with orders to fall on the enemy's rear, while a feint in front engaged their attention. Knowlton's rangers and the Virginians attacked the British on the flank instead of in the rear, and both officers were killed in front of their men. Knowlton's loss was lamented by Washington, who mentioned him in his general orders as a soldier who "would have been an honor to any country."

KNOX, Henry, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 25 July, 1750; d. in Thomaston, Me., 25 Oct., 1806.

He received a good education in the schools of his native city, early exhibited a taste for military service, and at the age of eighteen was chosen an officer in a company of grenadiers, composed of the young men of Boston, which was distinguished for its good discipline. At twenty he began business as a bookseller. He took sides warmly with the colonies in their controversy with the mother country, and after the battles of Lexington and Concord abandoned his business and hastened to join the army that was assembled at Cambridge. He fought gallantly in the battle of Bunker Hill, and when afterward Gen. Washington joined the army, he had the rank of colonel. In laying siege to the city, Washington found himself embarrassed by the want of sufficient artillery, and young Knox conceived the idea of obtaining a supply from Lake George and the forts on the Canadian frontier. The peril and difficulty of transporting heavy guns that great distance through the woods, and part of the way over mere wood roads, were so great that his proposition was unfavorably received. But, after an interview with the enthusiastic young officer, Washington, who readily formed an estimate of the man, gave his consent, and Knox set out in November on his hazardous enterprise. He started on this month so as to be ready to move when snow covered the ground, as it was only then that heavy guns could be transported down the lakes and across the state. Setting out on horseback with a squad of men, he reached Lake Champlain, where ice had formed, and by extraordinary efforts was able to return in December. He had gathered together 42 sleds, on which he loaded 13 brass and 26 iron cannon, 8 brass and 6 iron mortars, 2 iron howitzers, 2,300 pounds of lead, and a barrel of flints—55 guns in all. The long procession moved slowly, but at last it reached Boston, and as it passed into the American lines it was received with shouts by the troops. Knox was warmly complimented by Washington, and congress, as a reward for his services, made him brigadier-general of the artillery. The addition of 55 cannon was a great re-enforcement in those times, and Washington at once began preparations for a bombardment of the city, but circumstances caused him to change his plans, and the guns served a better purpose not long afterward on Dorchester heights. From this time Knox was the constant companion of Washington throughout the war and his warm personal friend and counsellor. Before the battle of Trenton he was sent by the general to cross the Delaware and march on the place. This he did before the stream became choked with ice. Halting where Washington with his army was struggling amid the floating ice and in the darkness, he stood on the shore, and with his voice indicated where the landing should be made. He then pushed his guns on through the blinding snow-storm, and they were soon thundering by the camp of the astonished Hessians. He brought his young and beautiful wife to Valley Forge to cheer the encampment, and in the battle of Monmouth, in the following summer, did good service. Though for so young and untrained an officer he handled his guns with great skill and effect, yet once he made a serious mistake in judgment. In the surprise and flight of the British at Germantown about 200 of the enemy threw themselves into the Chew farm-house. As he came up to it he halted and began to unlimber his guns. Gen. Artemas Ward, seeing him halt, inquired his motive, and Knox replied, "It is a rule in war never to leave a fort in your rear." They sent off for Gen. Thomas Conway to decide the matter, but he could not be found. Knox held to his opinion, and the favorable moment was lost. He fought gallantly at Brandywine and Jamestown, and when the army was besieging Yorktown he visited with Washington the flag-ship of De Grasse, being the only American officer that accompanied the commander-in-chief. In the siege of this place his artillery practice held its own beside that of the accomplished artillerists of France. Immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis, congress, acting under the advice of Washington, made him major-general, and he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the terms of peace with Great Britain. He was afterward quartered in New Windsor, N. Y., near Gen. Washington, the families of the two generals living on the most familiar terms. Knox accompanied Washington to the "Old Temple," where the latter delivered his reply to the famous Newburg letters. When it was finished, as soon as Washington had disappeared through the door, Knox rose and moved a resolution of thanks to him, declaring that the army "returned his affection with all the strength of which the human heart is capable." He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and for years its chief secretary. He was deputed to receive the surrender of New York. When Washington bade farewell to his officers in Fraunce's tavern, New York, Knox was the first to advance and receive his embrace, and wept on his neck. In 1785 he was appointed by congress to succeed Gen. Benjamin Lincoln as secretary of war, and he held the office for eleven years. The navy department was afterward attached to it, yet he discharged the duties of both with marked ability. The meagre salary he received not being sufficient to support his family, he resigned and removed to Maine, where his wife owned a tract of land. But he did not wholly retire from public life, and was frequently elected both to the legislature and council of the state. In 1798, when war seemed probable with France, he was called to take his place in the army. But the threatened danger passing by, he returned to Thomaston, Maine. His death was caused by his accidentally swallowing a chicken-bone, which caused internal inflammation. Knox was amiable, upright, and pure in his private life, and though ardent, impulsive, and enthusiastic, he was yet sound in judgment and cool in action. See "Life and Correspondence of Henry Knox," by Francis S. Drake (Boston, 1874).—His wife, **Lucy**, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1754; d. in Thomaston, Me., in 1824, was the daughter of the secretary of the province of Massachusetts, whose name was Flucker. She was considered the belle of Massachusetts, and when she betrayed an attachment for a poor tradesman, who was moreover a Whig and an officer in the provincial militia, her parents were greatly incensed, and her father told her that she must choose between her family and her lover. The family left the country soon

Knox

after the battle of Lexington. The lovers had already been joined in wedlock. They escaped together from Boston when it was occupied by the British, and Mrs. Knox followed her husband through all the campaigns. Her spirit and gayety encouraged the soldiers to endure hardships that they saw her bear with patience. Not only her husband, but Gen. Washington, relied on her judgment in affairs of moment, while in social and ceremonial matters she was the arbiter in the army, and afterward the chief adviser of Mrs. Washington in New York and Philadelphia. She grew corpulent, like her husband, but her activity never abated, and her conversational talents and power of management gave her great influence in social and political circles. After her husband had retired to private life Madame Knox, as she was usually called, continued to exercise a lavish hospitality, frequently entertaining a hundred guests in their mansion, which was built near the head of St. George's river on an estate skirting Penobscot bay that she inherited from her maternal grandfather, Gen. Samuel Waldo.

KNOX, Hugh, clergyman, b. in Ireland about 1733; d. in Santa Cruz, W. I., in October, 1790. He emigrated to this country in 1751, and found employment as assistant teacher under the Rev. John Rodgers at Middletown, Del. He fell in with frivolous companions, and on one occasion entertained them with an imitation of Dr. Rodgers's preaching. Overcome with remorse for this act of irreverence, he went to Princeton and applied for admission to the college, with the intention of devoting himself to the Christian ministry. He was graduated in 1754, and, after studying theology a year longer, was ordained, and went to Saba in the West Indies as pastor of the Reformed Dutch church on that island. In 1772 he resigned his charge in order to become pastor of the Presbyterians who had settled on the Danish island of Santa Cruz. Alexander Hamilton was placed under Mr. Knox's instruction in boyhood, and remained his life-long friend. He received the degree of D. D. from Glasgow university, and published two volumes of sermons (Glasgow, 1772).

KNOX, James, pioneer hunter. He was a resident of western Virginia, and in 1769 was the leader of forty-two men from southwest Virginia and North Carolina who met at Reedy creek in June and crossed through Cumberland gap westward for the purpose of hunting and trapping. Each had one or more horses, with arms and camp equipage. Fording the south fork of Cumberland river, they halted at what is since known as Price's meadow, near a flowing spring, six miles from Monticello, Wayne co., Ky., and there made a permanent camp for their supplies and skins, for deposit every five weeks. They hunted during the year over the country of Upper Green and Barren rivers, and found much of it open prairie covered with high grass. In October, 1769, Col. Knox with nine men sought fresher hunting-grounds northward. They met a party of friendly Cherokee Indians, whose leader, Captain Dick, directed them to the blue-grass region on the south side of Kentucky river. Following this direction, they came to a stream in the midst of this fertile region, and found game so abundant that they gave it the name of Dick's river, which it bears to the present day. Here they were on the borders of the country that was ranged over by Daniel Boone and his companions for the same two years, yet neither party knew of the other's presence in the wilderness. In 1774 Knox led his men 100 miles farther west, and built a camp and station for skins on a site nine miles east of Greensburg, on Green river, where they slew many thousands of bears, panthers, otters, beavers, deer, and other game. After over three years' absence, most of the party returned home, and were named and known afterward as the "long hunters," from their prolonged absence. Drake's pond and lick, Bledsoe's lick, and Manseo's lick, were discovered and marked on this expedition, and each named after the finder. Col. Knox returned to Kentucky in 1775 and settled. For years afterward he figured in the civil and military events of the state, and in 1795–1800 was state senator for Lincoln county.

KNOX, John, clergyman, b. near Gettysburg, Pa., 17 June, 1790; d. in New York city, 8 Jan., 1858. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1811, studied theology under Dr. John M. Mason, was licensed by the Associate Reformed presbytery of Philadelphia in 1815, and became pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church in New York city in 1816. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was the senior pastor. He published occasional sermons and tracts. See his "Memorial," by Thomas De Witt and others (New York, 1858).

KNOX, John J., merchant, b. in Canajoharie, N. Y., 18 March, 1791; d. in Knoxboro, N. Y., 31 Jan., 1876. He settled at Augusta, Oneida co., N. Y., in 1811, and the village which was his residence was subsequently named for him Knoxboro. He was the principal contractor in 1837 for a section of the Erie canal at Little Falls, and in 1839 was chosen president of the bank of Vernon, and served for twenty-four years. Gov. De Witt Clinton appointed him brigadier-general of militia in 1826. Gen. Knox was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840 and on the Lincoln ticket in 1860. For forty-seven years he was a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton college, and for thirty years its chairman.—His brother, **James,** lawyer, b. in Canajoharie, N. Y., 4 July, 1807; d. in Knoxville, Ill., 8 Oct., 1876, was graduated at Yale in 1830, studied law in Utica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1833. In 1836 he removed to Knoxville, Ill., and engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1847, and a representative in congress from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1857. He gave $50,000 to Hamilton college, in part for an additional endowment of the professorship of political economy, and in part for a hall of natural history, and a like sum to Yale college.—John J.'s son, **John Jay,** comptroller of the currency, b. in Knoxboro, N. Y., 19 March, 1828, was graduated at Hamilton in 1849, and trained to business in the bank of Vernon. From 1857 to 1862 he was a private banker in St. Paul, Minn. In January, 1862, he contributed a paper to "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," in which he advocated the establishment of a national banking system, with circulation guaranteed by the government. Secretary Chase's attention was attracted to its author, who was given an appointment under the government in the same year, and did important work in San Francisco and New Orleans. In 1866 he was placed in charge of the mint and coinage correspondence of the treasury department at Washington, was appointed deputy comptroller of the currency on 10 Oct., 1867, by Secretary McCulloch, and advanced to the comptrollership on 24 April, 1872, by President Grant. His report on the mint service, containing a codification of the coinage laws with amendments, was printed by order of congress in 1870. The bill which he prepared was passed, with a few modifications, under the title of "The Coinage Act of

1873," and an amendment to the bill, in recognition of his services, made the comptroller of the currency a member of the assay commission. The bill provided for the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar and the accompanying report gave reasons therefor. He was continued in the office of comptroller by President Hayes in 1877, and took an active part in the arrangements for making the assistant treasurer a member of the New York clearing-house, and for the resumption of specie payments on 1 Jan., 1879, and in the negotiations with bankers relative to the plan for the issue of 3½ per cent. bonds in 1882. He was again appointed comptroller by President Arthur, but resigned in 1884, and became president of the National bank of the republic in New York city. His twelve annual reports constitute a standard authority on financial questions that have arisen out of the civil war. He has delivered addresses before the American bankers' association and similar bodies, lectured to the students of Johns Hopkins university, contributed articles on financial subjects to cyclopædias, published a monograph on "United States Notes, or a History of the Various Issues of Paper Money by the Government of the United States" (New York, 1884; revised ed., 1887), and collected material for a history of banking in the United States.—John J.'s grandson, **George William,** missionary, b. in Rome, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1853, was graduated at Hamilton in 1874, and at Auburn seminary in 1877. Immediately after completing his theological studies he sailed for Japan, and engaged in missionary work. He became professor of homiletics in the Union theological seminary of Tokio, and in 1886 professor of ethics in the Imperial university of Japan. He has published in the Japanese language "A Brief System of Theology," "Outlines of Homiletics" (Tokio, 1884); "Christ the Son of God," and "The Basis of Ethics" (1885); and in English a work on "The Japanese Systems of Ethics" (1886).

KNOX, Samuel Richardson, naval officer, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 28 Aug., 1811; d. in Everett, Mass., 20 Nov., 1883. His father and grandfather were Boston pilots. After a voyage in a merchant vessel that was commanded by his brother, he entered the navy as a midshipman on 1 April, 1828, served in the Mediterranean and Pacific fleets, and was on furlough and engaged in exploring the northwest coast of North America from November, 1833, till March, 1837. In 1837–'8 he accompanied Lieut. Charles Wilkes in surveys of Savannah and May rivers and George's bank and shoals, commanding the schooner "Hadassah." He served in 1838–'42 on the Wilkes exploring expedition, as commander of the "Flying Fish." His schooner approached nearer to the south pole than any other vessel in the squadron. Knox's highland, in latitude 70° 14′ S., was named in his honor. He was promoted lieutenant on 1 Sept., 1841, and during the Mexican war commanded a landing-party of marines and sailors at the capture of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, Vera Cruz, led a shore-party at the assault on Tuspan, and afterward commanded the "Flirt" and the "Wasp." In 1849–'52 he surveyed the coasts of California and Oregon. He was retired on 13 Sept., 1855, but in the beginning of the civil war was engaged in blockading service off Galveston, Texas, where he had a skirmish with the enemy's batteries, and at Barataria and the mouth of the Mississippi, chasing two armed steamers up that river. He was made a captain on the retired list on 4 April, 1867.

KNOX, Thomas Wallace, traveller, b. in Pembroke, N. H., 26 June, 1835. He was educated at the academies in Pembroke and Pittsfield, N. H., became a teacher, and established an academy in Kingston, N. H. In 1860 he went to Colorado to seek gold, and there became a reporter, and afterward city editor of the Denver "Daily News," and correspondent for various eastern newspapers. He went in the beginning of the civil war to the southwest, and served as a volunteer aid in two campaigns. He sent letters to the New York "Herald," and, after receiving a wound in a skirmish in Missouri, went to New York to become a journalist and general writer. His letters from the seat of war were republished under the title of "Camp-Fire and Cotton-Field" (New York, 1865). In 1866 he went on a journey around the world as a newspaper correspondent. In Siberia, where he accompanied an expedition that was sent out by an American company to build a telegraph-line, he travelled 3,600 miles in sledges and 1,400 miles in wagons. The narrative of his journey was republished under the title of "Overland through Asia" (Hartford, 1870). He went to Ireland in 1875, and telegraphed the score of the international rifle-match at Dollymount by means of a device of his invention, indicating, by the use of Morse signals, the spot in which each ball struck the target. This he developed into a system of topographical telegraphy, which he sold to the U. S. government for the transmission of weather-maps. In May, 1877, he set out on a second voyage around the world, arriving at Paris in time to serve as a member of the international jury at the Paris universal exposition of 1878. Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of "Underground Life" (Hartford, 1873); "Backsheesh" (1875); "The Boy Travellers in China and Japan" (New York, 1879); followed by a similar volume on "Siam and Java," for which the king of Siam conferred on him the order of the white elephant (1880); "How to Travel" (1880); "The Young Nimrods in North America," "The Boy Travellers in Ceylon and India," and "Pocket-Guide for Europe" (1881); "The Young Nimrods in Europe, Asia, and Africa," "The Boy Travellers in Egypt and the Holy Land," and "Pocket-Guide around the World" (1882); "The Boy Travellers in Africa" (1883); "The Voyage of the 'Vivian' to the North Pole" (1884); "Lives of Blaine and Logan" (Hartford, 1884); "Marco Polo for Boys and Girls" and "The Boy Travellers in South America" (New York, 1885); "Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation" (1886); "Life of Henry Ward Beecher" (Hartford, 1887); "Decisive Battles since Waterloo" (New York, 1887); "Dog Stories and Dog Lore"; and "The Boy Travellers on the Congo (1887).

KNOX, William, British politician, b. in Ireland in 1732; d. in Ealing, England, 25 Aug., 1810. He accompanied Gov. Henry Ellis to Georgia as provost-marshal in 1756, and returned to England in 1761. After the close of the French war he sent a memorial to Lord Bute recommending the creation of a colonial aristocracy, and representation of the colonies in the British parliament. Soon afterward he was appointed agent in Great Britain for Georgia and East Florida; but his commission was withdrawn in 1765 in consequence of his publishing two pamphlets in defence of the stamp-act, which he considered a mode of taxation least likely to meet with objection in America. One of them was entitled "A Letter to a Member of Parliament," the other "The Claims of the Colonies to an Exemption from Internal Taxes." In 1768 he published his principal political work, "The Present State of the Nation." The views of colonial policy that he expressed in this book were controverted

by Edmund Burke, whose reply elicited a new pamphlet from Knox in 1769. The same year he published "The Controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies Reviewed." In 1770 he was made under-secretary of state for American affairs. He published a pamphlet in defence of the Quebec act in 1774, and soon afterward drew up a project for the permanent union of the colonies and settlement with them. Lord North's conciliatory proposition of 1776 was probably based on this report. In 1780 he suggested the creation of a separate loyalist colony in the part of Maine that lies east of Penobscot river, with Thomas Oliver for governor and Daniel Leonard for chief justice. The king and ministers were in favor of this project, but it was abandoned because the attorney-general held that the district was a part of Massachusetts. Knox continued under-secretary for America until the post was abolished at the close of the war of independence. He was still consulted after that with regard to the remaining colonies, and in July, 1783, drafted an order in council excluding American shipping from the West Indies. At his suggestion the province of New Brunswick was created in 1784, and lands were granted to the expelled loyalists of New England and New York. After the death of Sir James Wright he was attorney for the loyalists of Georgia, to press their claims on the British government for compensation on account of losses of property through the war. He secured a pension for himself and for his wife as American sufferers. He also published a valuable collection of "Extra-Official State Papers" (1789).

KNYPHAUSEN, Baron **Wilhelm von,** soldier, b. in Lützberg, Germany, 4 Nov., 1716; d. in Cassel, 7 Dec., 1800. His father was colonel in a German regiment under the Duke of Marlborough. Knyphausen was educated in Berlin, entered the Prussian military service in 1734, and in 1775 became a general officer in the army of Frederick the Great. He came to this country as second in command of an army of 12,000 so-called "Hessians" under Gen. von Heister (*q. v.*). With 6,000 soldiers he set sail from Bremen for the port of New York, and on 18 Oct. landed at Staten island, after a passage of twenty weeks. In 1777 disagreements between Gen. Howe and Gen. von Heister caused the latter's recall, and gave Knyphausen the entire command of the German auxiliaries. He served in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, Brandywine, and Monmouth. For several years the main body of his soldiery occupied the upper part of Manhattan island, and during the temporary absence of Sir Henry Clinton, in 1780, he was in command of the city. Bodily infirmity and the loss of an eye caused his retirement in 1782, when he returned to Europe, having, as he said, achieved neither glory nor advancement. At the end of his life Knyphausen became military governor of Cassel. He was a taciturn and discreet officer, who understood the temper of his troops, and rarely entered on hazardous exploits. His was a hireling army of recruits gathered from work-houses, and by impressment, and drilled in the use of arms on shipboard. As he frequently declared, on such forces a judicious commander could place little reliance; they dwindled less by death than by desertion.

KOEHLER, Alexander Daniel (kuh-ler), German botanist, b. in Altenkirchen, Rügen island, 18 April, 1762; d. in Langenbranden, Würtemberg, 6 Dec., 1828. He inherited from his father an independent fortune, and occupied himself with botanical studies. A letter from Alexander von Humboldt, then in America, determined him to make that country the field of his studies for several years, and he went in 1801 to Santa Fé de Bogotá, and was for seven years a collaborator of José Mutis, the Spanish botanist. On his suggestion, Mutis established in 1801 an astronomical observatory in Santa Fé, and Koehler provided it with valuable instruments. After the death of Mutis in 1808, he resolved to finish part of the latter's work, and, going to Brazil, made a thorough study of the palm-trees of that country. The civil wars that desolated the northern part of South America at that time put a stop to his explorations, and, passing to Peru, he visited that country, studying also the political institutions of Chili before returning in 1816. He devoted the remainder of his life to the publication of the materials he had collected during his travels, and read several papers before the academies of sciences of Munich and Berlin, of which he was a corresponding member. He kept up also a correspondence with Humboldt, and furnished him with notes and information which the explorer utilized in the revised edition of his travels through America. Among his works are "Reise nach Brasilien" (Stuttgart, 1817); "Wanderungen in Peru und Chile" (2 vols., 1818); "Karte von dem panamischen Isthmus" (Munich, 1821); "Flora Brasiliensis" (4 vols., Berlin, 1821–'3); "Flora Venezuliensis" (4 vols., 1822); "Studien über den öffentlichen Unterricht in Chile" (Stuttgart, 1823); "Reisen durch Nordwest-Venezuela" (Leipsic, 1824); "Genera et species palmarum" (Stuttgart, 1825); "Sertum Peruanum" (2 vols., Berlin, 1826); "Institutiones botanicæ" (Stuttgart, 1827); and "Conspectus polygalorum floræ Brasilicæ meridionalis" (2 vols., Berlin, 1827).

KOEHLER, John Daniel, Moravian bishop, b. near Stendal, Germany, 28 Aug., 1737; d. in Neudietendorf, Germany, 28 Jan., 1805. He was a graduate of the University of Halle. In 1783 he came to the United States and took charge of the church at Salem, N. C., and on 9 May, 1790, he was consecrated to the episcopate and became the presiding bishop of the southern district. After filling this office for eleven years he went to Europe in order to attend the general synod of the Moravian church, and on the adjournment of that body he did not return to the United States, but spent his remaining years in Germany.

KOEHLER, Robert, painter, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 28 Nov., 1850. He was brought to the United States in 1854, educated in Milwaukee, Wis., and apprenticed to a lithographer in 1866. He exercised that trade in Pittsburg, Pa., and in New York city, where he studied drawing in the night classes of the National academy of design. In 1873 he went to Europe to study with means furnished by George Ehret, of New York, whose attention had been drawn to the young artists's ambition and capabilities. He was a pupil in the Munich art academy, under Ludwig Loefftz and Franz Defregger. He began to exhibit in the National academy, New York, in 1877. In 1885 he took charge of a private school of art in that city. He organized the American department of the International art exhibition at Munich in 1883, and was appointed by the Bavarian authorities to act in the same capacity in the exhibition of 1888. His works, which have been few, manifest study and care, and in technique and treatment are good examples of the Munich school. The principal ones are "Holy-day Occupation" (1881); "Her Only Support" (1882); "The Socialist," a German agitator delivering a harangue (1883); and "The

Strike," a large composition which attracted attention on the walls of the National academy in 1886.

KOEHLER, Sylvester Rosa, author, b. in Leipsic, Germany, 11 Feb., 1837. His grandfather was a musician and composer of note, and his father an artist. Mr. Koehler came to this country in 1849, after he had received the rudiments of a classical education. His present home is in Roxbury, Mass. He edited the "American Art Review" while it existed, and has contributed largely on art to periodicals in this country and Europe. He has published translations of Von Betzold's "Theory of Color," edited by Prof. Edward C. Pickering (Boston, 1876), and Lalanne's "Treatise on Etching," with notes (1880), and is the author of "Art Education and Art Patronage in the United States" (1882), and "Etching, an Outline of its Technical Processes and its History, with Some Remarks on Collections and Collecting" (New York, 1885). Mr. Koehler wrote the text for "Original Etchings by American Artists" (1883) for "Twenty Original American Etchings" (1884) and for "American Art" (in press, 1887). He also edited the "United States Art Directory and Year Book" for 1882 and 1884, and is now (1887) engaged on a history of color-painting.

KOENIG, George Augustus, chemist, b. in Willstedt, Baden, Germany, about 1845. He was graduated at the Carlsruhe polytechnic school in 1863 as a mechanical engineer, and then studied the natural sciences, especially geology and mineralogy, at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the former in 1867. Subsequently he spent a year at Freiberg, Saxony, where he devoted his attention to the practice of mining and metallurgy, and in October, 1868, he came to the United States. At first he was engaged in industrial chemistry, manufacturing sodium stannate from scrap tin, but in 1869 he became chemist to the Tacony chemical works in Philadelphia, for which corporation he examined mining property in Mexico, notably in the Botapelas district of Chihuahua. In 1874 he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, becoming acting professor of geology and mining in 1879, and professor of mineralogy and metallurgy in 1886. His scientific work includes the invention of chromometry or the application of complementary colors to the quantitative estimation of metals that are dissolved in known quantities of glass fluxes, the description of four new species of minerals, and the re-examination and more perfect determination of numerous other species, and the development of a method for freeing the silver from low-grade ores by the combined action of chlorine, a concentrated solution of salt and steam pressure, for which a patent was issued in 1880, but which failed of commercial success. He is a member of scientific societies, and was one of the Seybert commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to investigate spiritualism. Dr. Koenig's investigations have been published in the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society," in the "Journal" of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, of which societies he is a member, and in other chemical journals at home and abroad.

KOENIG, Juan Ramon (kuh'-nig), South American scientist, b. in Malines, Flanders, in 1623; d. in Lima, Peru, 19 July, 1709. He was a priest, and came to Peru in 1655, in the suite of the viceroy, the Count of Alba de Aliste, who appointed him chaplain of the hospital of Espiritu Santo. Koenig taught various branches at the college of San Marcos, especially cosmography. By royal order he visited in 1672 the principal places of Peru to take observations of their latitude and longitude, for which purpose he had to construct for himself several mathematical instruments that were not to be obtained in Peru. In 1677 he was appointed successor of Francisco Lozano in the chair of mathematics, and was also appointed royal cosmographer. In 1781 he engraved with his own hands a map of Peru on a silver plate, which was highly praised by the French geographer, Louis Feuillet. When the viceroy, the Duke of La Palata, resolved in 1682 to fortify the city of Lima, Koenig, together with Gen. Venegas Osorio, formed the plan for the fortifications, and directed their execution. Koenig wrote "Problema de la duplicación del Cubo" (Madrid, 1678), and from 1680 till 1708 published in Lima daily weather observations under the title of "Conocimiento de los tiempos." During his last years he had accumulated much material for a geography of Peru, but, unfortunately, after his death a friend burned nearly all his papers, to avoid making public his private matters, and thus the manuscript was lost.

KOEPPEN, Adolphus Louis (kuh'-pen), educator, b. in Copenhagen, Denmark, 14 Feb., 1804; d. in Athens, Greece. He was destined for a military career, but studied law, and in 1825 entered the royal board of commerce. In 1834, during a visit to Greece, he was invited by King Otho to fill the professorship of history, archæology, and modern languages at the royal military college of the Euelpides, which was then situated in the island of Ægina. He was obliged to retire in 1843, in consequence of a popular demonstration against the German system of government, and returned to Denmark, but in 1846 came to the United States at the invitation of the Historical society of Philadelphia, before which he delivered a course of lectures on "Ancient and Modern Athens and Attica." These were repeated within the next few years in an enlarged form before the Lowell institute in Boston, the Smithsonian institution in Washington, the University of Virginia, Brown university, and other similar bodies. In 1850–'1 he gave lectures on the political, social, and literary history of the middle ages. About the same time he accepted the professorship of history, æsthetics, and modern languages in Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. He published "The World in the Middle Ages," accompanied by an "Historico-Geographical Atlas of the Middle Ages" (2 vols., New York, 1854).

KOERNER, Gustav, jurist, b. in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 20 Nov., 1809. He was graduated in law at Heidelberg in 1832, came to the United States in 1833, and studied American jurisprudence at Transylvania university in 1834–'5, after which he practised his profession in Belleville, Ill., where he now (1887) resides. He was a member of the legislature in 1842–'3, and judge of the supreme court of Illinois from 1845 till 1851. From 1853 till 1857 he served as lieutenant-governor of the state. He was instrumental in raising the 43d Illinois regiment in 1861, but, before its organization was completed, he was appointed colonel of volunteers in August, 1868, and assigned as aide to Gen. Frémont, upon whose removal he was assigned to Gen. Henry W. Halleck's staff, but resigned in April, 1862, owing to impaired health. In July, 1862, he was appointed U. S. minister to Spain, which post he resigned in January, 1865. He was a member for the state at large of the Chicago conventions that nominated Lincoln in 1860 and Horace Greeley in 1872. In 1867 he was appointed

president of the board of trustees that organized the Soldiers' orphans' home at Bloomington, Ill., and in 1870 became president of the first board of railroad commissioners of Illinois. He is the author of "Collections of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (in German, St. Louis, 1858); "From Spain" (Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1866); "Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten, 1818–1848" (Cincinnati, 1880; 2d ed., New York, 1885); and a number of pamphlets.

KOHL, John George, traveller, b. in Bremen, Germany, 28 April, 1808; d. there, 28 Oct., 1878. He studied law at the universities of Heidelberg, Göttingen, and Munich, and after spending six years as a tutor in Courland, visited Russia. Subsequently he travelled through Europe and published numerous works. Having collected material relating to the early history of America, he came to this country in 1854 and remained until 1858, when he returned to Bremen and became city librarian in 1863. He prepared for the U. S. government a series of valuable maps of America, and published, at the request of the U. S. coast survey, the "History of the Discovery of the U. S. Coast" and the "History and Investigation of the Gulf Stream" (Bremen, 1868). Those of his publications that relate to this country, many of which have been translated into English, are "Travels in Canada" (Stuttgart, 1850); "Travels in the United States" (New York, 1857); "History of the Two Oldest Charts of the New World" (Weimar, 1860); "History of the Discovery of the Northwestern Coast of America" (Maine Historical Collections, Portland, 1869); a series of lectures entitled "History of the Discovery of America" (Dresden, 1861; English translation, 1862); and "History of the Discovery and Voyage through the Straits of Magellan" (Berlin, 1877). He also published a "Lecture on the Plan of a Chorographical Depot for the History and Geography of the American Continent" (Smithsonian reports, Washington, 1856), and a descriptive catalogue of those maps, charts, and surveys relating to America that are mentioned in vol. iv. of Hakluyt's "Voyages" (1857).

KOHLMANN, Anthony, clergyman, b. in Kaisersberg, France, 18 July, 1771; d. in Rome, Italy, in April, 1828. He studied the classics in Colmar, France, and philosophy and theology in the College of Freiburg, Switzerland, where he was ordained priest in 1796. The same year he became a member of the Society of the Sacred Heart at Gozingen. He was driven from Belgium by the French revolutionists, and settled finally at Hägenbrunn, Austria, in 1797. During an epidemic in 1799 he devoted himself with such zeal to the sufferers that he was known among them as the "Martyr of Charity." He was next engaged in attending sick soldiers in Italy, was president of the College of Dellingen in Bavaria, and of a college in Amsterdam, and finally, on the reestablishment of the Jesuit order within the jurisdiction of Archbishop Carroll, came to the United States as a member of that society, arriving in Baltimore, 3 Nov., 1806. He was appointed to visit the Roman Catholic congregations of Pennsylvania. In addition to his other duties, he was in the habit of delivering two sermons every day—one in German and one in English. He was appointed pastor in New York in 1808, and founded an academy for boys called the New York literary institution, and another for girls under the charge of the Ursuline nuns. He was present in 1809 at the death-bed of Thomas Paine, and has left an impressive description of that event. During his ministry in New York restoration of stolen goods was made through his instrumentality, and Father Kohlmann was cited before court to give evidence in regard to the person from whom he had received the property. This he refused to do on the ground that the information was given to him in confession. It was finally decided that a priest was excused from answering in such cases, and the principle of this decision was afterward embodied in a statute. It was chiefly through his efforts that the cathedral in Mulberry street, the second Roman Catholic church in the city of New York, was completed, 4 May, 1815. He left New York the same year to take charge of the novitiate of the Jesuits at Whitemarsh, Md., and in 1817 he became superior of the order in the United States. He also filled the post of rector of Georgetown college from 1818 till 1820. In 1821 he exchanged the superiorship of the mission for that of Washington seminary, over which he presided three years. In 1824 he was summoned to Rome, where he taught theology for five years in the Roman college. He held several high official positions, and enjoyed the esteem of successive popes up to his death. His works include "A True Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church touching the Sacrament of Penance" (New York, 1813); "Centurial Jubilee to be celebrated by all the Reformed Churches throughout the United States" (1817); "The Blessed Reformation: Martin Luther portrayed by Himself" (Philadelphia, 1818); and thirteen pamphlets on Unitarianism in reply to Jared Sparks, who was then a minister in Baltimore, Md. These were published in book-form as "Unitarianism Philosophically and Theologically Examined" (2 vols., Washington, 1821).

KOHNE, Frederick, philanthropist, b. in Rheda, Westphalia, Prussia, 30 March, 1757; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 May, 1829. He emigrated to this country in 1780, and obtained a clerkship in Charleston, S. C. Subsequently he entered into business, and retired in 1807 with a fortune. The remainder of his life was spent in Philadelphia and Charleston. He bequeathed nearly $400,000 to various societies and charities connected with the Protestant Episcopal church in both Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and directed that his residuary estate should be left so that the colored population might share in its benefits.

KOLLOCK, Mary, artist, b. in Norfolk, Va., in 1849. She studied art in Philadelphia for three years under Robert Wylie in the Academy of fine arts, and subsequently took lessons in landscape from John B. Bristol and others. Afterward she spent a year in Paris, studied at the Julien school, and sketched in the north of France. She is a member of the Art students' league, and of the Ladies' art association, New York, in which she is now (1887) instructor in painting. Her contributions to the exhibitions of the National academy of design include "Morning in the Mountains" and "On the Road to Mt. Marcy" (1877); "A November Day" and an "Evening Walk" (1878); "A Gleam of Sunshine" (1882); "On Rondout Creek" and "The Old Fiddler" (1883); "Under the Beeches" (1885); "A Glimpse of the Catskills" (1886); and "Early Morning in the Mountains" (1887). To the Centennial exhibition of 1876 she sent "Midsummer in the Mountains."

KOLLOCK, Shepard, editor, b. in Lewiston, Del., in 1750; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 July, 1839. He was commissioned lieutenant early in the Revolution, and took part in the battle of Trenton and other engagements. In 1779 he resigned and began a newspaper entitled the "New Jersey Journal" in Chatham. He removed his press to New York

in 1783, and established the "New York Gazetteer," and in 1787 removed to Elizabethtown, N. J., and revived his first journal, which he edited for thirty-one years. He was judge of common pleas thirty-five years and postmaster of Elizabethtown from 1820 till 1829.—His son, **Henry,** clergyman, b. in New Providence, N. J., 14 Dec., 1778; d. in Savannah, Ga., 29 Dec., 1819, was graduated at Princeton in 1794, and was tutor there from 1797 till 1800, at the same time studying theology. He was licensed to preach on 7 May, 1800, and in December he became professor of divinity in Princeton, and pastor of the church there. From 1806 till his death he was pastor of the independent Presbyterian church in Savannah, Ga. In 1817 he spent eight months in England to collect materials for a life of John Calvin. Dr. James W. Alexander, in his memoir of Archibald Alexander (New York, 1854), spoke of him as "one of the most ornate yet vehement orators whom our country has produced." Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1806. His sermons were published, with a memoir, by his brother (4 vols., Savannah, 1822).—Another son, **Shepard Kosciuszko,** clergyman, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 29 June, 1795; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 April, 1865, was graduated at Princeton in 1812, studied theology with Dr. John McDowell and his brother, was licensed to preach in 1814, and ordained in 1818 as pastor of a Presbyterian church in Oxford, N. C. He was soon appointed professor of rhetoric and logic in the University of North Carolina, and in 1825 called to the Presbyterian church of Norfolk, Va., where he remained ten years. He then returned to New Jersey, and was for three years agent of the Board of domestic missions. He was successively pastor in Burlington, N. J., and Greenwich, N. J., till 1860, and in that year he removed to Philadelphia, where he preached to the benevolent institutions of the city until 1863. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1850. He contributed to the "Princeton Review," and published discourses and "Pastoral Reminiscences," translated into French and issued in Paris (New York, 1849).

KOLTES, John A., soldier, b. in Rhenish Prussia in 1823; d. near Gainesville, Va., 30 Aug., 1862. He came to this country in 1846, and served throughout the Mexican war as orderly sergeant. After its close he became an officer of the marine corps, and was subsequently employed in the U. S. mint in Philadelphia. At the opening of the civil war he raised and commanded a regiment of Germans. He was killed at the battle of Gainesville, Va. He had been acting brigadier-general in Gen. Adolph Von Steinwehr's division for four months, and his friends who had secured his promotion to this rank were carrying his commission, when they met his body as it was borne from the battle-field.

KONDIARONK, also known as the **Rat,** chief of the Tionnontates Hurons, d. in Montreal, Canada, 2 Aug., 1701. He was considered by the French of Canada the bravest and ablest Indian they had ever met. He was constantly at war with the French until 1688, when Dénonville, the governor, succeeded in making a treaty with him. In pursuance of this treaty, Kondiaronk set out on 26 May, at the head of 100 men, from Mackinaw to attack the Iroquois. He took Catarocouy on the road, and then learned that the French were negotiating with the Iroquois tribes, and that the French governor would not tolerate any hostility on the part of the Hurons. Kondiaronk was surprised at this change of affairs, but made no complaint, and withdrew from the fort, pretending to go to his village. He had learned, however, that Iroquois deputies and hostages were on their way to Montreal, and, after lying in wait for them several days at Hungry bay, rushed on them with his band, killing twenty and taking the rest prisoners. His intrigues after this exploit were marked by clever diplomacy, and had the effect of involving the French and the Iroquois in war, during the course of which he baffled all Dénonville's steps for effecting peace. In 1689 he arranged a plan with the Iroquois for exterminating the Ottawas, the execution of which was prevented at the last moment by Nicolas Perrot, who learned of the plot from an Aniez Indian. In 1690 he was instrumental in prevailing on the Ottawas to treat with the Iroquois without the intervention of the French. He afterward became a firm friend of the French, and did them good service on many occasions. In 1697 he landed at the head of Lake Michigan with 150 warriors, and found that the Iroquois were encamped at some distance to the number of 250, but with canoes for only sixty. He advanced to the spot, but immediately feigned flight, and being pursued by sixty Iroquois in their canoes, turned and routed them. He afterward prevented the Hurons of Mackinaw from following the Baron, one of their chiefs in the English interest, to New York. He accompanied De la Motte Cadillac to Montreal in the same year, where Frontenac treated him with distinction. He took an active part in bringing about the treaty between the hostile tribes and the French in Montreal in 1700. Kondiaronk was at Montreal again in 1701, and it was by his influence that De Callières, the governor, hoped to persuade the different tribes to make a mutual interchange of prisoners and to submit their differences in future to the French governor. His death was a heavy blow to the French interest. He was converted by Father de Carheil, and was accustomed to say that the only Frenchmen of talent he had met were De Carheil, De Callières, and Count Frontenac.

KONSCHAK, Count **Ferdinand,** clergyman, b. in Warasdin, Croatia, 2 Dec., 1703; d. in California in 1760. He entered the Jesuit order, 22 Oct., 1719, and, after teaching in Buda, set out as a missionary for Mexico, where he labored for several years. He was at first superior of the mission of St. Ignatius in California, and afterward visitor of all the Jesuit missions. His works that he published after his arrival in Mexico are "Vida y muerte del P. Antonio Tempis, Jesuita Misionero de Californias" (Mexico, 1748); "Apostólicos Afanes de la Compañía de Jesus, etc." (Barcelona, 1754; Paris, 1767); and "Historia de las Misiones de Californias, nombradas: los Dolores del Norte, y la Magdalena," which remained in manuscript, but supplied Venegas (*q. v.*) with nearly all the materials for his history of California. A narrative of Konschak's addressed to the confessor of the viceroy of Naples, dated Vera Cruz, 24 April, 1731, is in the 37th volume of the "Weltbote" (Augsburg, 1728–'50).

KOQUETHAGACHTON, called by the English "White Eyes," Delaware chief, d. in Fort Laurens, Ohio, in November, 1778. He was appointed by Netawatwés, chief of the Turtle tribe, his first councillor, and on his death, in 1776, succeeded him. In Dunmore's war, as well as during the Revolution, White Eyes strove strenuously to keep the Delawares neutral. Failing in this in the latter contest, he joined the Americans, and died when McIntosh's expedition was about to move against the Sandusky towns.

KOSCIUSZKO, Tadeusz (Thaddeus) (kos-seus'-ko), Polish patriot, b. near Novogrudek, Lithuania, 12 Feb., 1746; d. in Solothurn, Switzerland,

15 Oct., 1817. He was descended from a noble Lithuanian family, studied at the military academy of Warsaw, and, completing his education in France at the expense of the state, returned to Poland, entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain. An unrequited passion for the daughter of the Marquis of Lithuania induced him to leave Poland in 1775 and offer his assistance to the Americans in their war for independence. The number of foreign auxiliary officers had become numerous, and Washington had complained to congress, in October, 1776, that he was unable to employ many of them, owing to their ignorance of English. Kosciuszko, however, arrived with letters of recommendation from Benjamin Franklin to Washington, who inquired what he could do. "I come to fight as a volunteer for American independence," answered Kosciuszko. "What can you do?" asked Washington. "Try me," was the reply. He received his commission as a colonel of engineers on 18 Oct., 1776, and repaired to his post with the troops under Gen. Gates, who described him as "an able engineer, and one of the best and neatest draughtsmen that he ever saw," and selected him for the northern service, ordering him, "after he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the works, to point out where and in what manner the best improvements and additions could be made thereto." Kosciuszko therefore planned the encampment and post of Gates's army at Bemis Heights, near Saratoga, from which, after two well-fought actions, Burgoyne found it impossible to dislodge the Americans. Kosciuszko was subsequently the principal engineer in executing the works at West Point. He became one of Washington's adjutants, and aided Gen. Nathanael Greene in the unsuccessful siege of Ninety-Six, receiving for his services the thanks of congress and the brevet of brigadier-general, 13 Oct., 1783. One of Washington's latest official acts was to intercede with congress for the bestowal of these honors. He was also made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. At the end of the war he returned to Poland, where he lived several years in retirement. When the Polish army was reorganized in 1789, he was appointed a major-general, and fought in defence of the constitution of 3 May, 1791, under Prince Poniatowski, against the Russians. He was in the battle of Zielence, 18 June, 1792, and in that of Dubienka, 17 July, 1792, where, with only 4,000 men, he kept 15,000 Russians at bay for six hours, making his retreat without great loss. But the patriots were overwhelmed by numbers, and when King Stanislas submitted to the second partition of Poland, Kosciuszko resigned his commission and retired to Leipsic, where he received from the national assembly the citizenship of France. He determined to make a second effort for Poland, and a rising of his countrymen was secretly planned. Kosciuszko was elected dictator and general-in-chief. On 24 March, 1794, he suddenly appeared in Cracow, issued a manifesto against the Russians, and hastily collected a force of about 5,000 peasants, armed mostly with scythes. At Raclawice he routed a Russian corps that was almost twice as strong, and returned in triumph to Cracow. He committed the conduct of government affairs to a national council that was organized by himself, and after receiving re-enforcements moved forward in quest of the Russian army. The march was opposed by the king of Prussia at the head of 40,000 men, and Kosciuszko, whose force was only 13,000, was defeated at Szczekociny, 6 June, 1794. Unable to check the prevailing anarchy, Kosciuszko resigned his dictatorship and retired with his army to Warsaw, and defended it against the Prussians and Russians, whom he compelled to raise the siege. Austria now took part against him with 150,000 men, and he was routed at Maciejowice, 10 Oct., 1794. Kosciuszko fell covered with wounds. He was imprisoned in St. Petersburg for two years, until the death of Catherine, when the Emperor Paul gave him his liberty, with many marks of esteem. The czar, in releasing him, offered him his sword, but Kosciuszko refused to accept it, saying, "I have no need of a sword; I have no country to defend." Subsequently his countrymen in the French army of Italy presented him with the sword of John Sobieski. On crossing the Russian frontier he returned to the czar the patent of his pension and every testimonial of Russian favor, and passed the rest of his life in retirement. He visited the United States in 1797, where he was received with distinction, and obtained from congress a grant of land, in addition to the pension that he had received after the Revolutionary war. He then resided in Fontainebleau until 1814, engaged in agriculture. When Napoleon was about to invade Poland in 1806 he wished to employ Kosciuszko, who, being under parole not to fight against Russia, refused to enlist, and the proclamation to the Poles that appeared in the "Moniteur" under his name in 1806 he declared to be a forgery. In 1816 he removed to Solothurn, Switzerland, and in the following year sent a deed of manumission to all the serfs on his Polish estate. His death was caused by a fall from his horse over a precipice. The Emperor Alexander had him interred beside Poniatowski and Sobieski in the cathedral of Cracow, near which city the people raised to his memory a mound 150 feet high, the earth of which was brought from every great battle-field of Poland. From a fancied resemblance to this mound the loftiest mountain in Australia has received the name of Mount Kosciuszko. A monument of white marble, designed by John H. B. Latrobe, and represented in the illustration, was erected to his memory at West Point by the U. S. military academy cadet corps of 1828, at a cost of $5,000. See Chodzko's "Histoire militaire, politique et privée de Kosciuszko" (Paris, 1837); and Falkenstein's "Leben Kosciuszko's" (Leipsic, 1825).

T. Kosciuszko.

KOSTER, Henry, English explorer, b. in Liverpool in 1793; d. in Pernambuco, 20 May, 1820. His father was a merchant in Liverpool, and sent his son, who had been ordered to travel for his

health, to his agent in Pernambuco. Young Henry landed in that city on 7 Dec., 1809, and, acquiring strength in a few months, began to explore the country, studying its natural productions. In the summer of 1811 he paid a short visit to England, returning on 27 December to Pernambuco, where he had resolved to make his home. He afterward bought the island of Itamaracá, which he colonized. Koster was the first to give to Europeans exact notions about the remote provinces of Brazil, where he travelled. He published "Travels in Brazil" (London, 1816), and "Explorations in Northern Brazil, 1809–'15, through the Provinces of Pernambuco, Ceará, Parahiba, etc." (1816).

KOTZEBUE, Otto von, Russian explorer, b. in Revel, Russia, 30 Dec., 1787; d. there, 15 Feb., 1846. His father was the celebrated dramatist. The son was educated at the Academy of St. Petersburg, and entered the Russian navy. In 1815 he commanded an expedition that was equipped and sent out at the expense of Count Rumiantzeff, chancellor of the empire, to explore the South sea and Bering strait, in search of a northeast passage to the Atlantic. After exploring the South sea islands they steered toward Kamtchatka, and discovered, on 20 April, an island to which they gave the name of their patron, Rumiantzeff. Kotzebue also discovered several islands and bays and a sound northeast of Bering strait, which he called Kotzebue sound. He arrived in Russia, 23 July, 1818, and in 1823 was appointed by Alexander I. to command the "Predpriatie," and ordered to the west coast of North America to protect the Russian American company from the smuggling of foreign traders. In 1829 he retired from active service and spent the rest of his life with his family in Esthonia. He was the author of "Travels through Italy, 1804–'5" (4 vols., London, 1807); "Journey in Persia" (English translation, Philadelphia, 1820); "A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Bering Strait in the Years 1815–'18" (3 vols., Weimar, St. Petersburg, and London, 1821); and "A New Voyage Round the World in the Years 1823–'6" (2 vols., Weimar and London, 1830).

KOUNS, Nathan Chapman, author, b. in Fulton, Callaway co., Mo., 17 Dec., 1833. His paternal ancestors, who came to this country with Lord Baltimore, were from Strasbourg. Mr. Kouns was educated chiefly at home, and at St. Charles college, Mo., where he was graduated in 1852. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised until he entered the Confederate army, in which he served during the civil war, being several times wounded. He afterward returned to the practice of the law, and in January, 1887, was appointed by the supreme court of Missouri librarian of the state library at Jefferson City. He is the author of "Dorcas, Daughter of Faustina" (New York, 1863), and "Arius, the Libyan" (1883), and of two other works that are still in manuscript.

KOUNTZ, John S., soldier, b. in Richfield, Lucas co., Ohio, 25 March, 1846. He attended school in Maumee City, Ohio, until the age of fourteen, and in September, 1861 enlisted as a drummer-boy in the 37th Ohio infantry. At the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., 25 Nov., 1863, when the drum-corps was ordered to the rear he threw away his drum, seized a musket, and was severely wounded in the first assault, being left in the field under the enemy's guns until he was rescued by his company. This episode is the subject of a poem by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, entitled "The Drummer-Boy of Mission Ridge," which attained a wide reputation. He remained in the hospital of Louisville until he was honorably discharged from the service on 25 April, 1864, and on his return to civil life he attended school for one year, after which he was treasurer of Lucas county from 1872 till 1874, and county recorder in 1875–'8. He has been connected with the Grand army of the republic since its organization in 1866, and was elected its commander-in-chief on 25 July, 1884. In the presidential contest that occurred during his official term he issued an order to bar politics from this organization. He is now (1887) president of the Toledo fire-underwriters' association.

KRACKOWIZER, Ernest, physician, b. in Styria, Austria, in 1822; d. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 23 Sept., 1875. He studied medicine in Vienna and Padua, where, as captain of the students' league, he became involved in the insurrection of 1848. He came to this country, settled in Brooklyn, where he practised until he removed to New York in 1857. He established the German dispensary, and assisted in reorganizing Bellevue hospital medical college in 1874. He was a member of the committee of seventy during the municipal reform, a member of several medical societies, and attached to Mount Sinai and other hospitals. He contributed to medical periodicals.

KRAITSIR, Charles, philologist, b. in Schmolnitz, Hungary, 28 Jan., 1804; d. in Morrisania, N. Y., 7 May, 1860. He was graduated in medicine at Pesth in 1828, and in 1831 went to Poland and took an active part in the revolution there. He came to this country in 1833 with the intention of founding a Polish colony, and in 1837–'8 he established an academy at Ellicott's Mills, Md. Subsequently he resided in Washington, and in 1841–'2 was principal of the state academy of Maryland, Charlotte's hall. From 1842 till 1844 he delivered lectures in Boston on philology, and established a school there. In 1848 he went to Europe, but afterward returned to Boston, and in 1851 came to New York and passed his last years in Morrisania, engaged in literary pursuits. He is the author of "The Poles in the United States" (Philadelphia, 1836–'7); "First Book of English" and "Significance of the Alphabet" (Boston, 1846); and "Glossology, being a Treatise on the Nature of Language and on the Language of Nature" (New York, 1852).

KRAUTBAUER, Francis Xavier, R. C. bishop, b. near Bruck, Bavaria, 12 Jan., 1824. He received his early education in Regensburg, and afterward studied theology in the Georgianum in Munich. He was ordained priest, 16 July, 1850, and arrived in the United States in October of the same year, intending to devote himself to the spiritual welfare of his countrymen. After a short residence in Buffalo he was appointed in 1851 pastor of St. Peter's church, Rochester, where he also erected schools for boys and girls. In 1859 he went to Milwaukee to become spiritual director of the school sisters of Notre Dame in that city, at the same time attending the church of Our Lady of the Angels. He remained in this post for over ten years, and the mother house of the sisterhood was built under his direction. In 1873 Father Krautbauer was shipwrecked on Lake Michigan and narrowly escaped drowning. In 1875 he was nominated bishop of Green Bay and consecrated on 29 June of that year. He found the administration of his diocese a work of great difficulty, as his flock embraced people from every country in Europe. Some congregations were made up of English-speaking Roman Catholics, Germans, Frenchmen, Hollanders, Bohemians, Walloons, Poles, and Indians. He devoted special attention to the work

of education, and in 1884 had forty-four parochial schools, attended by 5,292 children. The number of churches increased from 92 to 126, and the number of priests from 63 to 96.

KRAUTH, Charles Philip, clergyman, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., 7 May, 1797; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 30 May, 1867. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine, but abandoned it for theology, and in 1819 the ministerium of Pennsylvania licensed him to preach. After holding a pastorate at Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, Va., he was called in 1827 to Philadelphia, Pa., to take charge of the recently organized English congregation. In 1833 he was elected professor of biblical and oriental literature in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and the following year he was unanimously elected president of Pennsylvania college, at the same place. In 1850 he resigned his post as president of the college, in order to devote his time exclusively to duties in the theological seminary, where he continued to labor until his death. He was given the degree of D. D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1837. Dr. Krauth edited the "Evangelical Review" from 1850 till 1861, and, besides articles in its pages, published various discourses, including his inaugural address as president of Pennsylvania college (Gettysburg, Pa., 1834), and "Discourse on the Life and Character of Henry Clay" (1852). He was co-editor of the general synod's hymn-book (1828), and edited the "Lutheran Sunday-School Hymn-Book" (Philadelphia, 1843).—His eldest son, **Charles Porterfield,** clergyman, b. in Martinsburg, Va., 17 March, 1823; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Jan., 1883, was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1839, and at the theological seminary at the same place, and entered the Lutheran ministry in 1841. He was pastor successively of Lutheran congregations at Baltimore, Md., in 1841–'7; Shepherdstown, Va., in 1847–'8; Winchester, Va., in 1848–'55; Pittsburg, Pa., in 1855–'9; of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, in 1859–'61; and later of other congregations in the same city. He was editor of the "Lutheran and Missionary" in Philadelphia in 1861–'7; professor of systematic theology in the Lutheran theological seminary, Philadelphia, in 1864–'83; of mental and moral science in the University of Pennsylvania in 1868–'83; vice-provost of the same institution in 1873–'83; and after the retirement of Provost Stillé declined to be his successor. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1856, and that of LL. D. by the same institution in 1874. In 1852–'3, on account of his wife's illness, he visited with her the Danish West Indies, and for three months of that time preached in the Dutch Reformed church at St. Thomas. He subsequently published a sketch of this visit under the title "A Winter and Spring in the Danish West Indies." In 1880 he went to Europe to visit the scenes of the life and labors of Luther, in order to complete a life of the great reformer, for which he had made extensive preparations; but his death prevented its completion. Dr. Krauth was by universal consent the most accomplished scholar and theologian of the Lutheran church in America. He was an active member of the Old Testament company of the American Bible revision committee, and its chairman. Dr. Philip Schaff said of him: "Our country has produced few men who united in their persons so many excellences which distinguish the scholar, the theologian, the exegete, the debater, and the leader of his brethren, as did our accomplished associate. His learning did not smother his genius, nor did his philosophical attainments impair the simplicity of his faith." When, in 1864, the ministerium of Pennsylvania determined to establish the theological seminary at Philadelphia, he was unanimously chosen one of the professors. His system of theology, as he gave it in outline to his classes, is a marvel of scientific arrangement. In the controversy in the Lutheran church, which resulted in the division in 1866 and in the establishment of the general council in 1867, he was the acknowledged leader. He wrote the "Fundamental Principles of Faith and Church Polity," to which the council has ever since adhered; he prepared, very largely, the constitution of the general council, and the constitution for congregations, and at his death was engaged in the preparation of a constitution for synods. His extensive researches in liturgies qualified him to take an active part in the preparation of the church-book at present in use in the general council churches, and the principles underlying the order of worship, adopted in 1865, have been made the basis of a common order of worship for all English-speaking Lutherans in the United States. Dr. Krauth's publications number more than one hundred. His greatest work is entitled "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology" (Philadelphia, 1872). His other writings include "Tholuck's Commentary on the Gospel of John," translated (1859); "Christian Liberty in Relation to the Usages of the Evangelical Lutheran Church Maintained and Defended" (1860); "Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy," edited, with introduction and additions (1860; 2d ed., enlarged, New York, 1877); "The Augsburg Confession," translated, with historical introduction, notes, and index (Philadelphia, 1868); "Infant Baptism and Infant Salvation in the Calvinistic System," a review of Dr. Hodge's "Systematic Theology" (1874); "Ulrici's Review of Strauss" (1874); "Berkeley's Principles, Prolegomena, Notes of Ueberweg, and Original Annotations" (1874); and "Chronicle of the Augsburg Confession" (1878). Dr. Krauth also wrote poems, translated hymns from the Latin and German, and was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals. A memoir of him is now (1887) in preparation by his son-in-law, Rev. Adolph Spaeth, D. D.

C. P. Krauth.

KREBS, John Michael, clergyman, b. in Hagerstown, Md., 6 May, 1804; d. in New York city, 30 Sept., 1867. He became a clerk in the employ of his father, the postmaster of Hagerstown, but spent his leisure in study, and was graduated at Dickinson in 1827, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1829. From that year till his death he was pastor of the Rutgers street Presbyterian church in New York city. He held many offices in the old-school branch of his church, and was a member of the board of foreign missions from its organization, and several years its president. In 1842 he became a director of Princeton seminary, and its president in 1865, which offices he held till his death. Dickinson gave him the degree of D. D.

in 1841. He published sermons and religious works, "The Private, Domestic, and Social Life of Jesus Christ: a Model for Youth" (Philadelphia, 1849), and the "Presbyterian Psalmist" (1852).

KREHBIEL, Henry Edward, musical critic, b. in Ann Arbor, Mich., 10 March, 1854. He received a general education from his father, a German clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and began in 1872 the study of law in Cincinnati. In June, 1874, he was attached to the staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" as musical critic, which post he held until November, 1880. He then came to New York, where he is now (1887) musical critic of the "Tribune." Among his published works are "The Technics of Violin Playing" (Cincinnati, 1880); "Review of the New York Musical Season 1885–'6" (New York and London, 1886); and the same for the season of 1886–'7 (1887).

KRIMMEL, John Lewis, artist, b. in Ebingen, Würtemberg, Germany, in 1787; d. near Germantown, Pa., 15 July, 1821. He came to Philadelphia in 1810 to engage in business with his brother, but soon abandoned this occupation for art. He began by painting portraits, but, a copy of Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler" falling in his way, his attention was turned to humorous subjects. He also painted historical pictures, and at the time of his death—by drowning—he had received a commission to paint a large canvas on the landing of William Penn. Mr. Krimmel was president of the Society of American artists. Among his works are "The Pepper-Pot Woman," "The Cut Finger," "Blindman's Bluff," "Election Day," "The Fourth of July at Old Centre Square," "Going to and Returning from Boarding-School," "The Country Wedding," and "Perry's Victory."

KROEGER, Adolph Ernst, author, b. in Schwabstedt, duchy of Schleswig, 28 Dec., 1837; d. in St. Louis, 8 March, 1882. He was the son of a clergyman who came to this country with his family in 1848 and settled at Davenport, Iowa. Young Kroeger first went into a banking-house, but in 1857 removed to New York city and was connected with one of the daily papers as translator for three years. During the civil war he served on the staff of Gen. Frémont, and at its close settled in St. Louis. Both by translations of the works of Fichte, Kant, and Leibnitz, and by numerous essays in different periodicals, he largely contributed to a better understanding of German literature in this country, and increased the number of those that are interested in it. He wrote regularly for the St. Louis "Journal of Speculative Philosophy." He published Fichte's "Science of Knowledge" (Philadelphia, 1868), the same author's "Science of Rights" (1869), and translated his "Science of Morals," but his translation still remains in manuscript. He also issued "The Minnesingers of Germany," containing translations of Walter von der Vogelweide and others (New York, 1873), and "Our Forms of Government and the Problems of the Future" (1862).

KROGSTRUPP, Otto Christian, clergyman, b. on the island of Fühnen, Denmark, 18 Aug., 1714; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 10 Oct., 1785. He was graduated at the University of Copenhagen, and was ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran church by the Danish Bishop Brodersen. In 1748 he united with the Moravian church, and in 1753 came to this country, where he labored for many years in Philadelphia, at Graceham, Md., and at Lititz, York, and Lancaster, Pa. Krogstrupp was distinguished for his power and eloquence as a preacher. An old record says: "He was a vessel of grace, filled with simplicity and love to God and man—a diadem among the faithful ministers whom God has given to the Moravian church."

KROHN, Joseph Hyacinthe, French mariner, b. in Neuville, France, 16 Aug., 1766; d. in Saint Jean d'Angely, 21 March, 1823. He entered the navy in 1782, was wounded in an engagement with the English in the waters of St. Croix, and served in Santo Domingo from 1789 till 1795, where he won the commission of frigate-captain. He commanded the French navy in Guadeloupe under Hugues from 1795 till 1799, and fought several successful engagements with the English fleet, which enabled the captain-general to reconquer all the French colonies in the West Indies. Krohn would have risen to the highest ranks had not his education been neglected. In 1801–'2 he commanded a division of the expedition to Santo Domingo, but he lost all his crew from yellow fever in Havana. The admiral gave him orders to burn his ship, but Krohn opened the prisons in Havana, and recruiting 500 outlaws, maintained such strict discipline that he captured three English men-of-war. From 1804 till 1808 he commanded the station of Santo Domingo, and inflicted great damage on English commerce. He resigned in 1814, when he received the rank of commodore.

KROTEL, Gottlob Frederick, clergyman, b. in Ilsfeld, Würtemberg, Germany, 4 Feb., 1826. He came to the United States when quite young, settled in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846. He then studied theology, was licensed to preach in 1848, and was ordained to the ministry in the Lutheran church in 1850. He has been pastor, successively, of Lutheran congregations at Lebanon, Pa., in 1849–'53; Lancaster, Pa., in 1853–'62; and in Philadelphia in 1862–'8; and since 1868 has had charge of the English Evangelical Lutheran church of the Holy Trinity, New York city, which he organized. At the establishment of the Lutheran theological seminary at Philadelphia, in 1864, he was elected one of the professors, a post which he filled until his removal to New York. He has held many offices in his church, and was president of its general council in 1870. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1865. Dr. Krotel was for several years editor of the "Lutherische Herald," New York, and for many years of "The Lutheran," Philadelphia. Among his published works are "Life of Melanchthon," by Ledderhose, translated from the German (Philadelphia, 1854); "Who are the Blessed? A Meditation on the Beatitudes" (1855); "Memorial Volume of Trinity Church, Lancaster" (Lancaster, Pa., 1861); "Explanations of Luther's Small Catechism," with Rev. William J. Mann, D. D. (Philadelphia, 1863); and "Luther and the Swiss," a lecture by Dr. Gerhard Uhlhorn, translated from the German (1878).

KRUMMACHER, Friedrich Wilhelm, clergyman, b. in Duisburg, Prussia, in 1796; d. in Potsdam, Prussia, 10 Dec., 1868. His father, Friedrich Adolph Krummacher, was an eminent German theologian and writer. The son held a pastorate in Germany, and, although a minister of the Reformed church, was a zealous advocate of the older Lutheranism, and gave great offence by his denunciation of rationalists. He came to New York in 1843, declined a theological professorship in Mercersburg, Pa., and afterward returned to Germany, settling in Berlin in 1847. Among his numerous works, many of which have been translated into English, are "Flying Roll of Free Grace Displayed" (New York, 1841); "Elijah the Tishbite" (1847); "The Martyr Lamb" (1849); "The Last Days of Elisha" (1852); "The Risen Redeemer"

(1863); and "Bunsen and Stahl" (Berlin, 1856). Among his later devotional works are "Gottes Wort" (Berlin, 1865), and "David, der König von Israel" (1866; English translation, 1870). His sermons were published (Berlin, 1868), and his autobiography edited by his daughter, which was translated into English (London, 1871).

KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von, Russian navigator, b. in Haggud, Esthonia, 19 Nov., 1770; d. in Esthonia, 24 Aug., 1846. He was in the English service in 1793–'9, and afterward, having been made a captain in the Russian navy, commanded in 1803 an expedition that he had planned for the exploration of the north Pacific coasts of America and Asia. He described this in his "Reise um die Welt in den Jahren 1803–'6" (3 vols., St. Petersburg, 1810–'12; English translation, London, 1813). Krusenstern became an admiral in 1841.

KRYN, called "The Great Mohawk," Indian chief, d. in Salmon River, near Lake Champlain, N. Y., 4 June, 1690. In 1674 his wife became a convert to Christianity, and the chief abandoned her. In his wanderings he reached the new village of La Prairie, on the St. Lawrence, which had been founded by Catherine Ganneaktena (*q. v.*) in 1670. He was struck by the peace and order that prevailed, and after some months became a Christian. On his return to his tribe in Caughnawaga, he related what he had seen, and urged all who shared his ideas to follow him to La Prairie. Forty at once joined him, and reached the mission on Easter Sunday, 1676. In 1687, during a war between the Iroquois and the Indians that were friendly to the French, Kryn made an offer to Dénonville, the French governor, to go, with five others, and find out the real intentions of the Mohawk tribe. His offer was accepted, and as he was crossing Lake Champlain he met a body of sixty Mohawks who had been sent by Gov. Dongan to make a raid on the French settlements. Kryn persuaded them to return, and even preached to them with such success that four were converted. The Oneidas and Onondagas were also influenced by him, aided by Garaconthie (*q. v.*) to keep peace with the French. In February, 1690, under orders from the new governor, Frontenac (*q. v.*), a force of a hundred Frenchmen and eighty Indians, the latter commanded by Kryn, marched on Schenectady. Kryn encouraged his followers to avenge on the English the massacre of 200 Canadians by the Iroquois six months before. Schenectady was taken by surprise, and sixty-three of the inhabitants butchered. Later in the same year the great Mohawk set out with Lieut. Beauvais on a war-party. While halting at Salmon river, for the purpose of erecting a stockade, the party was attacked by the Abnakis, who mistook them for English, and Kryn fell dead at the first fire.

KUHN, Adam, botanist, b. in Germantown, Pa., 28 Nov., 1741; d. in Philadelphia, 5 July, 1817. He studied medicine under his father, and at the University of Upsal in 1862, also studying botany under Linnæus. He took the degree of M. D. at the University of Edinburgh in June, 1767, and published his thesis, "De Lavatione frigida." On his return he settled at Philadelphia and practised medicine. He was appointed professor of materia medica in the College of Philadelphia in January, 1768, became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in November, 1789, and held the chair of the practice of physic from the union of the college and the university in January, 1792, till 1797. He was a physician of the Pennsylvania hospital from May, 1775, till January, 1798, and was president of the College of physicians from July, 1808, till his death.

KÜHN, or **KINO, Eusebius Francis,** missionary, b. in Trent, Austria, about 1650; d. in Magdalena, Sonora, in 1711. He entered the Society of Jesus at an early period, and after completing his studies was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Ingoldstadt, but resigned and went to Mexico as a missionary. He not only devoted himself to the conversion of the Indians, but to bettering their social condition. Receiving permission to preach in Sonora, he set out from Mexico, 20 Oct., 1686, and met on the way Father Salva Tierra. Together they formed the project of converting and subjecting to Spain all the inhabitants from Mexico to Oregon. Father Kühn was to undertake the territory of Sonora and the Pima country, which embraced most of the present territory of Arizona. After entering Sonora he learned the different dialects of the inhabitants, and formed vocabularies and elementary works for the use of his assistants and successors. He is said to have baptized with his own hand over 48,000 of the natives, and caused them to adopt civilized life. He was constantly thwarted in his efforts by the cruelty of the Spaniards, and his denunciations of the violence and oppression with which the Indians were treated at length moved the Mexican council. Regulations were made for the protection of the Indians; but they were never observed, and he often saw his converts dragged from their homes and compelled to work in the mines. He entered Arizona, 13 March, 1687, built chapels everywhere, made peace between hostile tribes, "and," says Clavigero in the "Storia della California," "if he could have obtained additional missionaries and not been hampered by constant impediments, calumnies, and false reports, he would then have easily converted all the tribes between Sonora and the rivers Gila and Colorado." In 1698 he set out on a tour of inspection of his mission stations, and travelled on foot a thousand miles through a rugged country inhabited only by savages. He made several such journeys during the subsequent years of his ministry, and between 1693 and 1697 founded the missions of Santa Maria Somanca, Gueravi, Cocospera, San Cayetano, and San Xavier del Bac. The last was the largest rancheria in Arizona, having 176 houses and 803 Indians. He founded fourteen missions, most of which were abandoned after his death. He wrote "Explicación astronómica del Cometa que se vió en todo el orbe en 1680 y 1681" (Mexico, 1681); "Mapa del paso por tierra à la California," published by Rev. L. Gobicu (1706); and several manuscript works, which he deposited with the Jesuits in Mexico, and which were used by Rev. Miguel Venegas in his "Historia de California."

KUNKEL, John Christian, lawyer, b. in Harrisburg, Pa., 18 Sept., 1816; d. there, 14 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., subsequently studied law at the Carlisle law-school, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and soon gained a reputation as a lawyer and a public speaker. During the presidential campaign of 1844 he spoke much in favor of Henry Clay, and the same year was elected to the legislature and served for three consecutive terms. In 1851 he was elected to the state senate, and at the close of the first session was chosen speaker. In 1854, and again in 1856, he was elected to congress as a Whig, and served from 1855 till 1859.

KUNTH, Charles Sigismund (koont), German botanist, b. in Leipsic, 18 June, 1788; d. there, 22 March, 1850. He became a merchant's

clerk in Berlin in 1806, but made the acquaintance of Alexander von Humboldt, who furnished him with means to attend lectures at the university, and afterward took him to Paris in 1813. From 1813 till 1819 Kunth devoted his time to classifying the plants that had been collected by Humboldt and Bonpland during their journey through America. Returning to Berlin in 1820, he became professor of botany at the university, and vice-president of the botanical garden, and in 1829 was elected member of the Academy of sciences of Berlin. In the same year he sailed for South America and visited, during a sojourn of three years, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, Central America, and the West Indies. His collections were bought after his death by the Prussian government, and form a part of the royal herbarium in Berlin. Among his works are "Nova genera et species plantarum quas in peregrinatione ad plagam æquinoctialem orbis novi collegerunt Bonpland et Humboldt" (7 vols., Paris, 1815–'25); "Les mimosées et autres plantes légumineuses du nouveau continent" (1819); "Synopsis plantarum quas in itinere ad plagam æquinoctialem orbis novi collegerunt Humboldt et Bonpland" (1822–'3); "Les graminées de l'Amérique du Sud" (2 vols., 1825–'33). These four works form parts iii. and iv. of Humboldt and Bonpland's "Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique." He was the author also of "Handbuch der Botanik" (Berlin, 1831); "Enumeratio plantarum omnium hucusque cognitarum, secundum familias naturales disposita, adjectis characteribus, differentiis, et synonymis" (Stuttgart, 1833–'50); "Lehrbuch der Botanik" (1847); and "Les melastomées et autres plantes légumineuses de l'Amérique du Sud," being a continuation of Bonpland's work (3 vols., Paris, 1847–'52).

KUNTZE, Edward J., sculptor, b. in Pomerania, Prussia, in 1826; d. in New York city, 10 April, 1870. He received his artistic education mostly in Stockholm, Sweden, gained the Roman prize in the academy of fine arts there, and subsequently lived for many years in London, England. In 1852 he came to this country and, devoting himself to his art, achieved a reputation, and was elected an associate of the National academy in 1869. Among his works are statuettes of Shakespeare, Goethe, Irving, Tennyson, and Lincoln; a statue of "Psyche," one of "Columbia," "Puck," "Puck on Horseback," and "Puck on the Warpath"; a bust of "Mirth"; "Merlin and Vivien," in bas-relief; and many medallion portraits and busts. His principal work, a statue of the "Indian Minstrel Chiabobos" in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," was left unfinished. He exhibited three etchings at the National academy in 1868, and published a juvenile book, "Mystic Bells" (New York, 1869).

KUNZ, George Frederick (koonts), mineralogist, b. in New York city, 29 Sept., 1856. He was educated at public schools and at the Cooper institute in New York. His fondness for mineralogy early asserted itself, and he was led to make expeditions in search of specimens. When a sufficient variety was accumulated, he would dispose of them as collections to colleges and other institutions of learning. In connection with this work he became familiar with gems, and was invited to fill the office of gem expert to the firm of Tiffany and Co., New York. At present (1887) he is the best-known specialist on this subject in the United States, and matters of importance are submitted to his judgment from all parts of the country. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the New York academy of science, and other scientific bodies. Mr. Kunz has contributed papers to scientific journals and to the popular magazines. He is a specialist on the staff of the "Century Dictionary," and is the author of "Reports on Gems" in the annual volumes of "Mineral Resources of the United States" (Washington, 1884–'7). He has now in preparation books on "Gems" and "Pearls."

KUNZE, John Christopher (koon'-tseh), clergyman, b. in Artern, Saxony, 4 Aug., 1744; d. in New York city, 24 July, 1807. He received his classical training at Rossleben and Merseburg, and his theological education at Leipsic. He was for three years engaged as teacher of the higher branches in the school at Closter-Bergen, near Magdeburg, and for one year as inspector of the orphans' home at Gratz. While engaged at the latter place he was selected by the theological faculty at Halle to go to America in response to an application for a minister from St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran congregations at Philadelphia, Pa., was ordained by the Lutheran consistory at Wernigerode, and arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1770. During his residence in Philadelphia he opened a theological seminary, which the Revolutionary war brought to an end. During the British occupation Zion church was converted into a hospital, and St. Michael's was used half the day as a garrison church. For several years he also occupied the post of professor in the University of Pennsylvania, to which he was appointed in 1780, giving instruction in German and the oriental languages and literature. The university conferred on him the degree of M. A. in 1780, and that of D. D. in 1783. In 1784 he accepted a call to New York, where he labored until his death. He also occupied the professorship of oriental languages and literature in Columbia in 1784–'7, and again in 1792–'9. Dr. Kunze's ability as a Hebrew and Arabic scholar was recognized outside of his church, and even by Jewish rabbis, who came to him for information. He was the leading spirit in the organization, in 1786, of the New York ministerium, the second Lutheran synod in the United States, and was its first presiding officer. Dr. Kunze was one of the earliest of the educated Germans in America who urged the expediency of giving the German youth an education in the English language. Through his influence and that of other progressive clergymen English came to be used in the pulpits of the German and Dutch churches, and the congregations which adhered to the old languages lost many of their members. His published works include a "Concise History of the Lutheran Church"; a small volume of poetry entitled "Something for the Understanding and the Heart"; "A Table of a New Construction for Calculating the Great Eclipse, expected to happen June 16, 1806"; "Hymn and Prayer Book, for the Use of such Lutheran Churches as use the English Language," the first English Lutheran hymn-book ever published in the United States, containing hymns translated from the German collection, in the same metre as the originals (New York, 1795); and a "Catechism and Liturgy" (1795). He also published historical essays, sermons, and addresses.

KUNZE, Richard Ernest, physician, b. in Altenburg, Germany, 7 April, 1838. He came to the United States in 1854, and was graduated at the Eclectic medical college of New York in 1868, subsequently becoming a member of the board of trustees of this institution, was president of the New York therapeutical association in 1880, introduced to the medical profession the various cactean drugs, and has added greatly to the previous knowledge of medical botany. He published a

series of monographs on "Cactus" (Albany, 1875); "Cereus Grandiflorus and Cereus Bonplandi" (1876); "Cereus Triangularis and Phyllocactus Grandis" (1876); "Cardinal Points in the Study of Medical Botany" (New York, 1881); and "The Germination and Vitality of Seeds" (1881).

KURTZ, John D., soldier, b. in the District of Columbia about 1822; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 16 Oct., 1877. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy, 1 July, 1842, and entered the corps of engineers. He was employed in repairing fortifications in North Carolina and the forts in Charleston harbor, served on a commission to devise a project for the improvement of the harbor in 1852, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in March, 1853, and captain, 1 July, 1856, serving from 1852 till 1856 as assistant to the chief engineer in Washington, and then on harbor works in New England till the civil war. He was promoted major, 3 March, 1863, brevet lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel, 13 March, 1865, and lieutenant-colonel, 8 Aug., 1866. He served during the civil war as chief engineer of the Department of Annapolis from June till July, 1861, and of the Shenandoah in August, 1861, and then as assistant to the chief of engineers at Washington, D. C., till 1869, having charge of the bureau during the absence of the chief engineer. Afterward he was employed as superintending engineer of various works, including the defences of Delaware bay and river in 1870–'7, the Delaware breakwater in 1871–'2, and the foundation of the Washington monument from 26 Sept., 1876, till his death.

KURTZ, John Nicholas, clergyman, b. in Lutzelinden, Nassau-Weilburg, Germany, about 1720; d. in Baltimore, Md., 12 May, 1794. He was educated in the University of Halle, selected as a missionary to Pennsylvania, and came to this country, 15 Jan., 1745. Soon after his arrival he settled at New Hanover, Montgomery co., Pa., where he labored for two years, teaching and preaching. In 1748, at the first meeting of the first Lutheran synod in this country, he was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor at Tulpehocken, Pa., where he remained for twenty-three years. In 1771 he removed to York, Pa., where he continued his pastoral labors until 1789, when he retired from the active duties of the ministry and removed to Baltimore, Md., to spend his last days with one of his sons. By his learning and indefatigable activity Dr. Kurtz acquired great influence in the church, and received various marks of confidence and honor, especially in being selected senior of the synod.—His son, **John Daniel,** b. in Germantown, Pa., in 1763; d. in Baltimore, Md., 30 June, 1856, studied theology under the direction of his father, and afterward with Rev. Dr. Gotthilf Henry E. Muhlenberg at Lancaster, Pa. He was licensed to preach by the synod of Pennsylvania in 1784, and for some time assisted his father in pastoral work. He afterward took charge of a congregation near York, Pa., and in 1786 was installed as pastor of the principal Lutheran church in Baltimore, Md., with which he remained till 1832, when physical infirmities compelled him to resign. He was one of the founders of the General synod, a director in the Theological seminary, and prominently connected with all the benevolent institutions of the Lutheran church.—His grandson, **Benjamin,** b. in Harrisburg, Pa., 28 Feb., 1795; d. in Baltimore, Md., 29 Dec., 1865, began his studies in Harrisburg academy, and at the age of fifteen was an assistant teacher there. At the age of eighteen he began the study of theology at Lebanon, Pa., in 1815 he was licensed to preach, and immediately received a call as assistant to his uncle, the Rev. John Daniel Kurtz, D. D., who was then pastor at Baltimore. He was then pastor at Hagerstown for sixteen years, and in 1831–'3 at Chambersburg, Pa. Retiring from the active duties of the ministry in 1833, owing to failing health, he took charge of the "Lutheran Observer," a post which he held for nearly thirty years. In 1838 he received the degree of D. D. from Washington college, Pa., and in 1858 that of LL. D. from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. Dr. Kurtz was regarded as one of the most eloquent men of his time. He was a zealous advocate of revivals, and had very little sympathy with the confessional writings of the Lutheran church. He was one of the founders of the general synod and of the theological seminary at Gettysburg, and was for more than thirty years one of the trustees of Pennsylvania college and of the board of directors of the seminary. He was also the founder of Missionary institute at Selinsgrove, Pa. During his two European tours, in 1825 and 1846, he contributed interesting incidents and reminiscences to the "Lutheran Intelligencer" and to the "Lutheran Observer," of which he was editor at the time. Among his other publications are "First Principles of Religion for Children" (Hagerstown, 1821); "Sermons on Sabbath-Schools" (1822); "Faith, Hope, and Charity" (1823); "Infant Baptism and Affusion, with Essays on Related Subjects" (Baltimore, 1840); "Theological Sketch-Book, or Skeletons of Sermons, Carefully arranged in Systematic Order," partly original, partly selected (2 vols., 1844); "Why are You a Lutheran?" (1847); "Lutheran Prayer-Book" (1856), etc.

KUYPERS, Warmuldus, clergyman, b. in Holland in 1732; d. in Schralenburg, N. J., in 1797. He studied in the University of Groningen, and was a pastor at Curaçoa for some time before 1769, when he settled in New York, preached for two years at Rhinebeck Flats, Upper Red Hook, and the Landing, and in 1771 took charge of that part of the church in Hackensack, N. J., which belonged to the Conferentie party and had no representation in the classis.—His son, **Gerardus Arentse,** clergyman, b. in Curaçoa, W. I., 16 Dec., 1766; d. in New York, 28 June, 1833, came to the United States in his early childhood, and was educated at Hackensack. He studied theology first under the direction of his father, and subsequently under the Rev. Hermanus Meyer and the Rev. Dirck Romeyn. He was licensed to preach in 1787, and was ordained, 15 June, 1788, by the classis of Hackensack, as colleague pastor at Paramus, N. J. In 1789 he took charge of a church in New York city, where he remained till his death. Until 1803 his preaching was exclusively in Dutch; but after that time he preached in English. He was appointed a teacher of Hebrew in 1799, received the degree of M. A. from Princeton in 1791, and that of D. D. from Rutgers in 1810. He left unfinished "Discourses on the Heidelberg Catechism."

KYAN, John H., inventor, b. in England in 1775; d. in New York city, 9 Jan., 1850. He was the first to introduce a chemical process for the preservation of wood, finding that, where timber was steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate or placed in an exhausting-cylinder and the solution forced in under atmospheric pressure, the wood was rendered capable of resisting decay for a great length of time. This process he patented in England in 1832, and subsequently introduced it into the United States. This method was named kyanizing, after its inventor. Its expense and the difficulty of manipulation at first largely prevented its use, but with improved means it now finds wide application.

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LABAGH, Peter, clergyman, b. in New York city in 1773; d. there in 1858. He studied classics under Dr. Peter Wilson, of Hackensack, N. J., and theology under Dr. Solomon Froeligh and Dr. John H. Livingston. He was licensed as a preacher in 1796, and after a missionary tour in western New York went to Kentucky, where he organized the church of Salt River, in Mercer county. On returning to New York, he was pastor in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, till 1809, and afterward of the united churches of Shannock and Harlingen till 1844. He was elected a trustee of Queens (now Rutgers) college in 1811, and had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by that institution in the same year. He contributed largely to securing the endowment of the theological seminary at New Brunswick, was active in the councils of his church, and a powerful preacher. A memoir of him was published by the Rev. John A. Todd, D. D. (1860). —His son, **Isaac P.,** clergyman, b. in Leeds, Greene co., N. Y., 14 Aug., 1804; d. in Fairfield, Iowa, 29 Dec., 1879, studied at Dickinson college, and at the New Brunswick theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1826, and licensed to preach. He was successively pastor of Dutch Reformed churches at Rochester and Gravesend, N. Y., till 1842, was subsequently suspended for his opinions concerning the second advent and the Christian Sabbath, and in 1846 entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was for some years missionary to the Jews in New York city, and organized and built St. Paul's church, Haddonfield, N. J., and also St. Paul's church, South Brooklyn. In 1860 he removed to Illinois, and established a female seminary, Euphemia Hall, and after its destruction by fire in 1863 he organized and built St. Peter's church at Cairo. He next removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and was pastor of St. Peter's church there till his death. He published "A Sermon on the Personal Reign of Christ" (1846); "Twelve Lectures on Great Events of Unfulfilled Prophecy" (1859); and "Theoklesia, or the Organization, Perpetuity, Conflicts, and Triumphs of the One Holy, Catholic Apostolic Church" (1868).

LABARBINAIS LE GENTIL, Etienne Marcel (lah'-bar'-be'-nay'), French explorer, b. in Dinan in 1685; d. in Brest in 1731. He was a merchant of Saint Malo, trading with South America, and in 1715–'18 travelled in that country. He published "Nouveau voyage autour du monde" (3 vols., Paris, 1827); "Description de l'Amérique du Sud" (3 vols., 1829); and "Des meilleurs moyens de faire avantageusement le commerce avec l'Amérique du Sud" (2 vols., 1830).

LABAREE, Benjamin, educator, b. in Charlestown, N. H., 3 June, 1801; d. in Walpole, N. H., 15 Nov., 1883. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1828, and at Andover seminary in 1831, and was ordained a minister of the Congregational church at Bradford, Mass., 26 Sept., 1831. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Jackson college, Columbia, Tenn., in 1832–'6, and its president from 1836 till April, 1837. He was subsequently secretary of the Education society, New York city, and was president of Middlebury college, Vt., from 1840 till 1866. He was pastor at Hyde Park, Mass., in 1869–'71, and lecturer on moral philosophy and international law at Dartmouth in 1871–'6. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Vermont in 1841, and that of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1864.

LABASTIDA Y DÁVALOS, Pelagio Antonio de (lah-bas-te'-dah), Mexican archbishop, b. in Morelia, Mexico, in October, 1815. He entered the seminary of Morelia in 1830, and in 1839 received ordination to the priesthood. He was parish priest in different cities until 1850, when he was nominated by Bishop Munguia to the parish of "La Merced" at Morelia. He was already known as an orthodox pulpit orator, preaching against all liberal and democratic ideas, and against the Freemasons, who at that time had begun to organize in Mexico. Owing to his preachings, the state of Michoacan was for many years a bulwark of the Conservative party, and as a reward he was appointed a canon in March, 1854. At that time the conflict between the Liberal and Conservative parties in Mexico had reached its highest point in the "three years' war." Labastida anathematized from the pulpit as heretical the doctrines of Melchor Ocampo and Miguel Lerdo, and after the triumph of the Conservatives he was consecrated in 1855 bishop of Michoacan in the cathedral of the city of Mexico. (See accompanying illustration.)

After the Liberal success in 1857, Bishop Labastida went to Rome, but the Liberals were thrown out of power in 1859 by Gen. Miramon, and his first action was to recall the exiled prelate, who returned in June, having been already consecrated by the pope archbishop of Mexico. In the following years, until 1863, Liberals and Conservatives alternately obtained power, and the government policy changed accordingly, but the archbishop was not disturbed. But when the French invasion occurred in 1862, Archbishop Labastida secretly convoked at Mexico a "Junta de Notables" for the purpose of discussing the plan of founding an empire. This idea was long discussed on account of doubt as to the nationality of the prince to whom the crown should be offered. Here the archbishop indicated the name of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, whose candidacy was accepted by acclamation. He was a member of the council of regency that was formed for the purpose of governing the country till Maximilian should arrive, but, not being in accord with the measures of his colleagues, resigned in favor of his substitute, Bishop Ormachéa. The archbishop officiated at the coronation of Maximilian in the cathedral of the city of Mexico, and exercised much influence in government affairs during the empire. Juarez exiled him from the country in 1867, and he lived abroad, chiefly at Rome, until, in 1871, he was allowed to return to Mexico. He has not lost his influence in politics, and is the intimate friend of President Diaz. At the conclave of cardinals in Rome, in

1885, it was proposed to invest Archbishop Labastida with the cardinal's hat.

LABAT, John Baptist, clergyman, b. in Paris in 1663; d. there, 6 Jan., 1738. He entered the Dominican order at the age of nineteen, and taught philosophy and mathematics at Nancy as well as exercising the functions of a preacher. In 1693 he was in the convent of the Rue St. Honoré, Paris, when he determined to devote himself to foreign missions. He landed in Martinique, 29 Jan., 1694, and was intrusted with the care of the parish of Macouba, where he remained two years. In 1696 he went to Guadeloupe, and on his return was appointed procurator-general of all the Dominican convents in the Antilles. Owing to his scientific knowledge, the French government appointed him engineer, and in this capacity he visited the whole chain of the French, Dutch, and English Antilles from Grenada to Santo Domingo. He served for two years as engineer in Guadeloupe, and when the English attacked the island in 1704 took an active part in the defence, firing several cannon with his own hand. He also invented new methods for the manufacture of sugar, which are still in use in the colony. In 1705 Labat was sent to Europe as deputy of his order, and after spending several years in Italy he went to Paris in 1715 and occupied himself with the publication of his travels and other literary works. Although Labat did not consider himself a botanist, his description of the flora of the Antilles is very complete. The genus Labatia, of the family of Ebenaceæ, was named in his honor. His books that deal with America are "Nouveau voyage aux îles de l'Amérique" (6 vols., Paris, 1722; 2d ed., 8 vols., 1742; Dutch translation, 4 vols., Amsterdam, 1725; German, 6 vols., Nuremberg, 1783–'7); and "Voyage du Chevalier Demarchais en Guinée, îles voisines, et à Cayenne, fait en 1725, 1726, et 1727" (4 vols., Paris, 1730).

LABAT, Léon (lah-bat'), French physician, b. in Agde, Herault, in 1803; d. in Nice, 16 Jan., 1847. He visited both Americas from 1824 till 1828, and afterward went to Algiers, Tunis, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, where he was appointed surgeon to the khedive, returning to France in 1832. Two years later he travelled again through Europe and Persia, returning to Paris in 1839, and in 1844–'6 he went again to South America, visiting Chili, Peru, and Brazil. He published "Voyages en Amérique" (Paris, 1834); "Traité sur la fièvre jaune et les maladies pestilentielles propres à l'Amérique" (1839); "Influence du climat des tropiques sur les Européens vivant dans l'Amérique du Sud" (1840); "Histoire médico-chirurgicale de la maladie produite par la chique, insecte parasite très commun dans l'Amérique méridionale" (1843); "Routier de l'Amérique" (1844); and surgical works.

LABERGE, Charles Joseph, Canadian journalist, b. in Montreal in 1827; d. in August, 1874. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1854 he entered the Canadian parliament as a Liberal, and in 1858 he was solicitor-general for Canada East. He was an editor of the "Franco Canadian," was at a later date chief editor of "Le National," Montreal, and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers.

LABEZARES, Guido de (lah-bay-thah'-rets), Spanish adventurer, b. in Bilboa in 1510; d. in Manila in 1580. He went in early life to New Spain, and accompanied Ruy Lopez de Villalobos in 1542 in his unfortunate expedition to the Spice islands, which he was not able to leave till 1549. He returned to the city of Mexico, and when the viceroy, Luis de Velasco, was preparing an expedition to conquer and explore Florida, was given command of a vessel with several pilots, which was sent in advance to explore the coast for the most favorable landing-points. He sailed on 3 Sept., 1558, from San Juan de Ulua, and discovered in latitude 29° 30′ N. a favorable bay, which he named Filipina; but sailing for some distance along the coast and not finding a better port, he returned on 14 Dec. He wrote a narrative of his voyage, which greatly aided Luna de Arellano (*q. v.*) in his expedition of the next year, in which he was accompanied by Labezares. The latter returned to Mexico when Legaspi (*q. v.*) and Andres de Urdaneta were preparing their expedition for the conquest of the Philippine islands. He obtained the post of treasurer of the expedition, and sailed with the same, 21 Nov., 1564, from the port of Navidad. He accompanied Legaspi during the conquest, and after the latter's death was called to the chief command of the Philippines. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he governed the islands wisely, conquered the provinces of Pangasinan and Ilocos, and forced the Chinese general of the corsair "Li-Ma-Hon" to surrender Manila, which he fortified. In August, 1575, the newly appointed governor-general, Dr. Francisco de Saude, arrived, and Labezares surrendered the government. His official acts were approved, and till his death he retained the honorary title and salary of lieutenant-governor. He wrote a narrative of his two voyages to Florida, and one of the conquest of the Philippines, published by order of the Spanish government (Madrid, 1578).

LA BORDE, French traveller. He was employed in the Jesuit missions in the Antilles toward the middle of the 17th century, and was probably a member of the Jesuit order. Nothing is known of his life. He wrote "Relation de l'origine, mœurs, coutumes, guerres et voyages des Caraïbes, sauvages des îles Antilles de l'Amérique" (Paris, 1674; German translation, Nuremberg, 1783). The account which this author gives of the manners and customs of the Caribs is among the most interesting in existence.

LA BORDE, Maximilian, educator, b. in Edgefield, S. C., 5 June, 1804; d. in Columbia, S. C., 6 Nov., 1873. He was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1821, and after studying law for two years entered the Medical college of Charleston, where he received his degree in 1826. He practised medicine in Edgefield, was editor of the "Edgefield Advertiser" in 1836–'8, a member of the state legislature, and in 1839 became secretary of the state, and removed to Columbia. He was elected a trustee of South Carolina college in 1841, in 1842 became professor of logic and English literature in that institution, and in 1845 was transferred to the chair of metaphysics. In 1865 South Carolina college became the University of South Carolina, and in this reorganization Dr. La Borde was put in charge of the school of rhetoric, criticism, elocution, and the English language and literature. His connection with the university lasted till his death. During the civil war the central organization was established under his auspices, for receiving supplies for the state troops. He was for a time one of the regents of the state lunatic asylum, and subsequently president of the board. He is the author of "Introduction to Physiology" (New York, 1855); "History of South Carolina College" (Charleston, S. C., 1859); and "Story of Lethea and Verona" (1860); and contributed to various magazines.

LABOULAYE, Edouard René Lefevre, French author, b. in Paris, 18 Jan., 1811; d. there, 25 May, 1883. He studied law while following a

mechanical trade, and in 1842 was admitted to practice at Paris. In 1849 he was chosen professor of comparative legislation in the College of France. In 1871 he was elected to the national assembly for the department of the Seine, and as secretary of the committee of thirty on the constitution he combated the Monarchists effectually. In 1875 he was elected a life senator, and in 1876 he was appointed administrator of the College of France, resuming his lectures on comparative legislation in 1877. He was a careful observer of the politics of the United States, and an admirer of its constitution, and during the civil war was a zealous advocate of the National cause. Among other works, he wrote "Political History of the United States" (3 vols., Paris, 1855–'66); "The United States and France" (1862); "Paris en Amérique" (1863; English translation, New York, 1863); and "Memoirs of Franklin" (1866–'7). He also translated into French the works of William Ellery Channing.

LABRA, Rafael M. de (lah'-brah), Cuban author, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1841. When he was ten years old his parents took him to Madrid, Spain, where he was educated and admitted to the bar in 1860. He took an active part in the movement for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies, and in 1869 was made president of the first anti-slavery society that was ever established in Spain. In 1871 he was elected a member to the Spanish cortes, representing Porto Rico, and since then he has constantly represented either Cuba or Porto Rico, in that body always advocating a liberal policy toward the colonies. Labra is a professor in the University of Madrid, and a member of many literary and scientific institutions. He has written much and on many subjects. His principal works are "La Cuestion Colonial" (1868); "La Pérdida de las Américas" (1869); "Las Colonias de Inglaterra en América" (1874); "La Colonisación en la Historia" (2 vols., 1877); "La Abolición de la Esclavitud" (1882); "Hombres y Cosas de España"; "La Emancipación de América"; "Portugal y sus Códigos" (1878); "Inglaterra y los Códigos negros" (1879); "La Revolución Norte-Americana en el Siglo XVIII."; "La Democracia"; and "El Derecho Inglés."

LABRIE, James, Canadian historian, b. in Canada in 1783; d. there, 26 Oct., 1831. He studied at the College of Quebec, and afterward was graduated in medicine in Edinburgh. He was one of the first to give a stimulus to education in Canada, founding model schools on a large scale, and academies for both sexes. He became editor of the "Courrier de Quebec" in 1807. He took an active part in Canadian politics, and separated from Louis Papineau on the question of subsidies. He was the author of "Premiers rudiments de la constitution Britannique," translated from the English of Brooks, with an historical analysis, and observations on the constitution of Lower Canada (1827), and also the first history of Canada that had appeared since that of Charlevoix, but his death prevented its publication. Shortly afterward the legislature appropriated £500 for the purpose of publishing this work in four volumes, but the manuscript was destroyed in the burning of St. Benoit in 1837. Some fragments survived, which were published in the "Bibliothèque Canadienne."

LA BRUÈRE, Pierre Boucher de, Canadian journalist, b. in St. Hyacinthe, 5 July, 1837. He was educated in his native town, and became prothonotary of the superior court for the district of St. Hyacinthe, but resigned in 1875 to become editor of the "Courrier de St. Hyacinthe." He was afterward a member of the executive council, and speaker of the legislative council of Quebec, 4 March, 1882. He is the author of the pamphlets "Le Canada sous la domination Anglaise" and "History of St. Hyacinthe."

LACERDA Y ALMEIDA, Francisco José de (lah-ther'-dah), Brazilian scholar, b. in S. Paulo about 1750; d. in Lunda, Africa, about 1798. He was graduated in mathematics in Coimbra in 1777, and was appointed a member of the commission to settle the question of boundaries with Spain in America. He ascended the Rio Negro to Marabitanas, and afterward Amazon and Madeira rivers, struggling with many difficulties, and being attacked by the Muros Indians, by whom he was dangerously wounded. He reached Matto-Grosso on 28 Feb., 1782, and immediately began the explorations of the Guapore and other rivers which are its tributaries. In 1786, accompanied by other scientific men, he explored Paraguay river and all its lakes and tributaries, reaching Albuquerque on 19 July. He returned to S. Paulo, 10 Jan., 1789, after other explorations, and while he was there preparing for the publication of his "Diario" an order came from Lisbon calling him to that city, where he landed, 21 Sept., 1790. He presented to the academy his journal and several maps and was elected a member. He afterward continued his work, which was highly praised, and the minister of the colonies sent him in 1797 to Mozambique on an exploring expedition across the continent of Africa, where he fell a victim to the climate. His assistant saved his notes and papers, which were published by his nephew.

LACEY, John, soldier, b. in Bucks county, Pa., 4 Feb., 1755; d. in New Mills, N. J., 17 Feb., 1814. He took command of a volunteer company, and on 6 Jan., 1776, was made a captain in Anthony Wayne's regiment, and served in the Canadian expedition. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia, and had many skirmishes with the enemy around Whitemarsh, Pa. He was made a brigadier-general of militia on 9 Jan., 1778, and performed arduous services during the British occupation of Philadelphia. Lacey was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1778, and in 1779–'81 of the council. In August, 1780, he took the field with a brigade of militia, and continued in active service till October, 1781. He afterward removed to New Mills, N. J., engaged in iron-manufacturing, and was a judge and a member of the legislature.

LACEY, William B., clergyman, b. about 1781; d. at Laceyville, Pa., 31 Oct., 1866. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church as a missionary in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1813, and in 1818 became rector of St. Peter's church, Albany, N. Y., where he remained twenty years. He subsequently became a teacher, and was the author of text-books for schools and colleges, among them a "Rhetoric" and a "Moral Philosophy." During the last ten years of his life he was engaged on a work on the history of the English church prior to St. Austin.

LACLÈDE, Pierre Ligueste, pioneer, b. in Bion, France, in 1724; d. on Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Arkansas, 20 June, 1778. He was the head of a company that obtained from Gov. D'Abbadie in 1762 the exclusive right to trade with the Indians on Missouri river. Auguste Chouteau, who was second in authority, selected the site of the city of St. Louis for a fortified trading-post, and removed the company's stores thither from Fort de Chartres on 15 Feb., 1764. Laclède came a month later, approved of the spot for a permanent station, and named it after Louis XV. He acquired a large fortune by trade with the Indians.

LACOCK, Abner, senator, b. in Virginia in 1770; d. in Freedom, Pa., 12 Aug., 1837. He settled in Beaver county, Pa., sat for many years in the state house of representatives and senate, and from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3 March, 1813, in the national house of representatives, where he opposed Gen. Jackson, although a Democrat and an upholder of the war against Great Britain. At the conclusion of his term in the lower house he was sent to the senate, serving from 24 May, 1813, till 3 March, 1819. He was president of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal company.

LACORDAIRE, Jean Theodore (lah'-cor'-dare'), French explorer, b. in Recey-sur-Ource, Burgundy, 1 Feb., 1801; d. in Liege, 18 July, 1870. He studied in Dijon, and was graduated at Paris. In 1825 he went to South America, where he remained seven years, returning to Paris in 1832 and becoming an editorial writer on the journal "Le Temps." In 1835 he was offered the newly founded chair of zoölogy at the University of Liege, which he held till his death. Most of Lacordaire's works are about South America. They include "Faune entomologique des environs de Rio de Janeiro" (2 vols., Paris, 1832); "La bataille de la Tablada" (1832); "Un souvenir du Brésil" (1832); "Revue de voyage" (1832); "Mœurs des jaguars de l'Amérique du Sud" (2 vols., 1833); "Excursion dans l'Oyapock" (1833); "Une estancia de l'Amérique du Sud" (1834); "Une révolution dans la République Argentine" (2 vols., 1835); "L'or des Pinheiros" (1835); "Mémoires sur les habitudes des coléoptères de l'Amérique du Sud" (3 vols., Liege, 1837); "Essai sur les coléoptères de la Guyane Française" (2 vols., 1838); "Essai sur les coléoptères de la Guyane Hollandaise" (2 vols., 1839); "Notice sur les lépidoptères de la Guyane Française" (2 vols., 1843); "Monographie des érotyliens" (3 vols., 1849); "Histoire naturelle des insectes: genera des coléoptères" (4 vols., Paris, 1857); "Impressions de voyage" (Liege, 1859); "De Pernambuco à la Guyane" (2 vols., 1861); "Le Nord et le Sud, ou situation politique des États-Unis, question du moment" (Paris, 1863); "De l'avenir de l'Amérique du Sud" (Liege, 1864); "La guerre de sécession et de son influence sur l'Amérique en général" (2 vols., Paris, 1866); and "Comment se fait une révolution dans l'Amérique du Sud" (1867).

LA CORNE, Pierre, Chevalier de, French-Canadian soldier. He was with Sieur Joncaire on an embassy to the Indians of Niagara in 1720. In 1747, with M. de St. Pierre, he defeated the Indians at Lachine Rapids, went to Acadia with De Ramezay, and succeeded to the command when that officer was wounded at Grand Pré. In 1749 he was sent, with Father La Loutre, to seduce the Acadians from their allegiance to Great Britain, and to induce them to remove north of the Bay of Fundy, but failed in the attempt. At this time he is said to have commanded about 2,500 men. For the ten years succeeding he was actively employed in Canada. He was wounded in the action at the Rapids, Lake Ontario, in 1759, was in command of colonial troops, and was again wounded at the capture of Quebec. His knowledge of Indian languages made him of great service to the government.

LACOSTE, Alexander, Canadian senator, b. in Boucherville, Canada, 12 Jan., 1842. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe college and at Laval university, admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1863, and appointed queen's counsel in October, 1880. He was batonnier of the bar of Montreal from 1 May, 1879, till 1 May, 1881, and was a member of the legislative council of the province of Quebec from 4 March, 1882, until he was called to the senate, 12 Jan., 1884. He was at one time professor of civil law in Laval university.

LACOSTE, Etienne Philippe, Baron de (lah-coast'), French administrator, b. in Dax in October, 1730; d. in Bordeaux in January, 1820. He was admitted to the bar at Bordeaux in 1757, removed to Paris in 1760, and in 1767 became director of the law division in the department of the colonies, and in 1774 chairman of the same department. Lacoste travelled through the French West Indies, ascertaining their wants and investigating the local administrations. In January, 1783, he was elected by the colonial assembly of Santo Domingo its representative before the king's privy council, and in November, 1790, he was appointed special commissary to the West Indies. He restored order in Guadeloupe and partially in Santo Domingo; but in Martinique he was opposed by the Count de Bihague, the governor-general. He returned to France in February, 1792, was secretary for the navy and colonies from 16 March till 10 July, and in 1800 became president of the marine court for the privateers navigating in the West Indies and South America and state councillor for the colonies. He held those posts during the whole of Napoleon's reign, retiring in 1815. He published several works on the administration of the colonies, including "Mémoire au roi sur le régime intérieur des colonies des Antilles" (Paris, 1792).

LACOUR, Auguste (lah'-koor), West Indian magistrate, b. in Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, in 1795; d. there in 1866. He received his early education in Basse Terre, but finished his studies in Paris, where he was graduated in law, and soon afterward entered the colonial magistracy. He held several offices in Martinique and in Guadeloupe, and in 1840 became judge of the supreme court of Basse Terre. He served for several terms as a member of the "conseil général" of the island, was created knight of the Legion of honor, and received the badge of commander in 1854. The supreme court of Guadeloupe before the third empire enjoyed the privileges of a court of appeal, and in 1849 Lacour was conspicuous among the judges of the court that took up the case of Beauvallon, who had been unjustly condemned in 1836 by the court of Paris for killing in a duel the journalist Dujarrier. The verdict was set aside, and the accused granted a new trial, which resulted in his acquittal. This event caused a profound sensation in the West Indies, as Beauvallon was at that time a prominent citizen of Guadeloupe. Lacour also devoted his leisure time to historical researches, and published "Histoire de la Guadeloupe," which is a standard work on that colony (6 vols., Basse Terre, 1850).

LACROIX, Joseph François Pamphile, Viscount de (lah-crwah'), French soldier, b. in Aymarques, Gard, 1 June, 1774; d. in Versailles, 16 Oct., 1841. He had scarcely finished his studies in Montpellier when he was attached to the staff of his cousin, Gen. d'Harville, and served afterward under Custine, Dumouriez, and Pichegru. When twenty-two years old he was made brigadier-general, defeated the Austrians at Freiberg, 22 July, 1796, and served in Italy under Moreau and Macdonald in 1799. He enjoyed the reputation of a good soldier, but as he was disliked by Bonaparte he could neither obtain advancement nor important commands. He went to Santo Domingo in 1802, and directed the landing of the French at Cape Français, 6 Feb., defeating Christophe, who had tried to oppose the landing. He was rewarded with the commission of major-general, and given charge of the negotiations with Toussaint l'Ouverture and Chris-

tophe, which were terminated by the treaty of peace of 9 May. On the resumption of hostilities with Christophe, Lacroix, who had won the affection of the negroes through his humanity, owed his life to them several times, and was once rescued by the insurgents themselves from a party of Christophe's soldiers, who had surprised him. He was subsequently lieutenant to Gen. Rochambeau, but a few weeks later was sent back to France on account of the latter's jealousy of his popularity among the colored population, who used to call him their king. Lacroix served under Murat from 1805 till 1809, fought at Waterloo in 1815, and in 1820 checked at Grenoble and Befort the insurrections that were promoted by Lafayette. He retired in 1824. Gen. Lacroix published "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la révolution de Saint Domingue" (2 vols., Paris, 1819; revised ed., 1820). This work is the only impartial account by a witness of that disastrous campaign of 1802 and 1803. —His brother, **Etienne Joseph François,** French soldier, b. in Aymarques, Gard, 21 July, 1776; d. in Jeremie, Santo Domingo, in April, 1803, enlisted in 1794, and served in Italy. He was a colonel when he went to Santo Domingo in 1802, and was sent to subdue Tortugas and the other neighboring islands. He also took Jeremie, and inflicted two severe defeats on Christophe, on 7 Aug. and 11 Oct., near Port au Prince. He afterward recaptured Fort Dauphin, and defeated the negroes who besieged him there. After the departure of his brother for France, some colored citizens entered into negotiations with him to drive the French from the colonies, promising to elect him king instead of his brother. Lacroix was unwilling to accept, but Christophe nevertheless took alarm and caused him to be killed in Jeremie during a riot.

LACROSSE, Jean Baptiste Raymond, Baron, French naval officer, b. in Meilhan, 5 Sept., 1765; d. there, 9 Sept., 1829. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1780, fought in the West Indies in 1781, and from 1784 till 1789 was successively attached to the stations of Chili, Brazil, and Martinique. Toward the end of 1790 he was sent on a cruise around Santo Domingo, and in 1792 was commissioned to reorganize the administration in the French West Indies. He performed his mission so well that the citizens of Guadeloupe elected him their governor in January, 1793. But the reign of terror had already begun, and Lacrosse was dismissed in September of that year. In March, 1801, he was appointed governor-general of Guadeloupe, which was then in open revolt. Lacrosse dealt severely with the two parties, and restored order, but fell into an ambuscade and was carried to Dominique in November, 1801. After receiving re-enforcements from France, he landed again at Pointe a Pitre in May, 1802, in less than a month had subdued the whole island, and soon restored it to its former prosperity. His health compelled him to return to France in 1803. He defeated Nelson at Boulogne, 1 Oct., 1804, and afterward commanded at Rochefort; but his failing health compelled him to retire in 1812. He published "Mémoire sur les moyens de ruiner les établissements de l'Amérique qu'alimente le commerce de l'Angleterre et en particulier Rio de Janeiro" (Paris, 1795); "Mémoire sur les établissements Français et Anglais dans les Antilles" (1800); "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la revolte des noirs à la Guadeloupe" (2 vols., 1822); "Deux années de gouvernement à la Guadeloupe" (1824); "De l'avenir des colonies Françaises dans les Antilles et en particulier de la Guadeloupe" (2 vols., 1826); and several technical works on naval matters.

LACUNZA, José Maria (lah-koon'-thah), Mexican statesman, b. in the city of Mexico in 1809; d. in Havana, Cuba, 19 June, 1869. He received an excellent education, studied law in the university of his native city, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar, where he soon attained reputation. At the same time he cultivated poetry, and many of his compositions appeared in the journals of the capital. In May, 1849, he was called by Gen. Herrera to the portfolio of foreign relations, which he held till the end of Herrera's presidential term in January, 1851, showing himself to be well meaning and progressive, but weak. During Juarez's administration Lacunza was elected a member of the supreme court of justice; but on the arrival of Maximilian he recognized the imperial government. He was appointed, in April, 1866, secretary of the imperial treasury, which place he occupied till July, when Maximilian made him president of the council of state. As such he voted in the council of 25 Nov., 1866, against the abdication of Maximilian. Afterward Lacunza resigned the presidency of the council of state, and, on the departure of Maximilian to take command of the army at Queretaro, he was civil governor of the capital under Gen. Marquez; but after the occupation of the city by the republican forces, 21 June, 1867, he was obliged to hide himself, and a few days later left secretly for Havana, where he died. He was the founder of the literary academy of Letran, and several editions of his poems have been published. —His brother, **Juan N.,** Mexican poet, b. in the city of Mexico, 22 Nov., 1812; d. there, 13 July, 1843, was graduated in philosophy in the College of San Juan de Letran of his native city, and began to study civil and canonical law in the University of Mexico in 1833, being admitted to the bar in 1837. He soon obtained an extensive practice, but devoted his leisure to writing poetry, and some of his first compositions appeared in the "Año nuevo," the official journal of the literary academy of Letran. The magazine "Recréo de las Familias" (1838) also published many of his best poems.

LACUNZA, Manuel (la-koon'-thah), South American clergyman, b. in Santiago, Chili, 19 July, 1731; d. in Imola, Italy, 17 June, 1801. He studied in Santiago, and became a Jesuit on 7 Sept., 1747. In 1767, on the suppression of his order, he was expelled by the Spanish government, and spent the remainder of his life in Imola, Italy, where he lived in seclusion and passed the nights in observing the stars. In cloudy nights he took long solitary walks in the outskirts of the town, where he was found one morning drowned in a pool. He wrote a work that attracted much attention both in Europe and America, entitled "La venida del Mesías en gloria y majestad: Observaciones de Juan Josafat Ben-Ezra, Hebreo Cristiano, dirigidas al sacerdote Cristófilo Ático Romano," which was edited after Lacunza's death at the expense of Gen. Belgrano, the envoy of the republic of Buenos Ayres (4 vols., London, 1816; 3 vols., Paris, 1826; Latin translation, 5 vols., Mexico, 1825); an imperfect edition has already been published (2 vols., Cadiz, 1813). The author attempts to prove from the Bible that the second advent of Christ will take place before the final judgment. His book was placed on the Index Expurgatorius by a decree of 6 Sept., 1824. Father Lacunza was also the author of some poems and orations.

LADD, Catherine, educator, b. in Richmond, Va., 28 Oct., 1809. Her maiden name was Stratton. At the age of nineteen she married G. W. Ladd, a portrait and miniature painter, and began contributing poems, news-letters, and articles on education

and art to southern journals and magazines. In 1841 she settled in Winnsborough, S. C., where she successfully conducted a large boarding-school until the civil war began. She also published in the "Floral Wreath" and other periodicals tales, essays, and poems under the pen-names "Minnie Mayflower," "Arcturus," "Alida," and "Morna." In 1851 she began advocating in the press the encouragement of manufacturing industries and white labor in South Carolina, believing that cotton-growing could not much longer be carried on with profit in competition with the Gulf states. During the war she ceased teaching in order to care for sick and wounded soldiers, and she is said to have originated the design of the first Confederate flag. Her property having been destroyed by fire during the occupation of Winnsborough by Gen. Sherman's army, she resumed teaching. In 1880 she retired to a farm near Buckhead, S. C.

LADD, George Trumbull, educator, b. in Painesville, Ohio, 19 Jan., 1842. He was graduated at Western Reserve college in 1864, and at Andover seminary in 1869. He preached in Edinburgh, Ohio, for two years, and was pastor of the Spring street Congregational church in Milwaukee, Wis., from 1871 till 1879, when he was called to the professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy in Bowdoin. While there he also lectured on church polity in the Andover seminary, and during the last year to graduates on systematic theology. In 1881 he assumed the chair of philosophy in Yale college. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Western Reserve in 1881. He is the author of "Principles of Church Polity" (New York, 1881); "Doctrine of Sacred Scripture" (New York and Edinburgh, 1883); and "Elements of Physiological Psychology" (New York and London, 1887). He also published a translation of Lotze's "Philosophical Outlines" (6 vols., Boston, 1884–'7).

LADD, Joseph Brown, poet, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1764; d. in Charleston, S. C., 2 Nov., 1786. His father, William, a soldier of the Revolution and member of the Rhode Island legislature, cultivated a farm at Little Compton. Joseph began to write verses at the age of ten. His father placed him in a printing-office in Newport, but took him away when he offended Dr. Samuel Hopkins by publishing a poem satirizing that divine. He wished to become a physician, and was placed with Dr. Isaac Senter, who encouraged his literary tastes, and, besides directing his medical studies, gave him instruction in the classics. His professional studies lasted four years, and during that time he composed most of his poetry. A large part of it consists of amatory verses, signed "Arouet," and addressed to "Amanda." They were intended for an orphan heiress, to whom he was devoted, and who was attached to him, though obstacles were placed in the way of their marriage by her guardians. By the advice of Gen. Nathanael Greene, he began practice in Charleston in 1784, and met with success. In 1785 he delivered, at the request of Gov. William Moultrie, an oration at the second celebration ever held of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He also contributed articles on literary and political subjects to the press of Charleston. Becoming involved in a newspaper controversy, he was challenged to fight a duel, and, firing his own shot in the air, received the ball of his antagonist in a vital part. He published "Poems of Arouet" (Charleston, 1786), and his poetry, with some of his prose writings, was collected into a volume, containing also a memoir of the author, by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Haskins (New York, 1832).

LADD, William, philanthropist, b. in Exeter, N. H., 10 May, 1778; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 9 April, 1841. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, and on leaving college embarked as a sailor on one of his father's vessels, became a skilful navigator, and was captain of some of the finest ships that sailed from New England ports until he left the ocean at the beginning of the war of 1812. He resided at Minot, Me., and took an active part in organizing the American peace society, of which he was for many years president. The society was founded in 1828, and for a long period he was the only active and responsible officer. He gave his main attention to this society and the object it represented until the end of his life. In its interests he edited the "Friend of Peace," established by Dr. Noah Worcester, and the "Harbinger of Peace," which succeeded it as the organ of the society, and published a number of essays and occasional addresses on the subject of peace, including an "Address to the Peace Society of Maine" (1824), one to that of Massachusetts (1825), and "An Essay on the Congress of Nations" (Boston, 1840). He carried his views to the extent of denying the right of defensive war, and caused this principle to be incorporated into the constitution of his society. See his "Memoir," by John Hemmenway (Boston, 1872).

LADREYT, Casimir, educator, b. in France in 1797; d. in Boston, Mass., 4 July, 1877. He came to the United States about 1836, taught the French language, and published "French Pronunciation" (Philadelphia); "The Study of French Simplified" (New York); and other text-books.

LADRILLEROS, Juan (lah-dreel-yair'-oth), Spanish navigator. He lived in the 16th century, and took an active part in the civil wars of Peru. He was ordered by García Hurtado de Mendoza (*q. v.*) to examine the southern coast of that country and the Strait of Magellan, and left Valdivia in November, 1557, with two vessels. After many adventures, and an attempt at a mutiny by the crew, he succeeded finally in entering the strait, minutely examined the neighboring coast, and returned to Valdivia with a single sailor and a negro. The result of his voyage was a more exact knowledge of the island of Chiloe and the neighboring groups. There are two manuscript copies of his journal preserved in the general archives of the Indies. Navarrete has inserted the narrative of Ladrilleros in the introduction to his "Relación del último viage al estrecho de Magallanes en los años de 1785 y 1786" (Madrid, 1788). The voyage of Ladrilleros was the first to overturn the opinion that it was impossible to return by the Strait of Magellan from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

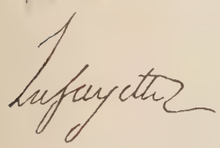
LAET, Jan, Flemish geographer, b. in Antwerp; d. late in 1649. He was the author of treatises describing Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, India, Persia, Turkey, and Portugal, which were published in the Elzevir series of "Les petites républiques." He also published "Novus orbis, seu descriptionis occidentalis, libri xviii., cum tabulis" (Leyden, 1633; French translation, 1633; Dutch translation, 1640). This account of America was much used by later geographers. In "Notæ ad Dissertationem H. Grotii de origine gentium americanarum" (Paris, 1643) he controverted the theory of Grotius respecting the origin of the American Indians. The latter replied somewhat acrimoniously, and drew from Laet a "Responsio ad Dissertationem secundam H. Grotii de origine gentium americanarum" (Amsterdam, 1644). He edited "Historia naturalis Brasiliæ," containing a treatise on medicine by G. Pison, and one on the natural history of Brazil by Georg Markgraff (Leyden, 1648).

LA FARGE, John, artist, b. in New York city, 31 March, 1835. He was a pupil of William M. Hunt, and has been an earnest student of European art during the numerous trips he has taken to Europe. Mr. La Farge was first a draughtsman on wood, then a painter of flowers, landscapes, and portraits, and then a decorator of church interiors and a mural painter on biblical themes. As a draughtsman the illustrations that he contributed to an edition of "Enoch Arden," to "Songs from the Old Dramatists," and those published in the "Riverside Magazine," are remarkable for their beauty, and show the close sympathy of the artist with his subject. He established his reputation as a brilliant colorist and idealist by superb compositions of flowers and ideal groups as well as illustrations. Mr. La Farge was one of the first to admire Japanese art, and to call public attention to it by his writings. In 1886 he visited that empire. His most important recent work has been in the direction of decorative art and glass-painting. In the latter he has not only rivalled the colors of the finest mediæval stained-glass windows, but he has been able to perfect an unsurpassed method of leading, in which the mechanical means are made to contribute to the rendering of details and the general effect. He was elected a National academician in 1869, and is also a member of the Society of American artists. Among his leading decorative works, the interior of Trinity church in Boston, perhaps, takes precedence, although the painting and other decoration of the chancel of St. Thomas's in New York have a high value artistically. His other church work includes "The Adoration of the Wise Men" in the Church of the incarnation, and "The Ascension" in the chancel of the church of that name in New York city; also the chancel of Trinity church in Buffalo, N. Y. Much of the interior decorations, notably the staircase windows and ceilings of the Vanderbilt mansion, and also the paintings for the music-room in the residence of Whitelaw Reid, are by Mr. La Farge. The "Battle Window," in the Memorial hall at Harvard (1880), is one of his most brilliant successes in colored glass. His latest and most elaborate achievement in this material is the Ames memorial window at Easton, Mass. (1887). His paintings include "New England Pasture-Land," "View over Newport," "A Gray Day," "A Snowy Day," "The Triumph of Love," "The Last Valley," "St. Paul," "The Wolf-Charmer," and "Sleeping Beauty."

LAFAYETTE, Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de, French soldier, b. at the castle of Chavagnac, in Auvergne, 6 Sept., 1757; d. in Paris, 20 May, 1834. The family has been for more than three centuries distinguished in French history. The subject of this article was son of Michel Roche Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, colonel of grenadiers, who was killed in the battle of Minden, 1 Aug., 1759, and Marie Louise, daughter of Joseph Yves Hyacinthe, Marquis de la Rivière. In 1768 he was taken by his mother to Paris, and entered the College of Louis-le-Grand. In 1770 the death of his mother and grandfather left him with a very large fortune. He became a page to the queen Marie Leczinska, and through her influence received a lieutenant's commission in the royal musketeers, a body of soldiers charged with the defence of the king's person. He married, 11 April, 1774, Anastasie Adrienne de Noailles, second daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, afterward Duke de Noailles. Having been commissioned a captain of artillery in a regiment stationed at Metz, toward the end of 1776 he happened to meet at dinner the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., and heard of the Declaration of Independence and other events that had lately occurred in the United States. An enthusiastic sentiment of devotion to "liberty" and the "rights of man" was then growing up among youthful Frenchmen in all classes of society. Many young officers were eager to go to America, some from an intelligent interest in the cause at stake there, others from a love of romantic adventure or a desire to strike a blow at the English in revenge for the disasters of the Seven years' war. This last motive was strongly operative at court, though opinion was far from unanimous there. Louis XVI. had no sympathy with Americans or with rebels, and was fond of repeating the humorous remark of his brother-in-law, Joseph II.: "I am a royalist by my trade, you know." The policy of Choiseul, however, which would leave no stone unturned to undo the work of the Seven years' war and weaken the colonial empire of England, found favor with Marie Antoinette, as well as with Count Vergennes, the able minister of foreign affairs. Caution was needed, however. It was no part of the policy of Vergennes to run the risk of a quarrel with Great Britain until it should become quite clear that the American alliance was, from a military point of view, worth having. For the present, accordingly, he contented himself with sending secret aid to the Americans in the shape of money, arms, and ammunition. This aid was furnished through the agency of the famous author, Beaumarchais (*q. v.*), and in such a manner that the government might officially pretend to be ignorant of what was going on. In this surreptitious way as early as the spring of 1777 a large quantity of military stores had been conveyed to America, and had been followed by such officers as Pulaski, La Rouerie, and some fifty others. The Duke of Montmorency-Laval and other young nobles asked the king's permission to go to America; but it was refused, and for the sake of keeping up appearances the refusal had something of the air of a reprimand. It was necessary, therefore, for Lafayette to proceed with caution when he made up his mind, as the result of the conversation at Metz, to cross the ocean and offer his services to congress. He consulted with the Baron de Kalb, who was cherishing a similar intention. De Kalb introduced him to Silas Deane, who gave him, 7 Dec., 1776, a letter of introduction to congress, in which he alluded to the great dignity and influence of Lafayette's family, and asked for him a major-general's commission. Lafayette now proceeded secretly and at his own expense to fit out a vessel at Bordeaux, but his preparations were somewhat delayed by the necessity of making a journey to London in company with the Prince de Poix. He did not think it best to decline the invitation to this journey for fear of exciting suspicion as to his real plans. While at London, hearing of Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton, he expressed such keen pleasure as to attract the notice of Lord Shelburne, the warm friend of the Americans. Madame de Lafayette's uncle, the Marquis de Noailles, was then the French ambassador at the court of St. James, and every word and action of his young visitor was sure to be carefully watched and weighed. After three weeks he returned secretly to Paris, leaving it to be supposed that he was still in England, while, to keep up the concealment as long as possible, the Marquis de Noailles explained his non-appearance in society by spreading a report that he was slightly ill.

After three days at De Kalb's house in Paris,

Lafayette went on to Bordeaux. There he learned that the court had information of his movements and had issued an order for his arrest. To avoid this he sailed with his ship to Pasage, a Spanish port, where his preparations were completed. Here he received letters from his family and the ministry which led him to return for a short time to Bordeaux. A letter which he now wrote to the government, begging permission to proceed with his enterprise, remained unanswered. In a private letter to Maurepas, he observed that "silence gives consent," and he should go on. There was more than mere pleasantry in this. He doubtless understood well enough that the royal disapproval of his movements was in great part assumed for the sake of appearances. He set sail from Pasage, 26 April, 1777, taking with him De Kalb and eleven other officers, and landed, 14 June, at Georgetown, S. C., whence he proceeded to Charleston. After a journey of more than a month on horseback he arrived in Philadelphia, where congress was in session. Congress was at that time beset with so many applications from foreign officers in quest of adventure, and in some instances, as in that of Du Coudray (*q. v.*), these applications led to so much jealousy and discontent that Lafayette at first met with a rather cold reception; but, after he had declared his wish to serve as a volunteer and at his own expense, congress (31 July, 1777) appointed him major-general. The next day he was introduced to Washington, and the life-long friendship between the two was at once begun. As it appeared that his appointment was for the present merely honorary, Lafayette served for a time as a sort of volunteer aide upon Washington's staff. At the battle of Brandywine, 11 Sept., he behaved very gallantly and received a wound in the leg, which laid him up for two months. During this time he remained under the care of the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem. On 25 Nov., in a reconnaissance of Gen. Greene against Cornwallis's position at Gloucester Point, Lafayette with 300 men defeated a superior force of Hessians. In recognition of this service he was appointed, 4 Dec., to command the division of Washington's army lately under Gen. Stephen, who had been removed for alleged misconduct in the battle of Germantown. The intrigue known as the "Conway cabal," for removing Washington from the chief command of the Continental army and putting Gates in his place, seemed at this time to be faring prosperously. Among the schemes of the intriguers was one for an invasion of Canada, which Washington was known to disapprove. It was thought that with the aid of Stark enough Green Mountain boys could be enlisted to join with a small force of regulars stationed at Albany, so as to make up an invading army of 4,000 men. The command of this small army was offered by the board of war to Lafayette, and it was hoped that on his arrival in Canada the French population of that country would hail him as their deliverer, and would forthwith rise against the British.



Lafayette's appointment was dated 23 Jan., 1778, and at the same time Washington's enemy, Conway, was made second in command. His first information of the appointment was conveyed in a letter of 24 Jan. from Gates, enclosed in one from that officer to Washington. Lafayette did not accept the command until he had first consulted with Washington, and he furthermore insisted that De Kalb, who outranked Conway, should accompany the expedition. On arriving at Albany it appeared that the scheme was a fiasco quite worthy of the shallow intriguers who had conceived it. The few regulars at Albany were in nowise equipped for a winter march, no help could be got from Stark, and not a volunteer could be found in any quarter. The new alliance with France (6 Feb., 1778) had put an end to the desire of the New England people for conquering Canada. They feared that France might insist upon retaining it at the end of the war, and they greatly preferred Great Britain to France for a neighbor. The failure of this scheme was a serious blow to the enemies of Washington, to whose camp Lafayette joyfully returned early in April. Throughout the whole affair he showed much sagacity along with unswerving fidelity to Washington.

On 19 May the British Gen. Grant, with an overwhelming force, surprised him at Barren Hill, near Philadelphia; but Lafayette succeeded in withdrawing his troops and artillery without loss. Here he gave proof of the skill in handling men which afterward characterized his campaign in Virginia. Washington's confidence in him was shown soon afterward at the battle of Monmouth, 28 June. The command of the force entrusted with the attack upon Clinton's rear division was at first assigned to Lee as the officer highest in rank next to Washington. When Lee expressed his unwillingness to undertake the attack, Washington at once assigned this very important operation to Lafayette. On the eve of the battle Lee changed his mind, and begged for the command which he had before refused. The operation was accordingly assigned to Lee, and Lafayette commanded one of the divisions of his force. When the strange disorder and retreat began, he was one of the first to suspect Lee's treachery, and sent a messenger to Washington to hasten his arrival upon the field. During the remainder of the battle, Lafayette commanded the second line with ability. He was sent, 21 July, with two brigades of infantry, to operate under Sullivan in Rhode Island. After the destructive storm of 19 Aug., he tried in vain to dissuade D'Estaing from taking the fleet away to Boston; and, 29 Aug., rode on horseback from Newport to Boston to urge the admiral's speedy return; next day a gallop of eighty miles in eight hours brought him back to Rhode Island just in time to assist in superintending the retreat of the American forces. For his zealous efforts in this campaign he received from congress a vote of thanks.

Having witnessed the ill success of this important enterprise, due chiefly to the misunderstandings and want of co-operation between the French and American commanders, Lafayette now thought that he could for a while be more useful to the American cause in France than in the United States. The alliance between the two countries would now insure him a favorable reception at court, in spite of the technical irregularity of his first departure for America, and the opportunity to visit wife and family could not but be grateful to the young soldier. He obtained leave of absence from congress, 21 Oct., but was seized with a fever which kept him for several weeks

dangerously ill at Fishkill. He sailed from Boston, 11 Jan., 1779, in the new American frigate "Alliance," a swift and well-built ship, but manned by a rough and motley crew, picked up at short notice. A plot was laid among these ruffians to seize the ship and take her into a British port, after murdering all on board except Lafayette, who was to be delivered up to the British government as a prisoner of suitable rank to be exchanged for Gen. Burgoyne. The plot was betrayed to the marquis, who caused thirty of the mutineers to be put in irons. Arriving in Paris, 12 Feb., he was forbidden the king's presence until he should have passed a week in confinement at his father-in-law's palace. After purifying himself by this kind of "political quarantine" from the stain of former disobedience, he was received with favor at court, and appointed colonel of dragoons to serve in the army with which it was designed to invade England early in the summer. The invasion depended upon the combined support of the French and Spanish fleets, and owing to the failure of this naval support was abandoned. Lafayette took much pains in laying before Vergennes a clear and correct statement of the situation in the United States, and on his own responsibility urged him to send a land force as well as a fleet to co-operate with Washington's army. This was a step in advance of the policy of congress, which as yet desired only naval assistance, and dreaded the dissensions likely to arise between French and American soldiers serving together. To avoid such dissensions, Lafayette recommended that all disputes about precedence should be forestalled by expressly placing the French auxiliary army under Washington's command, and ordering that in all cases a French officer should be regarded as junior to an American officer of equal rank. These views were supported by D'Estaing upon his arrival in France early in 1780, and they were adopted by the ministry in sending out the auxiliary force of 6,000 men, under Count Rochambeau, which arrived in Rhode Island 10 July of that year. To report these negotiations to congress and prepare for the arrival of the troops, Lafayette sailed from Rochelle in the French frigate "Hermione," 19 March, 1780, and arrived, 27 April, in Boston harbor. After transacting business at Philadelphia and Newport, connected with these matters, Lafayette repaired to Washington's headquarters at Tappan on the Hudson, and was appointed, 7 Aug., to command a special corps of 2,000 light infantry; his place, from first to last, was with the American army, not with the French auxiliaries. An interview between Washington and Rochambeau was arranged for 20 Sept. at Hartford, and Lafayette and Knox accompanied the American commander thither. Returning to the Hudson, they reached West Point, 26 Sept., the day on which Arnold's treason was discovered. Lafayette was a member of the board of fourteen generals that condemned André to death.

When Arnold, with a British force, invaded Virginia, early in 1781, Lafayette was sent with 1,200 men from the New England and New Jersey lines to assist in the defence of that state. His troops were ill equipped for a campaign; for want of tents they were obliged to pass the frosty nights in the open air, and many of them were without hats or shoes. At Baltimore he purchased the necessary clothes and equipments for the troops, paying for them in drafts on the French treasury, which he endorsed for greater security in case the French government should not see fit to add the amount to the loans already appropriated for the United States. The military stores of Virginia were in great part concentrated at Richmond, and the British commanders Arnold and Phillips had planned the destruction of that town; but Lafayette arrived there, 29 April, in time to foil the designs of the enemy. For some days skirmishing went on between Lafayette and Phillips, who was suddenly seized with fever, and died 13 May, leaving Arnold in sole command. Lord Cornwallis, retreating from North Carolina after the battle of Guilford, arrived 20 May at Petersburg, where he effected a junction with Arnold. The British force now numbered 5,000 men, and Lafayette did not feel strong enough to oppose it until he should have been re-enforced by Wayne, who was moving southward with 1,000 infantry of the Pennsylvania line. He accordingly retreated northward from Richmond toward Fredericksburg, with Cornwallis in full pursuit. "The boy cannot escape me," wrote the British general in a letter which was intercepted; but the young Frenchman's retreat was admirably conducted. He crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, 4 June, and secured a strong position, while Cornwallis paused for a moment and detached Tarleton on a raid to Charlottesville, to break up the legislature which was in session there, and to Albemarle, where a quantity of military stores had been collected. The first part of the raid was partially successful, but Lafayette effected his junction with Wayne, 7 June, and prevented Tarleton from approaching Albemarle. Cornwallis now, when rejoined by Tarleton, abandoned as imprudent the idea of an offensive campaign in the interior of the country, so far from his base of operations on the sea-coast, and accordingly retreated to Richmond. Lafayette was presently re-enforced by Steuben, so that he outnumbered Cornwallis, who accordingly, 20 June, continued his retreat, crossing the Chickahominy near White Oak Swamp, and marching down to the peninsula to Williamsburg. At Green Spring, near that town, an indecisive action was fought between parts of the two armies, 6 July, the Americans attacking, but unsuccessfully. Cornwallis continued his retreat to Yorktown, while Lafayette occupied Malvern Hill, and awaited further developments. Washington and Rochambeau, with 6,000 men, started, 19 Aug., from the Hudson, and reached the head of Chesapeake bay, 5 Sept., the same day on which the French fleet, under De Grasse, repulsed the British fleet, and obtained full possession of the Virginia waters. Cornwallis as yet knew nothing of Washington's approach, but there was just a chance that he might realize his danger, and, crossing the James river, seek safety in a retreat upon North Carolina. This solitary chance was now forestalled by Lafayette. The troops of Saint-Simon, brought by the fleet, had now increased his army to 8,000, and with his force he took his stand, 7 Sept., across the neck of the peninsula at Williamsburg, thus cutting off Cornwallis's retreat. Washington arrived, 14 Sept., at Lafayette's headquarters and took command, and the ensuing concentration of all

the allied forces at Williamsburg sealed the doom of Cornwallis. During the whole campaign, from 20 May to 14 Sept., while Lafayette was in command opposed to Cornwallis, his conduct was prudent and skilful, and contributed in no slight degree toward the grand result. On 22 Dec. he sailed again from Boston in the "Alliance," and on his arrival in France was greeted with enthusiasm. An army of 24,000 French and Spanish troops was about to assemble at Cadiz, and Lafayette was appointed chief-of-staff, with a brevet of major-general. Before the preparations for this expedition were completed, the war was at an end, and Lafayette sent from Cadiz the swift frigate "Triumph," which arrived, 23 March, 1783, at Philadelphia, with the first news of peace. Next year, at Washington's invitation, he returned to the United States, and after a visit to Mount Vernon made a journey through the country from Virginia to Massachusetts. On 25 Dec., 1784, he sailed from New York in the French frigate "Nymphe." In 1785 he travelled in Germany. About this time he was deeply interested in the abolition of slavery, and purchased a large plantation in Cayenne, where great numbers of slaves might be educated with a view to gradual emancipation. Washington, Jefferson, and others were interested in this experiment, which it was hoped might furnish an example for imitation in the United States.

In 1787 Lafayette was a member of the assembly of notables, and in the states-general of 1789 he sat as representative of the nobility of Auvergne. He was chosen, 26 July, 1789, commander-in-chief of the National guard, a position which he held till 8 Oct., 1791. Part of his difficult duties at this time related to the protection of the king and queen, who distrusted him, as they distrusted every one who might have been of real service to them. His moderate views made Lafayette very distasteful to the Jacobins, and with their rise to power his influence and popularity diminished. Having been promoted lieutenant-general, 30 June, 1791, he was appointed, on the declaration of war against Austria, 20 April, 1792, to command the army of the centre, 52,000 strong, between Philippeville and Lauterbourg. From his camp at Maubeuge, 16 June, he wrote the famous letter to the National assembly, in which he denounced the dangerous policy of the Jacobins. The insurrection of 20 June followed. On the 28th Lafayette came to Paris, and appeared before the assembly to defend his course. After two days, finding the Jacobins all-powerful in the city, he returned to camp, and formed a plan for removing the king from Paris. Before the plan was fully matured, and while his army was at Sedan, only four days' march from the capital, there came the news of the revolution of 10 Aug. and the imprisonment of the king. Lafayette now refused to obey the orders of the assembly, and arrested the three commissioners sent by that body to his camp. In return the assembly removed him from command and appointed Dumouriez in his place, 19 Aug.; his impeachment was also decided upon, and it became evident that his soldiers were in sympathy with the Jacobins. He fled into Belgium with half a dozen companions, was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and handed over by them to the Prussians, by whom he was imprisoned first at Wesel, afterward at Magdeburg. He was offered his liberty on condition of assisting the allies in their invasion of France, but refused. After a year's incarceration at Magdeburg, he was transferred to Austria for safe keeping, and passed the next four years in a loathsome dungeon at Olmutz, where he was treated with barbarous cruelty. Much sympathy was felt for him in the United States and in England. In parliament, Fox, Wilberforce, and Sheridan were active in his behalf, and Washington wrote to the emperor, Francis II., asking that he might be allowed to come on parole to the United States. In the autumn of 1794, through the boldness and skill of Dr. Bollmann, a young German physician, and Francis Kinlock Huger, of South Carolina, he was actually set free, and had nearly got clear of Austrian territory when he was captured, loaded with irons, and carried back to his dungeon. With much difficulty, in 1795, his wife and two daughters got permission to share his captivity. In these sufferings Lafayette served as the scapegoat upon which the emperor could freely vent his rage at the revolutionary party in general for the indignities heaped upon his kinswoman Marie Antoinette. The unfortunate victim was at length set free, 23 Sept., 1797, by the victories of Bonaparte. After a sojourn in Holstein and then in Holland, he returned to France in March, 1800, after the overthrow of the Directory, and retired to his castle of La Grange, in Brie, about forty-three miles from Paris. Napoleon sought to gain his adherence by offering him a senatorship, the cross of the Legion of honor, and the position of minister to the United States; but he declined these offers. He also declined President Jefferson's offer in 1805 to appoint him governor of Louisiana. During Napoleon's rule he remained in the quiet of his home at La Grange, where his wife died, 24 Dec.,

1807. (See illustration.) On Napoleon's return from Elba, it seemed desirable to secure the support of that moderate liberal sentiment which Lafayette had always consistently represented, and Joseph Bonaparte was accordingly sent to La Grange to sound Lafayette and secure his allegiance. Lafayette refused to accept a place in the hereditary peerage which the Corsican proposed to re-establish, or to attach himself in any way to his fortunes. "If I should ever again appear in public life," said he, "it can only be as a representative of the people." When a chamber of representatives was established he was chosen member for the Department of Seine-et-Marne, but took little or no part in the proceedings until after Waterloo. On 21 June, 1815, he insisted that Napoleon's abdication should be demanded, while at the same time his life and liberty should be guaranteed by the nation. He endeavored unsuccessfully to procure for Napoleon the means of escaping to the United States. In 1818, after three years of seclusion at home, he was elected to the chamber of deputies, where he sat till 1824, as a leader of the opposition, opposing the censorship of the press, and voting for all truly liberal measures. In 1824 congress passed unanimously a resolution requesting President Monroe to invite Lafayette to visit the United States. He sailed from Havre, 12 July, in an American mer-

chantman, and arrived 15 Aug. in New York. In the course of the next fourteen months he travelled through the whole country, visiting each of the twenty-four states and all the principal cities, and was everywhere received with tokens of enthusiastic reverence and affection. In consideration of his services in the Revolutionary war, congress voted him a grant of $200,000, besides a township of 24,000 acres, to be assigned somewhere among the unappropriated public lands. His sixty-eighth birthday, 6 Sept., 1825, was celebrated at the White House in Washington, on which occasion a noble farewell speech was pronounced by President Adams, and next day he sailed from the Potomac in the frigate "Brandywine," and arrived in Havre, 5 Oct. The illustration on page 588 represents a vase that was presented to him by the midshipmen of the frigate shortly after his arrival. He was again, in 1827, elected to the chamber of deputies. In the revolution of July, 1830, he was made commander-in-chief of the National guard, and was instrumental in placing Louis Philippe on the throne, in the hope that France might thus at length be enabled to enter upon the path of peaceful constitutional progress. He remained a member of the chamber of deputies until his death. He received a magnificent funeral, and his remains were interred beside those of his wife in the cemetery of Picpus in the faubourg Saint-Antoine. The grave is shown in the illustration above. He left one son, George Washington, and two daughters, Anastasie and Virginie; the elder married Charles de Latour Maubourg, and the younger the Count de Lasteyrie.

In person Lafayette was tall and powerfully built, with broad shoulders, deep chest, and a tendency toward corpulence. His features were large and strongly marked. He had much dignity of manner, and was ordinarily quiet and self-possessed. Perhaps the best testimony to his purity of character is the fact that his bitterest detractors, in the absence of any other available charge, are in the habit of insisting upon his vanity. Among all the eminent Frenchmen of the revolutionary period, he was perhaps the only one in whose career there was nothing to be really ashamed of. His traits of character were solid rather than brilliant; and he was too thoroughly imbued with American ideas to identify himself with any one of the violent movements originating in the French revolution of 1789. His love of constitutional liberty was too strong for him to co-operate either with Bourbons or with Jacobins or with Bonapartists; and from all three quarters attempts have been made to detract from his rightful fame. In European history his place, though not among the foremost, is respectable; in American history he is not only a very picturesque and interesting figure, but his services in our struggle for political independence were of substantial and considerable value.

Lafayette left a journal of the principal events in which he took part, which was published by his son, and completed with some supplementary documents, letters of Washington and other statesmen, under the title "Mémoires, manuscrits et correspondance du Général de Lafayette" (6 vols., Paris, 1837–'8). See also É. de la Bédollière, "Vie politique du Marquis de Lafayette" (Paris, 1833); Jules Cloquet, "Souvenirs de la vie privée du Général Lafayette" (Paris, 1836); E. Laboulaye, "Histoire politique des États-Unis"; Henri Martin, "Histoire de France"; Duruy, "Histoire de France"; Thiers, "Révolution Française"; Sainte Beuve, "Portraits historiques et littéraires" and "Critiques sur Mémoires de Lafayette" ("Revue des Deux-Mondes," 1838); Louis Blanc, "Histoire de mon temps"; Napoléon, "Mémorial de Sainte Hélene"; L. de Loménie, "Galerie des contemporaires"; Chateaubriand, "Mémoires d'outre tombe"; Louis Blanc, "Histoire de 10 ans"; Vaulabelle, "Les deux restaurations"; A. Nettement, "Histoire de la restauration"; Villemain, "Souvenirs"; Bourguelat, "Études critiques"; Guizot, "Mémoires" and "Essai sur Washington"; A. Maurin, "Chute des Bourbons"; De Barante, "De la déclaration des droits"; Mirabeau, "Correspondance et mémoires"; Mme. de Staël; Rivarol, "Portrait de Lafayette," etc. There are also numerous biographies of him both in French and English.—His son, **George Washington,** b. in Paris in 1779; d. in December, 1849, entered the army as a lieutenant in 1800 and served with distinction until 1808, when he resigned and retired with his father to La Grange. During the Hundred Days he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1822 to the chamber of deputies, voting constantly for all liberal measures. In 1824 he accompanied his father during his visit to the United States. He was re-elected to the chamber of deputies in 1827, and at all the subsequent elections till 1848. He left two sons, Oscar Thomas Gilbert du Motier, b. in Paris, 20 Aug., 1815, served as an artillery officer from 1835 till 1842, when he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and made himself conspicuous for his liberal opinions. Re-elected in 1848 and 1849, he sent his resignation after the coup d'état, 2 Dec., 1851, and lived quietly in La Grange under the reign of Napoleon III. In 1871 he was elected to the national assembly, and in 1875 became a life-senator. His brother, François Edmond Gilbert du Motier, b. 11 July, 1818, was in 1848 elected to the legislative assembly. Since 1876 he represents the department of La Sarthe to the chamber of deputies, and is a Radical in politics.

LAFITAU, Joseph Francis, French missionary, b. in Bordeaux, France; d. in France in 1740. He belonged to the Jesuit order, was for several years a missionary in Canada, and after his return to France was a professor of belles-lettres till his death. He discovered in the country of the Iroquois a plant that he named the Aureliana Canadensis. In his opinion it was the same as the one which the Chinese call gin-seng. He wrote "Mémoire concernant la précieuse plante gin-seng de Tartaire" (Paris, 1718); "Mœurs des sauvages Américains comparés aux mœurs des premiers temps," in which he tries to show that the American Indians are descended from the primitive inhabitants of Greece (2 vols., 1723; 4 vols., Rouen, 1724); and "Histoire des découvertes et des conquêtes des Portugais dans le nouveau monde" (2 vols., Paris, 1733; 4 vols., 1734).

LAFITTE, Jean, adventurer, b. in France about 1780; d. in Yucatan in 1826. He arrived in New Orleans about 1809 with his elder brother Pierre. They were men of limited education, but of attractive manners and enterprising characters. For some time they carried on a blacksmith-shop with slave labor. Then engaging in

the smuggling traffic with the corsairs of the coast, they became the leaders of the band, in consequence of which they were outlawed. Some of these buccaneers had received letters of marque from the French republic, and, after the close of the Franco-Spanish war, from the republic of Cartagena, giving them authority to seize Spanish vessels. They are said to have seized merchantmen of all nations, not excepting the United States, into whose territory they brought their prizes, yet this charge has never been proved. Citizens of Louisiana carried on a contraband trade in captured goods and slaves with these pirates, who smuggled the wares into the city through the Barataria lakes and Bayou Lafourche, or through Bayou Têche, or sold them at auction to persons who went to Barataria to purchase the captured cargoes. The principal establishment of the privateers was on the island of Grand Terre, in front of the pass of Barataria. Gov. Claiborne issued a proclamation against the buccaneers on 15 March, 1812. Several expeditions were undertaken against them, but the outlaws were forewarned by their friends, and escaped to some other part of the coast. On 24 Nov., 1813, after a revenue officer had been fired upon, Gov. Claiborne issued a second proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for the capture of Jean Lafitte. In January, 1814, the Lafittes offered for sale a consignment of 415 negroes. An inspector of revenue that was sent to their settlement was killed, and the collector urged Gov. Claiborne to drive the contrabandists out of Louisiana. He laid the matter before the legislature, but nothing was done, and Lafitte continued to send his goods to Donaldsonville and other points on the river, under the guard of bodies of armed men. An indictment was then presented against the Lafittes in the U. S. court. John R. Grymes, who resigned the U. S. district attorneyship in order to defend them, and his associate, Edward Livingston, procured the cessation of the proceedings.

When the British planned their descent upon New Orleans they expected the buccaneers to join them. Pierre Lafitte had recently been made a prisoner by the U. S. authorities, and was confined in the jail of New Orleans. Capt. Lockyer, of the royal navy, arrived at Lafitte's headquarters on 3 Sept., 1814, and delivered a letter from Col. Nichols, offering him a captain's commission in the British naval service and $30,000, and to his followers immunity from punishment for past actions, the indemnification of any losses, and rewards in money and lands. In an accompanying document the inhabitants of Barataria were threatened with extermination in case they rejected these proposals. Capt. Lockyer and the other British officers that landed in Barataria were seized by the buccaneers, who purposed sending them to New Orleans as prisoners of war, but Lafitte dissuaded his subordinates from this course, and pretended to treat with Lockyer in order to learn the details of the projected expedition. He told Lockyer to return in ten days for a final answer, and after the British officers had departed wrote to a member of the legislature an account of what had happened, and forwarded the papers that contained the offers to himself. Gov. Claiborne called a council of officers of the army, militia, and navy, and submitted the intelligence that he had received from Lafitte, who had sent a second letter on 7 Sept., inclosing information from Havana of the intended operations of the enemy, and offering the services of himself and his followers on the condition of an act of oblivion for their past offences. Pierre had meanwhile escaped from jail, and approved his brother's course. Preparations were in progress for an expedition to Barataria to break up the organization and destroy the privateers. The majority of the officers who were called in council were of the opinion that the documents that had been sent by Jean Lafitte were forgeries, and that his story was a fabrication intended to prevent the destruction of his outlawed colony. Gen. Jacquez Villeré alone dissented. Gov. Claiborne also believed in the sincerity of Lafitte, but acquiesced in the decision of the officers. The expedition was organized under the command of Com. Daniel T. Patterson, of the U. S. navy, and Col. George T. Ross, of the army. Lafitte supposed that the preparations were against the British. The naval and military forces made a sudden descent on Barataria, and broke up the establishment completely, capturing many, and carrying off to New Orleans most of their vessels and a rich booty, which was claimed as a lawful prize. Among those who escaped were Jean and Pierre Lafitte, who found aid and shelter on the banks of the Mississippi. They collected their adherents again at Last island, near the mouth of Bayou Lafourche. When Gen. Andrew Jackson came to take command at New Orleans he issued a proclamation declaring that he called not upon "either pirates or robbers to join him in the glorious cause"; yet, when Lafitte repeated his offer of military service, Jackson, after an interview, accepted the much-needed addition to his force, and from that time confided in the men whom he had denounced as "hellish banditti." A part were sent to man the redoubts on the river, and the rest formed a corps, and served the batteries at New Orleans with great skill. President Madison issued a proclamation declaring a full pardon for privateering and smuggling prior to 8 Jan., 1815. Soon after the war both the Lafittes left New Orleans. One of the Lafittes settled in Galveston, Tex., in 1816, but in 1820 was expelled by the American authorities. After embarking his treasure and followers on board his six vessels, he burnt his establishments, and on 12 May, 1820, left the bay of Galveston for the coast of Yucatan, where he continued for some time his depredations against Spanish commerce, and died in 1826 either in Cozumel or Isla de Mugeres. Lafitte's adventures form the subject of Joseph H. Ingraham's romance of "The Pirate of the Gulf," and of other similar works. See a "Historical Sketch of Pierre and Jean Lafitte," by Charles Gayarré, in "Magazine of American History," October and November, 1883; the same author's "History of Louisiana"; and James Parton's "Life of Jackson."

LAFLAMME, Toussaint Antoine Radolphe, Canadian statesman, b. in Montreal, 15 May, 1827. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1849. He was one of the earliest members of the Lower Canada "Rouge" party, was chief editor of the party organ, "L'Avenir," and identified himself with the extreme views of the most radical of his countrymen. When only nineteen years of age he was elected president of the Institute Canadien of Montreal, of which he was one of the founders. He was counsel for the seigneurs who claimed their indemnity in virtue of the seignorial act of 1857–'8, was appointed queen's counsel in 1863, and has been professor of the law of real property in McGill university, from which he received the degree of D. C. L. in 1873. In 1872 Mr. Laflamme was elected for Jacques Cartier to the Canadian parliament, and he represented that constituency

till 1878. In November, 1876, he became a member of the privy council as minister of inland revenue, and on 8 June, 1877, he was made minister of justice, which office he held until the resignation of the government in September, 1878. While holding this office Mr. Laflamme introduced a bill for further securing the independence of parliament, a bill giving to the decrees of the Ontario maritime court the same meaning and weight as are attached to those of the court of chancery, and one providing for the abolition of the office of receiver-general. He declined a puisne judgeship in the supreme court in 1875.

LAFLECHE, Louis François Richer, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Sainte Anne de la Perade, Quebec, 4 Sept., 1818. He was educated at Nicolet college, ordained priest in 1844, and was a missionary near Red river from 1844 till 1856. He was appointed a professor at Nicolet college in 1856, vicar-general of Three Rivers in 1859, bishop of Anthedon *in partibus infidelium* in 1866, and was consecrated second R. C. bishop of Three Rivers in 1870. He is the author of a series of articles on the relation of religion in the family to society, first published in the Three Rivers "Journal" (Three Rivers, 1866), and "Mandements et autres actes Episcopaux" (3 vols., 1880).

LAFOND DE LURCY, Gabriel, French explorer, b. in Lurcy Levy, Allier, 25 March, 1802; d. in Paris, 11 April, 1876. He studied in Moulins, entered the merchant marine in 1818, and four years later had command of a ship. For several years he traded with both Americas, but, after inheriting a large estate, he travelled more for pleasure than for mercantile purposes, visiting Chili, Brazil, and Central America in 1831–'6. In 1849 he became Costa Rican consul in Paris, and in the following year minister of the same republic, which post he held for twenty years. He was elected a member of the Geographical society of Paris in 1851, and corresponding member of the American geographical society in 1857. He published "Des Îles Marquises et des colonies de la France dans l'Amérique et l'Océanie" (Paris, 1842); "Voyages autour du monde et naufrages célèbres" (8 vols., 1843); "De l'émancipation de l'esclavage dans les colonies Françaises de l'Amérique" (1844); "Études sur l'Amérique Espagnole" (1848); "Quinze ans de voyage autour du monde" (2 vols., 1849); and "Cartes de l'Amérique Central" (1853).

LAFONTAINE, Sir Louis Hypolite, bart., Canadian statesman, b. in Boucherville, Lower Canada, in October, 1807; d. in Montreal, 26 Feb., 1864. He studied and practised law, and when he had gained a competence became a follower, and afterward a rival, of Louis J. Papineau (*q. v.*), acting with the party of "La Jeune France." On 4 Nov., 1838, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Lafontaine on the charge of high treason. At that time he was about to proceed to England as the agent of his compatriots, and before his departure underwent an examination before a special tribunal on the charge that had been preferred against him. On arriving in England he did not regard himself as safe, and, with the assistance of Edward Ellice, a wealthy Canadian, escaped into France. As no evidence incriminating him had been adduced, he returned to Canada. In 1841 he became a candidate for the representation of Terrebonne, but withdrew from the contest before its close, and was afterward elected for North York, Upper Canada. Under Sir Charles Bagot, Mr. Lafontaine in 1842 became a member of the administration. This was about the time of the inauguration of responsible government in Canada. On 28 Nov., 1844, he and his colleagues in office were compelled to resign, but in 1848 he again became a member of the government, and remained in office until October, 1851, when the Hincks-Tuché administration was formed. On 13 Aug., 1853, he was appointed chief justice of the court of queen's bench, and on 28 Aug., 1854, was created a baronet.

LAFONTE, Aunet, clergyman, b. in Ambert, Auvergne, France, 2 Oct., 1812; d. in New York city, 7 Jan., 1875. He studied theology in the Seminary of Clermont-Ferrand, and became professor of philosophy, and afterward of theology, in that institution. He was ordained priest in 1837, entered the Society of the fathers of mercy in 1839, and was among the first missionaries of his order sent to the United States. He founded the French congregation in Canal street, New York, in 1842, introduced into this country the order of Christian brothers, and harbored the first Jesuits that came to the United States. He established the school of St. Vincent de Paul in New York city, founded the orphan asylum of the same name there in 1860, and was active in the erection of its fine building.

LA FOREST, Antoine René Charles Mathurin, Comte de, diplomatist, b. in Aire, France, 8 Aug., 1756; d. 2 Aug., 1846. Retiring from the army, he entered the diplomatic service in 1774, and in November, 1778, was attached to the French legation in the United States. He was successively vice-consul at Savannah, Philadelphia, and New York, and in 1785 became consul-general. He returned to France in 1792, and was again consul-general to the United States in 1794–'5. He was placed at the head of the French post-office department after the 18th Brumaire, in 1800 was minister to the congress of Luneville, minister to Berlin in 1803–'6, and to Spain in 1808–'13. He was made a peer of France in 1819, and minister of state and member of the privy council in 1825.

LAFOREY, Sir Francis, bart., British naval officer, b. in Virginia about 1760; d. in England in 1835. His great-grandfather was of a noble family in Poitou, France, and went to England with William III. During the American Revolution Sir Francis entered the British navy. In 1791 he attained the rank of commander, and in 1793 that of captain. He was nominated a K. C. B. in 1815, promoted vice-admiral in 1819, and admiral in 1832. He commanded the "Spartiate," of 74 guns, at the battle of Trafalgar, and at one time captured two French frigates. His last duty seems to have been on the Barbadoes station as commander-in-chief. He left no heir, having never married.

LAFRAGUA, José María (lah-frah'-guah), Mexican statesman, b. in Puebla, 2 April, 1813; d. in the city of Mexico, 15 Nov., 1875. He entered Caroline college in 1824, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar and appointed professor of civil law and secretary of the academy of jurisprudence. He also devoted himself to politics and literature, contributing to various journals. In 1837 he was elected by the Federal party of Puebla representative to Mexico, took part in the direction of several political papers, and in 1842 he was chosen a deputy to the constituent congress. In consequence of his opposition to Santa-Anna he was arrested, with others, on 2 May, 1843, but, after six weeks' imprisonment, set at liberty in consequence of an amnesty. He continued his opposition to the dictator, and in consequence of a political speech was imprisoned again; but, to avoid public indignation, Santa-Anna released him on the following day, and even offered him as satisfaction the place of minister to Spain, which Lafragua refused. He was secretary of the chamber of depu-

ties when congress was dissolved by Gen. Paredes; but after the triumph of the revolution of the "Ciudadela," in August, 1846, he was appointed by Gen. Salas councillor of state, and in October secretary of foreign relations, which place he occupied until Gomez Farias assumed the executive in December. Santa-Anna offered him a seat in the cabinet in 1847; but he refused. After the conclusion of peace with the United States he was elected senator, and, declining the appointment of minister to Paris and Rome, continued in the senate till the dissolution of congress in 1853 by Vice-President Ceballos. Foreseeing the consequences of Santa-Anna's return to power, Lafragua retired from public life and favored the plan of Ayutla. Gen. Alvarez offered him the government of Puebla and the Spanish mission; but he refused, and on the accession of Gen. Comonfort the latter appointed Lafragua, in December, 1855, secretary of the interior, and he was one of Comonfort's most faithful advisers during his administration. In February, 1857, he was sent as minister to Madrid, and, after the fall of Comonfort in January, 1858, he continued to represent the Liberal government of Juarez, protesting against the admission of a minister from Miramon till he was relieved in 1860 at his own request. After travelling through Europe and the United States, he returned to Mexico in November, 1861, and remained there during the intervention and the empire, but firmly refused a seat in the cabinet, which was several times tendered him by Maximilian. On 20 June, 1867, he was commissioned by Gen. Marquez to treat with Diaz about the surrender of Mexico; but, before he could leave, the city was attacked from all sides and occupied next day. On 3 Aug., Lafragua was appointed professor of history and chronology and member of the commission to form the civil code, and in 1868 he was elected member of the supreme court of justice and director of the national library, and commissioned to form the penal code. In June, 1872, he was appointed secretary of foreign relations, resigning his seat on the supreme bench, and, after the death of Juarez in July, he presented his resignation together with the other ministers; but it was not accepted by Lerdo de Tejada, and when congress elected him again to the supreme court, 7 Dec., 1873, that body allowed him to continue as secretary of foreign relations, so that he held both posts till his death.

LA FUENTE Y ALCANTARA, Miguel, Spanish historian, b. in Archidona, Malaga, 10 July, 1817; d. in Havana, Cuba, in August, 1850. He studied law, devoted himself to historical investigations, became secretary of the cortes, and was appointed fiscal, or attorney-general, in the island of Cuba. He had barely arrived in Havana when he was attacked by the local fever and died. He published "Historia de Granada" (4 vols., Granada, 1843–'8; 2 vols., Paris, 1851), and also wrote works on hunting, and on the characters and revolutions of the different races in Spain, especially of the Moors during the middle ages.

LA GALLISSONNIÈRE, Roland Michael Barrin, Count de, French governor of Canada, b. in France early in the 18th century; d. there, 26 Oct., 1756. He was a distinguished officer in the navy, and administered the government of Canada from 1747 till 1749, during the imprisonment in England of the governor, Admiral De la Jonquière. His administration of the affairs of the colony was marked by disputes with the British and their colonists in relation to their right of way in and about the peninsula of Nova Scotia and the Ohio. He constructed forts throughout the province, and projected the settling of the French Canadians, who lived on the peninsula, on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, a scheme that received the approval of the French ministry, and was carried into effect. On his return to France, he went into active service and was intrusted with the transport of land-forces to Minorca, for the siege of Fort Mahon. When returning with the French fleet, he met Admiral Byng's squadron (British) and defeated it, for which Byng was tried by court-martial, sentenced, and shot. Count De la Gallissonnière was of short stature, deformed, and scarcely more distinguished for his naval skill and administrative ability than for his scientific attainments.

LAGES, Joao Vieira de Carvalho (lah'-zhays), Marquis of, Brazilian soldier, b. in Olivença, Portugal, in 1781; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1 April, 1847. He entered the army in 1801, and at the French invasion of Portugal in 1807 accompanied the royal family to Brazil. As a captain he fought in the campaigns against the rebels of Do Sul in Brazil in 1811–'12 and 1816–'17, and in the latter campaign did good work in fortifying important places. He was appointed commandant of the colony of Nova Friburgo in 1821, and in 1822 joined the party that advocated the independence of Brazil. The following year the emperor, Pedro I., raised him to the nobility, and promoted him to brigadier. He was appointed secretary of war and Baron of Lages in 1824, in 1826 counsellor of state, and in 1828 general of the army. In 1831 he was again appointed secretary of war, and, although the country was in a state of revolution, he established the schools of the arsenal and a powder-factory. During the regency of 1831–'40 Lages was twice called to be secretary of war, in which post he contributed in 1840 to the declaration of Pedro II.'s majority. In that year he received the title of Marquis of Lages.

LAGOS, Manoel Ferreira (lah'-gos), Brazilian writer, b. in Rio Janeiro in 1816; d. there, 23 Oct., 1867. He studied in his native city, but refused to write the required thesis, and could not be graduated. In 1839 he began to write for the journal of the "Instituto geographico Brazileiro," and in 1845 he was appointed secretary of that body. In 1852 he was elected vice-president of a scientific commission to the north of the empire, and on his return he gave lectures, exposing the falsehoods of many that had written about that part of the country. He was then appointed chief clerk of the secretary of state, in 1854 became keeper of the National library, and the same year established the sections of zoölogy and comparative anatomy in the National institute. He was appointed representative of Brazil at the Paris exposition of 1867. Besides writing for the journal of the "Instituto geographico Brazileiro," he contributed to the official gazette and several other papers, and wrote many important works, the manuscripts of which were purchased by the government of Brazil.

LAGOS, Pedro (lah'-gos), Chilian soldier, b. in Chillan, in December, 1827; d. in Santiago in October, 1884. In his early youth he entered the army as a common soldier, and during the civil war of 1851 did good service in the battle of Petorca on 14 Oct. and in that of Longomilla on 8 Dec., and was promoted major. In the civil war of 1859 he served again under the government, became brevet colonel, and, after numerous campaigns against the Araucanians, was promoted colonel by congress in 1875. He was for many years commander of the Chilian frontier against the Araucanians, and in 1878 was appointed inspector-general of the national guard. During the war against Peru and Bolivia he was in command

of a brigade, and took part in the battles of Calama, 23 March, Pisagua, 2 Nov., Dolores, 19 Nov., and Tarapaca, 27 Nov., 1879. In 1880 he participated in the expedition to the province of Moquegua, and commanded in the attack and capture of the fortress of Arica on 7 June, for which he was promoted brigadier. In January, 1881, he commanded a division of 8,500 men in the battle of Chovrillos, and the victory of Miraflores was principally due to him, according to the official report of the commander-in-chief. After his return to Chili he was promoted by congress major-general and appointed inspector-general of the army, which post he held at the time of his death.

LAGRANDIÈRE, Charles Marie de (lah'-grond'-yair'), West Indian naval officer, b. in La Desirade, W. I., in 1729; d. in Vannes, France, 27 April, 1812. He entered the French navy in 1744, and served during most of his life in Canada and in the West Indies. During the war of American independence he commanded a squadron, and cruised from Charleston to Boston. Joining Admiral Destouches, he defeated, 16 March, 1781, in Chesapeake bay, the British fleet under Marriot Arbuthnot. He was employed afterward in the West Indies, and made several expeditions against Dominica, the Bahama islands, and British Guiana. He governed La Desirade in 1783–'6, and afterward commanded Les Saintes. During the French revolution he was employed at Santo Domingo, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. He retired in 1802. He published "Histoire de la marine Française durant les guerres d'Amérique" (2 vols., Vannes, 1808).

LAGRAVIÈRE, Jurien Pierre Roch de (lah'-grav'-yair'), French naval officer, b. in Gannat, 5 Nov., 1772; d. in Paris, 14 Jan., 1849. He entered the navy in 1785, and in 1796 commanded a brig, with which he cruised for eighteen months on the coast of Brazil and in the West Indies, destroying slave-ships. In 1798, as captain of a frigate, he commanded the station of Paraguay. In 1802 he was attached to the expedition to Santo Domingo, and captured the fortress of Leogane, 4 March, 1803. During the following years he was employed to escort French merchant vessels from America to Brest. In 1816 he was promoted rear-admiral, and in 1819 bombarded Algiers. On his return he received orders to visit all the harbors of Brazil, West Indies, and South America, to ascertain the justice of the claims of the French residents in those countries, and especially to study the political and commercial situation of South America, and in eighteen months he accomplished his mission successfully. In 1824 he was instructed to force the government of Hayti to settle the claims of the French residents who had been despoiled during the troubles of 1790–'84, and twenty-four hours after his arrival off Port au Prince a treaty was signed with the French minister. On 1 March, 1831, he was promoted vice-admiral, and in the following year was created a peer of France. His publications include "Rapport à sa Majesté Très Chrétienne sur la situation politique et commerciale du Pérou et du Chili" (2 vols., Paris, 1821); "Rapport sur la situation et les réclamations des résidents Français dans l'Amérique du Sud" (2 vols., 1822); "La question Haitienne: l'indemnité, et les véritables ressources du pays" (1824); and "Encore la question Haitienne: Haiti peut-il payer l'indemnité?" (2 vols., 1835).

LA GUERRA, Pablo de, jurist, b. in California; d. in Santa Barbara, Cal., 5 Feb., 1874. He was the son of Don José Antonio de la Guerra y Noriega, a native of Spain, who went to Mexico as an officer of the Spanish army. Don José was for many years commandant at Santa Barbara, and, at his death in 1858, left over 100 descendants. Three of his daughters married Americans. Pablo, the most eminent of his sons, studied law, was elected to the state senate, and was for a long time judge of the 1st judicial district of California.

LA HAILANDIÈRE, Celestine René Laurence Guynemer de, R. C. bishop, b. in Combourg, France, in 1798; d. in Triandin, France, in 1882. He finished his classical education in the College of Rennes, was admitted to the bar, and made judge of the tribunal of Redon at the age of twenty-four, but soon resigned the office and entered the theological seminary of Rennes. He was ordained deacon in 1824, priest in 1825, and assigned to missionary duty in Rennes. In 1836 he accompanied Bishop Bruté to the United States as his vicar-general, labored among the French Catholics of Vincennes, Ind., and also assisted in the administration of the diocese. In 1838 he went to Europe to procure priests for German Catholics who were beginning to settle in Indiana. While engaged in this work he heard of the death of Bishop Bruté, and at the same time that he had been appointed his coadjutor, with right of succession. He was consecrated in 1839, and before he left France he sent several clerical students and priests. He persuaded the Eudist fathers of Rennes to send a body of priests to found a college in Vincennes at their own expense, and induced the newly established Society of the holy cross to send some of their brothers, with a priest at their head, to found schools for boys in his diocese. He also induced skilled workmen, who were not then to be found so far in the western settlements, to follow him, by whose aid he afterward erected the beautiful cathedral of Vincennes. With the money he had obtained in France he built a seminary in Vincennes, complete in all details, after the European plan, and founded a library. Through his energy the little village of Vincennes, consisting of a few hundred families, was transformed into a city. Afterward he obtained leave to remove his see to Indianapolis, as Vincennes was out of the line of travel, but he finally determined to remain. Meanwhile dissatisfaction was springing up around him; he was accused of being arbitrary, and of not allowing his vicar-general and his other officials to take any part in the management of the diocese. In 1845 he went to Rome, laid his difficulties before the pope, and offered his resignation; but the pope refused to receive it, and invested De la Hailandière with the dignity of assistant to the pontifical throne, and he hastened back, bringing more priests and students. During his absence the discontent among the clergy and laity had taken greater proportions. He had, they said, meddled with every institution, changed priests from one place to another, and created such a feeling of general uneasiness that no one knew what he was to do or not to do. The bishop acknowledged that there was some reason for dissatisfaction, and asked to be relieved, and this time his resignation was accepted. His health was somewhat shattered, and he wintered in New Orleans, and later went to New York, where, after making arrangements with Bishop Hughes for the publication of the life of Bruté, he sailed for France, where the rest of his life was spent. His remains were brought to the United States in 1882 and entombed near the three other bishops of Vincennes.

LA HONTAN, de, Armand Louis de Delondarce, Baron, French traveller, b. near Mont de Marsan, Gascony, France, about 1667; d. in Hanover in 1715. He arrived in Canada, probably as

a private soldier, in 1683 in one of the companies of marines that were sent by Gov. de la Barre against the Iroquois, and was afterward with Denonville's expedition against the Senecas, being stationed successively at Chambly and at Fort Frontenac, Fort Niagara, and Fort St. Joseph's. He was sent to Mackinaw and Sault Ste. Marie with a detachment, was at Green Bay the year following, and claimed to have explored and discovered Long river, a branch of the Mississippi. He returned to Quebec, and went to France in 1690, but came back the following year, and soon afterward was sent by Count Frontenac with despatches to the French government announcing the failure of Sir William Phipp's expedition against Quebec. The vessel on which he sailed put into Placentia, Newfoundland, and he rendered such valuable service in defending that port from an attack by the English that he received a command as king's lieutenant in Newfoundland and Acadia. In 1693, becoming involved in difficulties with De Brouillon, the governor of Newfoundland, he made his escape to Portugal, and thence went to Spain, Denmark, and England. He afterward solicited advancement and redress from the French court in vain. He published "Nouveaux voyages de M. le baron de Lahontan dans l'Amérique Septentrionale" (2 vols., the Hague, 1703); "Dialogue de M. le baron de Lahontan et d'un sauvage dans l'Amérique, avec les voyages du même en Portugal" (Amsterdam, 1704); and "Résponse à la lettre d'un particulier opposée au manifeste de S. M. le roi de la Grande Bretagne contre la Suéde," published after his death. Truth and fiction are so blended in his works they have long ceased to have any authority.

LAIDLEY, Theodore Thaddeus Sobieski, soldier, b. in Guyandotte, Va., 14 April, 1822; d. in Palatka, Fla., 4 April, 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, and was appointed 2d lieutenant in the ordnance corps. From 1842 till 1846 he served as assistant in various arsenals, and then in the war with Mexico, where he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, battle of Cerro Gordo, and the siege of Pueblo. Just before the battle of Cerro Gordo, Lieut. Laidley and Lieut. Roswell S. Ripley were charged with the placing of an eight-inch howitzer on the summit of a hill on the south side of the Rio del Plan in such a manner as to enfilade the enemy's line of batteries from the right. The work was accomplished at night, over an almost impracticable route that was obstructed by rocks and tropical shrubbery. The gun was placed, and in the morning an effective fire was at once opened, and the enemy driven out of his works. The appearance of a gun of such calibre, with sufficient supports, in such a place, discouraged the Mexicans, and their forces surrendered. Laidley received the brevets of captain and major, and at the close of the war returned to Watervliet arsenal as assistant ordnance officer. Subsequently for ten years he was engaged on ordnance duty at various stations, becoming captain in July, 1856. In 1858 he was assigned the duty of compiling a new ordnance manual, which became known as the "Ordnance Manual of 1861" and remained a standard for many years. During the civil war he was inspector of powder in 1861–'2, and then was in command of Frankford arsenal until 1864, when he became inspector of ordnance, and was given charge of the Springfield armory until 1866. Afterward he had command of the New York arsenal on Governor's island, and later of that at Watertown, N. Y., becoming colonel in April, 1875. He served on several boards for making scientific tests and experiments, and was president of the commission to test the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel, and other metals at the Watertown arsenal in 1875–'81. Col. Laidley was retired, at his own request, in December, 1882, after over forty years of active service, being at the time of his retirement senior colonel in the ordnance department. He invented several valuable appliances that are now used in the department, including an igniter, a laboratory forge, an artillery forge, and a cavalry forge. Besides important government reports, he was the author of "Instructions in Rifle Practice" (Philadelphia, 1879).

LAIDLIE, Archibald, clergyman, b. in Kelso, Scotland, 4 Dec., 1727; d. in Red Hook, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1779. He was graduated at Edinburgh university, and, having been ordained in 1759, became pastor of the Scotch church in Flushing, Holland, where he remained four years. He then accepted a call to the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church of New York, and preached his first sermon there, 15 April, 1764. He was the first minister that was called to preach in English in connection with the Reformed Dutch church, and the fact of his assuming the pastorate of the chief congregation of this body practically ended the long-continued controversy over the use of the Dutch language in their churches. Dr. Laidlie was eminently successful as a preacher; but his brief ministry was interrupted by the Revolutionary war, which forced him to retire to Red Hook, where he remained till his death. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1770. He translated the Heidelberg catechism into English for the use of his church (1770).

LAIGHTON, Albert, poet, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 8 Jan., 1829; d. there, 6 Feb., 1887. He was educated at private schools in his native place, and was for much of his life connected with a bank in that town. He wrote much poetry for periodicals, beginning in his fifteenth year, and published two volumes of his collected verses (Boston, 1859 and 1878). His longest poem, "Beauty," was read before the literary societies of Bowdoin college and elsewhere in 1858, and parts of it are included in his published volumes. He also compiled, with A. M. Payson, "Poets of Portsmouth," a collection of poems by natives of that town, with a preface by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. (1865).

LAIRD, Alexander, Canadian statesman, b. in Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 12 April, 1798; d. in New Glasgow, Prince Edward island, 15 April, 1873. He went to Prince Edward island in 1819, represented the first district of Queens county for sixteen years in the provincial parliament, and served four years as a member of the administration. In 1847 he promoted a petition on behalf of constitutional rule, which was granted in 1851. He was well known as a scientific farmer, and did much to improve the character of agriculture and stock in Canada.—His son, **David,** statesman, b. in New Glasgow, Prince Edward island, 12 March, 1833, was educated at the Presbyterian theological seminary in Truro, Nova Scotia, and established the Charlottetown "Patriot," of which he is now (1887) the editor. Like his father, Mr. Laird was an ardent Liberal, but he was for a time at variance with the leaders of his party in consequence of their desire to exclude the Bible from the public schools. He was at first opposed to confederation, but when more favorable terms had been granted to Prince Edward island he gave in his adhesion to the scheme. He represented Belfast in the assembly of his native province from 1871 until the province entered the Dominion in 1873, when he was elected to the Dominion parliament. He was re-elected by acclamation on his being appointed to office, and

again in 1874. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1882, and again in February, 1887. Mr. Laird was a member of the executive council of Prince Edward island from November, 1872, till April, 1873, and while acting in this capacity was a member of a delegation that was sent to Ottawa to negotiate terms of union with the Dominion government. He became a member of the privy council and was minister of the interior from 7 Nov., 1873, till 1876, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest territories, and held this post for five years. In 1874 he was a commissioner to treat with Indian tribes in the northwest, and concluded a treaty at Qu'Appelle lakes by which they surrendered to the government about 75,500 square miles, through the northern part of which the Canada Pacific railway now passes.

LAJOIE, Antoine Gerin (lah-zhwah'), Canadian author, b. in Yamachiche, Lower Canada, in August, 1824; d. there in December, 1879. He was educated at Nicolet, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was one of the organizers of the Institut Canadien, of which he was several times president, edited "La Minerva" in Montreal for several years, and wrote also for other periodicals. In 1852 Mr. Lajoie became connected with the French translator's office of the legislative assembly, and he remained there until 1857, when he was transferred to the parliamentary library. He wrote "Le Jeune la Tour," a tragedy in three acts, in verse, which has been reprinted several times; also poetry and songs, and a pamphlet, "Catechisme politique," giving an account of the provincial system of government.

LA JONQUIÈRE, Jacques Pierre de Taffanel, Marquis de (lah-zhong'-kyair'), governor of Canada, b. in the Château of La Jonquière, Languedoc, about 1686; d. in Quebec, 17 May, 1752. He served in the war of the succession against the Protestants in France, and in the defence of Toulon against the Savoyards. When Duguay Trouin went to Rio Janeiro he accompanied him, fought against Admiral Matthews in 1744, and attained the rank of admiral in the service. He was appointed governor of Canada in 1749, retaining the office till his death. His administration of the government was marked by great firmness, but stained by great corruption of public officials, and by continual quarrels with the Jesuits on the subject of the sale of liquors to the Indians. His reputation was tarnished by avarice, which led him, though possessed of millions, to deny himself the necessaries of life even in his last days.

LAKANAL, Joseph, French educator, b. in Serres, France, 14 July, 1762; d. in Paris, 14 Feb., 1845. He studied theology, and became a professor of rhetoric at Bourges, and of philosophy at Moulins. He was a member of the National convention in 1792–'5, and was noticeable there for his solicitude in protecting the interests of literature, arts, and the sciences. Prof. Lakanal entered the Council of five hundred in 1795. He was professor at the Lycée Charlemagne under the consulate and empire, but was compelled to leave the country at the restoration in 1814, and came to the United States. He was welcomed by Thomas Jefferson, and congress gave him a grant of 500 acres of cotton-land in Alabama. He then became a planter, and was afterward chosen president of the University of Louisiana. He returned to France after the revolution of 1830, and was re-elected to the Academy of sciences in 1834.

LAKE, Gerard, Viscount, British soldier, b. in England, 27 July, 1744; d. in Plymouth, 20 Feb., 1808. He entered the army in 1758 as an ensign in the foot-guards, and served in Germany during the Seven Years' war. In 1781 he was a lieutenant-colonel under Cornwallis in this country, and conducted a successful sortie at the siege of Yorktown. He served under the Duke of York in Holland in 1793–'4, and attained the rank of general. He was commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1797–'8, and in India in 1800, conducting the Mahratta war with brilliant success. He returned to England in 1807, and was created a viscount.

LA LANDELLE, Guillaume Joseph Gabriel de (lah'-lan'-del'), French author, b. in Montpelier, 5 March, 1812. He entered the navy in 1828, and for twelve years was attached to the station of South America. He resigned in 1839, after he had reached the rank of lieutenant, and has since devoted his time to literature. His novels, tales of adventure, and descriptions of South America are well known in that country, particularly in Chili and in the Argentine Republic, where they have been translated into Spanish. Among his numerous publications those that have the widest circulation in South America are "Une haine à bord" (Paris, 1845); "La Couronne navale," a cyclopædia of famous adventurers in the South sea (9 vols., 1848); "Les princes d'Ebène" (10 vols., 1852); "Nathan le Rouge" (8 vols., 1855); "Le dernier des filibustiers" (5 vols., 1857); "Le premier tour du monde" (1876); and "Deux croisières dans l'Amérique du Sud" (1877).

LALEMANT, Jerome, French missionary, b. in Paris in 1593; d. in Quebec, Canada, 26 Jan., 1673. He belonged to the Jesuit order, and was sent in 1638 to Canada, where he labored among the Hurons till 1645, and was superior of the missions from 1644 till 1650. In 1647 he was also appointed vicar-general of all the French possessions. In 1650 he went to France to consult the directors of the Canada company on the best means of providing for the Hurons that had fled to Quebec from the Iroquois. The company paid no attention to his suggestions, and he returned to Canada in 1651, but went to France again in 1656. In 1659 the Jesuit general sent him to Canada at the request of Bishop Laval, and on his arrival he was appointed a second time superior-general of the missions in that country. He devoted himself earnestly to the conversion of the Indians, and sent missionaries to many tribes that had recently been discovered on the north and west of Lake Huron. He was superior-general till 1665.—His nephew, **Gabriel,** French missionary, b. in Paris, 31 Oct., 1610; d. near Lake Huron, 17 March, 1649, entered the Society of Jesus, 24 March, 1630, and followed his uncle to Canada in 1646, arriving in Quebec on 20 Sept. He was on the Huron mission from 6 Aug., 1648, up to his death, and was with Jean de Brebeuf (*q. v.*) in the Huron village of St. Louis when it was attacked by the Iroquois, 16 March, 1649. He was urged to fly, but implored his superior for leave to stay with him, and obtained it. After the capture of the village the Iroquois put the missionaries to death.

LALLEMAND, Charles François Antoine, Baron, French soldier, b. in Metz, 23 June, 1774; d. in Paris, 9 March, 1839. He entered the army in 1792, served in the different campaigns under Napoleon, became a brigadier-general and baron in 1811, and was made a lieutenant-general and a member of the Chamber of peers on Napoleon's return from Elba. He was with the emperor during the Waterloo campaign, commanded a division at that battle, and was sent by Napoleon as a commissioner to negotiate for his surrender to Capt. Maitland, of the British navy. He re-

quested to be sent to join Napoleon at St. Helena, but instead was arrested and imprisoned at Malta. He afterward came to the United States, and with his brother, Baron Henry, planned a colony in Alabama as an asylum for European political exiles; but, it proving a failure, they located a "champ d'asile" on Trinity river in Texas, which then belonged to Mexico. In 1817 he assembled 150 colonists at this place, but was driven out of Texas by the Mexican authorities, and then returned to the former project of a colony in Alabama. Aided by bountiful subscriptions from Paris, lands were again obtained, and the colony of Marengo was founded on the banks of Tombigbee river. Lallemand, however, took no part in the Marengo scheme, and, after originating many wild projects, he settled in Louisiana in 1818. While there he began a correspondence with Napoleon, whom he proposed to liberate from St. Helena. The ex-emperor, on his death in 1821, bequeathed 100,000 francs to Lallemand; but the French government opposed his receiving the money in consequence of his having been condemned to death during his absence from France. He fought in the Spanish war in 1823, went afterward to Brussels, and entered France without molestation. He then returned to the United States and established a successful school in New York. He returned to Paris in 1830, was restored to his military and political honors under Louis Philippe in 1832, took his seat in the house of peers, and was for two years military commander in Corsica.—His brother, **Henri Dominique,** French soldier, b. in France in 1777; d. in Bordentown, N. J., 15 Sept., 1823, served with distinction under Napoleon, who made him a general of division in the "hundred days," and fought at Waterloo. In 1815 he came to the United States, married a niece of Stephen Girard, and settled at Bordentown, N. J. He is the author of "A Treatise on Artillery" (New York, 1820).

LALOR, Teresa, mother superior, b. in Queens county, Ireland, in 1766; d. in Georgetown, D. C., in 1846. She came with her parents to the United States in 1797, and settled in Philadelphia. She had desired to enter the religious state before leaving Ireland, and she now explained her wishes to Father Leonard Neale, who was anxious to found a religious community in Philadelphia. Under his direction she joined two other young women, and opened a house for the education of girls. No sooner was the new institution in working order than the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia. She was urged to fly, but remained at her post and saw her two companions carried off by the pestilence. Meanwhile Father Neale had been appointed president of Georgetown college, and in 1799 he invited Miss Lalor to open a school in that town. This school was the beginning of what is to-day the oldest Roman Catholic female academy within the limits of the thirteen original states. In 1805 Bishop Neale purchased the Convent of the Poor Clares, who had gone to Europe, and installed in it the Pious Ladies (now the Visitation nuns). The property was transferred to Miss Lalor in 1808, and shortly afterward the new community was erected into a Convent of the Visitation by the pope, and Miss Lalor became first superior, under the title of Mother Teresa. She lived to see five convents of her order established in different parts of the United States.

LA LOUTRE, Louis Joseph de, French adventurer, b. in France about 1690; d. there about 1770. He was a priest in the Roman Catholic church, and in 1737 was sent by the French foreign missionary society to Nova Scotia, settling near Messagouche (now Fort Lawrence). He headed the Acadians and Micmacs in an attack on Annapolis in 1744, and so incensed the English by his revolutionary measures that in 1745 they offered a reward for his capture. He subsequently revisited France, was intrusted with a large sum of money for the improvement of his mission, and was appointed vicar-general of Acadia. But, after ruining the neutral French by his unwise counsels, he abandoned them in the hour of their distress, fled in disguise before the surrender of Fort Beauséjour, and, arriving in Quebec, was bitterly reproached for his faithlessness by his bishop. He embarked for France in 1751, and, falling into British hands on the passage, was imprisoned for eight years in the island of Jersey.

LA MADRID, Gregorio Araos de (lah-mah-drid'), Argentine soldier, b. in Tucuman in 1796; d. in Buenos Ayres, 15 Oct., 1870. When he was fourteen years old he entered the Argentine army, and on 24 Oct., 1813, became a lieutenant of dragoons. On 28 Nov., 1815, as a major, he did good service in the battle of Sipe-Sipe, and in 1816–'17 he took part in numerous battles in the campaign of Alto Peru. During the civil war of 1820–'1 he fought against the Federals, in 1822 was promoted general, and on 25 Nov., 1825, took possession of the government of Tucuman. On 27 Oct., 1826, in command of the forces of the provinces of Tucuman and Catamarca, he fought a battle against the Federal governor of La Rioja, and when the victory had almost been won by his troops he was wounded and left for dead on the field. On 5 Dec. of the same year he again took possession of the government of Tucuman, and continued the war against the Federals. In June, 1830, he was appointed governor of the provinces of La Rioja and San Juan, and in 1831 he obtained the same place in the province of Cordova. On 4 Nov., 1831, he was defeated by Gen. Quiroga in the battle of Ciudadela. On 7 April, 1840, La Madrid headed in Tucuman a revolution, called the "Coalición del Norte," against the government of Rosas, but met with many reverses during that year. On 5 Sept., 1841, he was appointed governor of the province of Mendoza, and on 24 Sept. he was defeated by the Federal general, Pacheco, in the battle of Rodéo del Medio, near Mendoza, and took refuge in Chili. Two years afterward he returned to the Argentine Republic, took part in the campaign against Rosas, and later was senator in several legislatures. La Madrid was a poet of some merit, and his troops often sang his verses as they were going into battle.

LAMAR, Gazaway B., banker, b. in Georgia in 1798; d. in New York city, 5 Oct., 1874. He was engaged in business for many years in Savannah, and was at one time a large slave-holder. In 1845 he removed to Brooklyn, was successful in business, and for several years president of the Bank of the Republic, New York. In anticipation of the civil war in the winter of 1860–'1, he shipped large quantities of arms to Georgia. He also acted as financial agent of the Confederacy, and in that capacity procured the printing of its notes and bonds in New York. Soon after the beginning of the war he went to Georgia, and was largely concerned in cotton-speculations and blockade-running. After the occupation of Savannah he was arrested by order of the secretary of war and confined in the old capital prison at Washington. A few months after his release he was tried by a military commission for attempted bribery of government officers, and was sentenced to several years' imprisonment and a large fine, but the sen-

tence was remitted by President Johnson. This prosecution led to counter-suits by him against the government in the New York district.

LAMAR, José (lah-mar'), South American soldier, b. in Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 1778; d. in San José de Costa Rica in 1830. When young he went to Madrid, and, entering the Spanish army as a cadet, fought in the war against France in 1794. At the beginning of the war of independence in Spain he was a lieutenant-colonel, and was severely wounded at the defence of the fort San José de Zaragoza. After recovering he commanded 4,000 men at Valencia, and on 9 Jan., 1812, was taken prisoner and sent to Dijon, but escaped and returned to Spain in June, 1814. Soon afterward Ferdinand VII. appointed him a general and sent him in 1815 to Peru, where he joined the Independents. He assisted in all the campaigns and took part in the final victory of Ayacucho. In 1827 he was appointed grand marshal of Peru, took possession of the presidency, and in 1828 declared war against Colombia. Being defeated in Tarqui, 27 Feb., 1829, he was deposed on 3 June of the same year by the vice-president, Gutierrez de la Fuente, and his army scattered by Gen. Agustin Gamarra, who exiled him. Lamar arrived at Punta Arenas, 24 June, 1829, and then went to San José de Costa Rica, where he died. His remains were, by order of congress, transported to Lima in 1845.

LAMAR, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, jurist, b. near Eatonton, Ga., 15 July, 1797; d. in Milledgeville, Ga., 4 July, 1834. He was of Huguenot descent. An eccentric brother of his mother claimed the naming of her children, and called them after his favorite historical heroes. Lucius studied law at Milledgeville and in the law-school at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1819, practising in Milledgeville. He revised Augustine S. Clayton's "Georgia Justice" about 1819, and was commissioned by the legislature to compile "The Laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1819" (Augusta, 1821). In 1830 he was elected to succeed Thomas W. Cobb as judge of the superior court. He was esteemed throughout the state as a learned jurist, an eloquent speaker, and a man of fine personal qualities. A year or two before his death he had a severe attack of dyspepsia, with high cerebral fever, from which he never entirely recovered, and in a moment of delirium he died by his own hand.—His son, **Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus,** statesman, b. in Putnam county, Ga., 1 Sept., 1825, was taken after his father's death to Oxford, Miss., where he received part of his education. He was graduated at Emory college, Ga., in 1845, studied law in Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1849 he returned to Oxford, Miss., and held the place of adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi for a year, when he resigned, and resumed the practice of the law in Covington, Ga. He was elected to the legislature in 1853, and in 1854 again returned to Mississippi and settled on his plantation in Lafayette. Lamar was

L. Q. C. Lamar

shortly afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, and served from 1857 till 1860, when he resigned to take a seat in the Secession convention of his state. He then entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Mississippi regiment, of which he afterward became colonel. He shared in many of the engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia, but was compelled to leave active service on account of his health, and was sent as commissioner to Russia; but when he reached Europe, in 1863, circumstances had changed, and a successful mission was no longer possible. After the close of the war Col. Lamar returned to Mississippi. He was elected professor of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi in 1866, and in 1867 was transferred to the chair of law, but afterward returned again to the bar. He was elected again to congress in 1872, when for the first time in many years a Democratic house of representatives assembled, and he was selected to preside over the Democratic caucus, where he made a noteworthy address, outlining the policy of his party. He was re-elected in 1874, and then chosen to the U. S. senate, taking his seat, 5 March, 1877. In both the house and senate Col. Lamar spoke rarely, and not often at great length, but when he did it was usually on critical occasions, and with much power and effectiveness. He has insisted that, as integral members of the Federal Union, the southern states have equal rights with the other states, and hence that they were bound both by duty and interest to look to the general welfare, and support the honor and credit of a common country. He was also a zealous friend of public improvements, especially the Mississippi river improvement and the Texas Pacific railroad. He has great independence of thought and action, and at one time, when he was instructed by the legislature of his state to vote on the currency question against his convictions, he refused to obey, appealed to the people, and was sustained. On 5 March, 1885, Mr. Lamar became secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's cabinet. His course since has been consistent with his previous career.—The elder Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus's brother, **Mirabeau Buonaparte,** president of Texas, b. in Louisville, Ga., 16 Aug., 1798; d. in Richmond, Tex., 19 Dec., 1859, was engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits until 1828, when he established the Columbus "Independent," a state-rights journal, and engaged in politics. His second wife was a daughter of the Rev. John N. Maffitt (*q. v.*). In 1835 he emigrated to Texas, and in the movement for independence was an active member of the revolutionary party. At San Jacinto he commanded a company of horse, leading a charge that broke the Mexican line, and decided the issue of the combat. He was commissioned as major-general, appointed attorney-general in the cabinet of Gov. Henry Smith, afterward made secretary of war, and in 1836 elected the first vice-president of the republic. In 1838 he was chosen president, which office he held till 1841. During his term of office the independence of Texas was recognized by the principal powers of Europe. At the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Mexico in 1846 he joined Gen. Zachary Taylor's army at Matamoras, took an active part in the battle of Monterey, and was appointed division-inspector, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In October, 1846, he took the command of an independent company of Texan rangers, and stationed himself at Laredo, where he was for two years engaged in checking the inroads of the Comanches.

In July, 1857, he was appointed U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic, but did not go to his post, and on 23 Dec., 1857, was commissioned minister, and on 20 Jan., 1858, minister resident, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, from which posts he retired in May, 1859. He was the author of "Verse Memorials" (New York, 1857).

LA MARDELLE, Guillaume François de (lah'-mar'-del'), West Indian jurist, b. in the city of Santo Domingo in 1732; d. in Tours, France, 19 Jan., 1813. He studied law, and, while filling the office of attorney-general of the superior court at Port au Prince, made a special study of slavery and the administration of justice in the colony, aiming to better the condition of the slaves and to improve the proceedings of the courts. While he was in France for his health he presented to Marshal Castries a memoir on these subjects, which was approved by the government, and its author rewarded with a seat in the council of state. In 1786 he returned to his native country, where he carried out his ideas, though they met strong opposition. He published "Eloge du Comte d'Ennery," with an appendix on the administration of justice in the colony, the first work of the kind which appeared in the colonies (Paris and Port au Prince, 1789). When the revolution began in Hayti he went to France, taking up his residence at Tours, where he published "Reforme judiciaire en France" (Paris, 1806) and philosophical and metaphysical works.

LAMARE-PICQUOT, N., French naturalist, b. in Bayeux, France, about 1785; d. after 1835. He established a pharmacy in Mauritius, but afterward returned to Paris, and subsequently travelled to the East Indies, where he made natural history collections that were bought for the British museum. In 1841 he travelled in North America, and returned to Paris with numerous specimens, including a plant that he proposed to introduce in France. It was called by the Indians "tipsina," and by botanists "Psoralea esculenta," and has taken the name of Picquotiane, after its importer. It had been known to botanists. Pursh, who first described it about 1815, called it the famous breadroot of the northwestern Indians, and a favorite name with the French voyagers was pomme de prairie. A disease was prevailing at this time in the potato, and Picquot proposed the root of this plant as a substitute. In 1847 Mr. Lamare-Picquot received from the minister of commerce 7,000 francs and the order to search in North America for nutritious plants. He arrived in New York on 24 Jan., and went to the west, traversing Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the northern part of the Mississippi. He returned to Havre in 1848, with the plants "psoralea" and "apios," the latter of which had been already cultivated in Europe.

LAMAS, Andrés, South American historian, b. in Montevideo, Uruguay, 30 Nov., 1817. He received his education in his native city, and at an early age attained note in literature and politics, founding the Historical institute of Montevideo and filling several important offices. During a part of the nine years' siege he was prefect of Montevideo, was subsequently minister of finance, and several times plenipotentiary to Brazil and Buenos Ayres. He has made large collections of South American historical material, and his private collections of manuscript are the most important that exist on this subject. He has published "Apuntes históricos sobre las agresiones del dictador Argentino D. Juan-Manuel Rosas, contra la independencia de la República Oriental del Uruguay" (Montevideo, 1849); "Notice sur la Republique orientale de l'Uruguay" (Paris, 1851); "Collecçao de memorias e documentos," relating to Rio de la Plata (Rio Janeiro, 1855); and poems and historical treatises.

LAMB, Edward, actor, b. in New York city, 18 Oct., 1828; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 July, 1887. He entered his profession as utility-man in the Chatham street theatre in 1852, and subsequently played in the Bowery and other theatres in New York and Brooklyn. From 1856 till 1859 he appeared in low comedy parts in Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal, and in 1880 went with Edward A. Sothern to San Francisco, appearing as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." He played his most successful engagement at the old Park theatre in Brooklyn, of which he was lessee and manager.

LAMB, Isaac Wixan, inventor, b. in Salem, Mich., 8 Jan., 1840. He is the son of Rev. Aroswell Lamb, a pioneer clergyman. From an early age the son manifested a taste for mechanical labor, and at the age of twelve began with his brother to make whip-lashes by hand for the neighbors, after which they constructed a machine that would braid four strands. He afterward devised a machine that would braid any number of strands, for which he obtained a patent on 28 June, 1859. He next began to experiment on a family knitting-machine that could knit either flat or tubular work, and that could widen or narrow. In this he was finally successful, and obtained a patent on 15 Sept., 1863. After unsuccessful attempts to manufacture the machines, which failed on account of the incompetency of the workmen, the Lamb knitting-machine manufacturing company was organized in Springfield, Mass., in 1865, and another company under the same name in Rochester, N. Y., in the same year. These companies were consolidated in 1867 and their manufactory removed to Chiopee Falls, Mass. Mr. Lamb's machine produces more than thirty kinds of knitted goods, making about 4,000 loops a minute at ordinary speed. The invention is patented in Great Britain, France, and Belgium, and a large manufactory has been erected in Switzerland. The machine has received a great number of medals and diplomas at different fairs in the United States, and a silver medal at the Paris exposition of 1867. Mr. Lamb sold his interest in the Lamb knitting-machine manufacturing company, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Lamb knitting company of Concord, Mich. He was ordained by a Baptist council in 1869, and since then has engaged in preaching in Michigan.—His brother, **Martin Thomas,** is a Baptist missionary in Utah.

LAMB, John, soldier, b. in New York city, 1 Jan., 1735; d. there, 31 May, 1800. He assisted his father in the business of optician and maker of mathematical instruments, and in 1760 engaged in the liquor-trade. He was active in all the early scenes of the Revolution in New York, and took an active part in Montgomery's expedition to Quebec, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He returned to New York in the following summer, was promoted to major and colonel of artillery under Gen. Knox, and rendered good service throughout the war. He was subsequently elected to the New York legislature, and was appointed by Washington collector of customs for the port of New York, which post he held till his death. See his life by Isaac Q. Leake (Albany, 1850).

LAMB, Martha Joanna Reade Nash, historian, b. in Plainfield, Mass., 13 Aug., 1829. She is a daughter of Arvin Nash and Lucinda Vinton, and granddaughter of Jacob Nash and Joanna Reade. She was educated in all the higher Eng-

lish branches and the languages, and married Charles A. Lamb, of Ohio, in 1852. She resided eight years in Chicago, was there a founder of the Home for the friendless and Half-orphan asylum, and secretary of the first sanitary fair in 1863, the success of which was largely due to her. Since 1866 she has resided in New York city, devoting her time to literature. Her distinguishing work is the "History of the City of New York" (2 vols., 8vo, 1877–'81), besides which she has written eight books for children (1869–'70); "Spicy," a novel (1873); about fifty shorter stories; "The Homes of America" (1879); "Memorial of Dr. J. D. Russ," "The Christmas Owl" (1881); "The Christmas Basket," "Snow and Sunshine" (1882); "Wall Street in History," "Historical Sketch of New York for the Tenth Census" (1883); and more than 100 historical and other papers in magazines. In May, 1883, she became editor of the "Magazine of American History," which post she still (1887) holds. Mrs. Lamb has been elected to membership in fifteen historical and learned societies in this country and Europe.

Martha J Lamb

LAMB, Roger, British soldier, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 17 Jan., 1756; d. in May, 1830. He served as a sergeant in the Royal Welsh fusileers throughout the Burgoyne campaign, and afterward in the Southern department under Sir Henry Clinton and Cornwallis, carried the regimental colors at the battle of Camden, and after that action, having a little medical knowledge, was appointed temporary surgeon to his regiment. At the battle of Guilford Court-House he saved Lord Cornwallis from capture. During the war he was in six battles, four sieges, and several important expeditions. In 1778, when he was prisoner with Burgoyne's army, he escaped with two men whom he brought with him to Sir Henry Clinton at New York, and again in 1782, when he was taken with Cornwallis's army, he eluded the vigilance of the American guards, and conducted under his command seven men to Sir Guy Carleton, then commander-in-chief in New York, each time giving important intelligence respecting the American army. For these services he was appointed by Gen. Birch, then commandant of the city, his chief clerk, and adjutant to the Merchants' corps of volunteers. After the war he returned to Dublin, and for many years taught the free school in that city, employing his leisure in writing two works, entitled "A Journal of Occurrences during the Late American War" (Dublin, 1809); and "Memoir of My Own Life" (1811). The "Journal of Occurrences" is one of the most valuable of the original sources from which the history of the Revolutionary war has been derived, and the "Memoir" gives a correct general idea of North American scenes, and interesting anecdotes of the prominent actors and officers that were employed on both sides during the war. It also contains a description of the fauna and flora of Canada and the northern states, founded on much keen observation. In recognition of his military and literary services he was, 28 Jan., 1809, placed upon the "out-pension" of Chelsea hospital.

LAMBDIN, James R., artist, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 10 May, 1807. He studied art in Philadelphia in 1823–'5 under Thomas Sully, and at eighteen years of age was established in his native place as a portrait-painter. Subsequently he followed this profession with success in the chief cities between Pittsburg and Mobile, Ala. In 1837 he returned to Philadelphia, of which city he has since been a resident. Mr. Lambdin has painted many portraits at Washington, including several of the presidents. He has been professor of fine arts in the University of Pennsylvania, was for twenty-five years an active officer of the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts, and has been president of the Artists' fund society.—His son, **George Cochran,** artist, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1830. He studied with his father, in his native place, and afterward in the academies of Munich and Paris. His professional life has been passed chiefly in Philadelphia. Mr. Lambdin has been especially successful as a painter of still-life, particularly flowers, although he has done agreeable work in other directions. His works include "Dead Wife" (1867); "Ask Me No More"; "Portrait of Mrs. Joseph Harrison"; and "Pink and Yellow Roses" (1885). He has devoted much attention to floriculture in his garden at Germantown.—His brother, **Alfred Cochran,** journalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Jan., 1846, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, and practised at Germantown for several years. He edited the "Germantown Chronicle," an independent paper, in 1870–'4, and since 1875 has been managing editor of the Philadelphia "Times." He is the author of "An Account of the Battle of Germantown," prepared for its centennial celebration in 1877.

LAMBERT, John, statesman, b. in New Jersey in 1748; d. in Amwell, N. J., 4 Feb., 1823. He received an academical education, and served in the state house of representatives for many years. He was vice-president of the council and acting governor of New Jersey in 1802–'3, elected to congress in 1804, and re-elected for the succeeding term, serving from 1805 till 1809, when he was chosen senator, serving till 1815.

LAMBERT, Sir John, British soldier, b. in 1772; d. in 1847. He became ensign in the first foot-guards in 1791, lieutenant in October, 1793, captain in May, 1801, colonel in July, 1810, and major-general in June, 1813. He was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and fought in the Irish rebellion, the expedition to Walcheren, and with Wellington in the peninsular campaigns. He accompanied Sir Edward Pakenham's expedition to New Orleans, La., as third in command, and in the battle of 8 Jan., 1815, was severely wounded.

LAMBERT, John, English traveller, b. about 1775. He visited this country in 1805 to study the effect of its new government, and to explore "those parts rendered interesting by the glories of a Wolfe and a Washington," and after travelling in Canada and this country, returned to England and published "Travels through Lower Canada and the United States of America in the Years 1806, 1807, and 1808" (3 vols., London, 1810). In his second volume he publishes several essays from Washington Irving's "Salmagundi," saying that "they afford one of the most successful specimens of original composition that has been hitherto produced in the United States," and in his third volume he gives biographical notes of several statesmen of this country, a general statistical view of the United States for a period of twenty years, and observations upon its existing constitution and the customs of the people.

LAMBERVILLE, John de, French missionary, b. in France; d. there in 1699. He belonged to the Jesuit order, came to Canada probably in 1668, and was sent to labor among the Onondagas in 1671. In 1681 he warned Frontenac of the intrigues that Gov. Thomas Dongan was carrying on among the Iroquois, and induced some of that tribe to consent to treat with the French governor at Catarocony (Fort Frontenac), but the latter insisted that the Iroquois deputies should come to Montreal, and the negotiation was abandoned. The missionary kept Frontenac and his successor, De la Barre, constantly informed of the feelings and plans of the Iroquois, but his advice was seldom heeded. In 1686 he endeavored, unsuccessfully, to prevent the Iroquois chiefs from meeting Dongan at Albany. He set out for Quebec to inform Dénonville, who had succeeded De la Barre, of the condition of affairs, having meanwhile obtained a promise from the Onondaga sachems that they would not undertake any enterprise during his absence. He was immediately sent back by the governor, loaded with presents for the Onondaga chiefs. The governor of New York had been so successful in his negotiations with the Iroquois that Lamberville, on his arrival, found a part of their warriors ready to march against the French settlements. But by his suavity of manner, which had first gained their affection, and by a prudent distribution of presents, Lamberville dispelled their suspicions and induced them to make peace with the French. Toward the end of September he went again to Quebec to report that while the Onondagas had restored their prisoners according to treaty, the Senecas refused to do so. The governor prepared to take the field against the Senecas, and, to cover his design of treacherously seizing some of the Iroquois chiefs, sent Lamberville back to Onondaga. By order of Dénonville, the missionary induced several of the Iroquois to assemble at Catarocony in 1687. The treacherous seizure of these chiefs by Dénonville put the life of Lamberville, who remained among the Onondagas, in jeopardy. But the sachems of the tribe were convinced that he had no knowledge of the act. They insisted that he should depart, and gave him guides and a guard to save him from the vengeance of the young braves who would hold him responsible. He escaped to Catarocony, and shortly afterward persuaded the Onondagas to spare the lives of some prisoners they had taken near the fort. After the war that ensued, Dénonville attributed the safety of the colony to Father de Lamberville. Shortly afterward Lamberville returned to France. In 1698 the Iroquois begged the governor to recall him, saying that he was better fitted than any one else to maintain a good understanding between the two nations.—His younger brother, **James,** French missionary, b. in France; d. in Sault Saint Louis, Canada, about 1706. He was a member of the Society of Jesus, and was sent to Canada, but at what time is unknown. He founded a mission at Gandaouagué, in the Mohawk valley, in 1675, and baptized the niece of an Iroquois chief the same year. Gov. Dongan, having discovered, in 1686, that Lamberville's influence among the Iroquois was an obstacle to his plans, summoned the Onondaga cantons to deliver the missionary to him, but met with a refusal. Lamberville was recalled to Quebec the same year, and his brother sent in his place. In 1702 he was ordered to return to the Onondaga tribe. He restored the mission, and, through his influence, the Iroquois remained neutral for a time, although England and France were at war. In 1709 he was waited on by Col. Peter Schuyler (*q. v.*), who won his confidence and persuaded him to visit Canada in order to confer with the governor with a view to peace. After his departure the Indians plundered the church and house, and set them on fire, and the Onondaga mission was finally broken up.

LAMETH, Count **Theodore** (lah'-mate'), French soldier, b. in Paris, France, 24 June, 1756; d. in the Château de Busagny, near Pontoise, France, 19 Oct., 1854. He was descended from a noble family of Picardy. He entered the navy at the age of fifteen, but, abandoning it for the army and after attaining the rank of captain of cavalry, came with his brothers to this country, where he fought in the war of the Revolution, being wounded in the combat of Grenada. He was made field-marshal by Louis XVI., and in 1791 was a member of the chamber of representatives. He published "Observations de M. le général Comte Theodore de Lameth, relatives à des notices qui se trouvent dans la biographie universelle sur ses frères Charles et Alexandre" (Paris, 1843).—His brother, Count **Charles Malo François,** soldier, b. in Paris, France, 5 Oct., 1757; d. there, 28 Dec., 1832, served as aide on the staff of Count Rochambeau in the American Revolution, and was wounded at the capture of a British redoubt at Yorktown, where he was promoted colonel in the Orleans dragoons, and rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. During the Revolution his career was singularly parallel to that of his brother Alexandre. After his return to France he was chosen president of the National assembly in 1791, and was made a field-marshal. He fled in 1792, and, settling in Hamburg, engaged in business with his brother. He served under Napoleon in 1809–'14, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general. After the restoration he lived in privacy until he was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1829, and co-operated in the revolution of 1830.—Another brother, Count **Alexandre,** soldier and politician, b. in Paris, France, 28 Oct., 1760; d. there, 19 March, 1829, rendered service in the American war of independence as aide-de-camp on Rochambeau's staff, and commanded, as adjutant-general, the attack against Jamaica. He was chosen president of the National assembly in 1790. In 1792 he served as field-marshal in the Army of the North, and in 1792–'5 was in an Austrian prison. Thence he went to England, and afterward to Hamburg, where, with his brother Charles, he engaged in commerce, but returned to France, and was prefect of several departments during the empire. He was made a lieutenant-general by Louis XVIII., during whose reign he served four sessions as leader of the opposition in the chamber of deputies. Lameth wrote much on politics, his most important work being "Histoire de l'assemblée constituante" (2 vols., Paris, 1828–'9).

Alex. Lameth

LAMM, Emile, inventor, b. in Ay, France, 24 Nov., 1834; d. near Mandeville, La., 12 July, 1873. He was educated at the College royale in Metz, but came to the United States in 1848, and became a dentist, following his profession in Alexandria,

La., until the civil war. Dr. Lamm served in the Confederate army under Gen. Braxton Bragg during the war, and after its close resumed his practice in New Orleans. As a boy he showed decided mechanical ingenuity, and in 1869 devised an ammoniacal fireless engine for the propulsion of street-cars. The system was tested by street railway companies in New Orleans, New York, St. Louis, and other cities, with satisfactory results; but owing to Mr Lamm's premature death and unfortunate management on the part of the company that controlled the patent, the motor has not been put into practical operation in the United States. The system has been introduced in France and Germany, where it has been improved and perfected, so that at present (1887) it is extensively used for street-cars and vehicles. During his work on this invention he became impressed with the facility with which the vapor of water may be condensed, even at an elevated temperature, in water under high pressure; and pursuing his experiments, he produced another fireless engine, which he patented in 1872, and which is now in practical use. He also invented a method for the manufacture of sponge gold, for which he obtained a patent and a gold medal at the Mechanics' fair in New Orleans. This process is used largely by dentists throughout the United States. Dr. Lamm was a fellow of the New Orleans academy of sciences. He was drowned.

LA MOUNTAIN, John, aëronaut, b. in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1830; d. in Lansingburgh, N. Y., in 1878. He had but little education, and on the early death of his father he became the sole support of his mother. When a young man he was successful in making several minor ascensions. He then formed the idea of making a longer voyage than any on record, and constructed a large balloon of silk, having an approximate capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, which he named "The Atlantic." The ascent was made from St. Louis, Mo., on 1 July, 1859, and several passengers, including John Wise, accompanied the aëronaut. The states of Illinois and Indiana were passed over during the night, and Ohio was reached in the morning. The balloon then passed across Lake Erie into New York, and to Lake Ontario, into which it descended, but rose again, and a landing was made in Henderson, Jefferson co., N. Y. The time occupied in making this journey was nineteen hours and fifty minutes, and the distance traversed 1,150 miles, or 826 in an air line. The honor of planning and executing this greatest of all aërial voyages is due to La Mountain alone, although the credit for it has been claimed by others. In September, 1859, he made an ascension from Watertown, N. Y., which was remarkable on account of his perilous experience. The ascension was made when the temperature was 84° F., but on reaching a height of three and one-half miles it had sunk to 18° F. As night came on, the balloon was over the Canadian wilderness, and a partial descent was made to "tie up" till daylight came, when he again proceeded in a northerly direction. Unwilling to continue farther, he descended during the day, and wandered in the wilderness for four days, without adequate food or clothing, until rescued by lumbermen 150 miles north of Ottawa, and 300 miles from Watertown. In 1862 he was appointed aëronautic engineer to the Army of the Potomac, under Thaddeus S. C. Lowe (*q. v.*), and in that capacity made several ascensions, but, owing to lack of cordiality between himself and Mr. Lowe, soon severed his connection with the army. Subsequently he made occasional ascensions, but none of importance.

LAMPSON, Sir Curtis Miranda, bart., b. in Vermont, 21 Sept., 1806; d. in London, England, 13 March, 1885. He went to England in 1830, and was naturalized in 1848. On the formation of the company for laying the Atlantic telegraph, in 1856, he was appointed one of the directors, and became vice-president. The aid rendered by him in the undertaking was acknowledged in a letter from Lord Derby to Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided at the banquet given at Liverpool, 1 Oct., 1866, in honor of those who had been active in laying the cable. Sir Curtis was deputy governor of the Hudson bay company, and one of the trustees of the fund that was given by his friend, the late George Peabody, for the benefit of the poor of London. On 13 Nov., 1866, he was made a baronet. His only daughter is the wife of Frederick Locker, the English poet and Shakespearian collector.

LAMSON, Alvan, clergyman, b. in Weston, Mass., 18 Nov., 1792; d. in Dedham, Mass., 17 July, 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1814, and appointed tutor in Bowdoin, but left in 1816, and entered the Harvard divinity-school. In 1818 he became pastor of the First church in Dedham, Mass., which charge he retained till 1860. He was a vigorous writer, a contributor to the "Christian Examiner," and the author of "History of the First Church in Dedham" (Dedham, Mass., 1839); "Sermons" (Boston, 1857); and "The Church of the First Three Centuries" (2d ed., 1865).

LAMSON, Daniel Lowell, physician, b. in Hopkinton, N. H., 18 June, 1834. He was educated at Hopkinton and Fryeburg academies, and was graduated in medicine at the University of New York in March, 1857. He settled in practice in Fryeburg, Me., in 1862, was appointed state-examiner for volunteers and drafted men, and in 1864 U. S. pension examining surgeon, which post he still retains. Dr. Lamson has invented an adjustable gauge spring-vaccinator and several mechanical appliances that are used in surgery. He constructed a double-seam sewing-machine as early as 1859, and has also devised a double-heating furnace using coal or wood, which he patented in 1868, and an endless cutter mowing-machine in 1870. He is the author of "Lectures" (Fryeburg, 1872) and "Differential Diagnosis of Disease" (1870).

LAMY, John Baptist, R. C. archbishop, b. in Auvergne, France, in 1814. He came to the United States after his ordination, and was stationed in 1839 at Sapp's Settlement (now Danville), Ohio, where he secured the construction of a fine church. He was engaged in missionary work in Ohio until about 1848, when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's, Covington, Ky., then in the diocese of Cincinnati. When the province of New Mexico was acquired by the United States, religion had greatly declined there. No bishop had visited the country for eighty years; the Franciscans, who had ministered for centuries to the Spaniards and Indians, had been removed, and all schools had been closed. To remedy these evils the holy see formed from the territory a vicariate-apostolic, and Father Lamy was consecrated bishop of Agathonica, 24 Nov., 1850. The territory then contained a population of 60,000 whites and 8,000 Indians, with twenty-five churches and forty chapels. Bishop Lamy endeavored to obtain exemplary priests to attend to the spiritual wants of his people, and under his direction the Sisters of Loreto opened an academy in 1853. On 29 July of the same year the see of Santa Fé was created, and Dr. Lamy elected its first bishop. He visited Europe to obtain aid, and returned with four priests, a deacon, and two subdeacons. He also succeeded in securing the

assistance of Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, who ultimately founded a college. Sisters of Charity also came to him, and in 1867 the Jesuits opened a college at Las Vegas, and established a journal. In 1875 the see was made archiepiscopal, with Dr. Lamy as archbishop. In 1885 he resigned, leaving the diocese with 34 parish churches, 203 regularly-attended chapels, and 56 priests who have charge of 111,000 Roman Catholics of Spanish origin, 3,000 that speak English, and 12,000 Pueblo Indians.

LANCASTER, Sir **James,** English navigator, b. in England about 1550; d. in 1620. He made a voyage to the East Indies in 1591, and afterward sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, visiting Ceylon and Palo Penang, where the mutinous conduct of his crew obliged him to return home. In 1594 he engaged in a predatory expedition to South America, took several prizes, and captured Pernambuco in Brazil, returning in 1595 laden with immense booty. He sailed from Torbay, 15 Feb., 1601, with a fleet of five vessels to the East Indies, formed a commercial treaty with the king of Achen, established a friendly correspondence with the state of Bantam in the island of Java, and returned in 1605, with information relative to a northwest passage to the East Indies, which gave rise to the subsequent expeditions of Hudson and others. Baffin gave the name of Lancaster sound to an inlet that he discovered in latitude 74° N. This navigator received the honor of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth.

LANCASTER, Joseph, educator, b. in London, 25 Nov., 1778; d. in New York city, 24 Oct., 1838. At the age of sixteen he decided to become a clergyman, but afterward united with the Society of Friends, by which he was long afterward disowned. In 1798 he opened at Southwark a school for poor children, whom he taught almost gratuitously. For many years he was actively engaged in delivering lectures, and forming schools in various parts of England on the plan of employing the more advanced pupils in a school to instruct the class next below themselves, a plan that had been originally introduced into England from India by Dr. Andrew Bell. For many years the contest between the friends of these two men as to which was entitled to priority was very acrimonious. His labors in giving this system a notoriety it would not otherwise have obtained, while gaining him applause, kept him poor; and in 1818 he emigrated to the United States. His system had been previously introduced into American schools to a considerable extent, so that he was not pecuniarily benefited by the change. After visiting South America and the West Indies, he went in 1829 to Canada, where the legislature made him some pecuniary grants to enable him to give his system a fair trial. But he soon became embarrassed again; some of his friends purchased for him a small annuity, and he removed to New York, where he was run over by a carriage in the street, and died from the injuries that he received. His family went to Mexico, where, under the name of Lancaster-Jones, several of his grandchildren have attained note in politics. Under the management of a National Lancasterian society his system has been adopted in that country, as it has to a lesser extent in Colombia and other parts of South America. Lancaster published "Improvements in Education" (London, 1803; New York, 1807); "The British System of Education" (Washington, 1812); and "Epitome of the Chief Events and Transactions of my own Life" (New Haven, 1833). See "Life of Lancaster," by his friend William Corston.

LANCASTER, Lydia, Quaker preacher, b. in Graithwaite, Lancashire, England, in 1684; d. 30 May, 1761. In the course of her ministry she visited several times the greater part of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and did much to advance the interests of her society there and in the United States, whither she came in 1718.

LANCASTRO Y ABREU, Maria Ursula (lan-cas'-tro), South American adventuress, b. in Rio Janeiro in 1682; d. in Goa, East Indies, in 1730. She was the only daughter of a family of wealth in Brazil. In 1700 she left her home secretly, and, dressing herself in male costume, took the name of Balthazar do Conto Cardoso and sailed for Portugal. In Lisbon she enlisted as a volunteer in an expedition to India, and soon afterward took part in the attack of Amboina and in the occupation of the islands of Corjuem and Panelem. For these deeds she was promoted to captain, and in 1703 she was appointed governor of an important castle. In 1704 the fortress Madre de Deus was put under her charge, and from that time till 1714 she performed many great exploits that made her assumed name well known. In 1714 she fell in love with the captain, Alffonso Teixeira Arras de Mello, who was the governor of the castle S. Joâo Baptista, and, disclosing her sex, she received permission from the king to marry. On 8 March, 1718, the king of Portugal, Joâo V., granted her a pension for her services to the nation, with permission to bequeath it to her heirs.

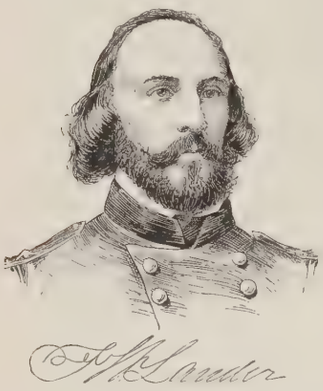
LANCE, William, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1791; d. in Texas in 1840. He was educated in Charleston, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1812 was a member of the legislature. He early attained note as a scholar and public speaker, and was a diligent classical student. He wrote frequently, chiefly as a political essayist, and published in Latin a "Life of Washington" (Charleston, 1834).

LANCHERO, Luis (lan-tchay'-ro), Spanish soldier, d. in Tunja, Colombia, in 1562. He was captain of the guards to the Emperor Charles V., and served under the Constable of Bourbon at the siege of Rome in 1527, but in 1533 left the Spanish army and went to Venezuela in search of adventures. He entered the service of Geronimo de Ortal; but not meeting with the success he expected, he joined Nicholas Federmann, with whom he crossed the Andes to Santa Fé de Bogotá. He filled the highest posts in this colony, and although he had been persecuted by the visitor Armendáriz, when this officer fell into disgrace, Lanchero protected him, defrayed the cost of his journey to Spain, and aided him to justify himself. Besides filling many civil posts, Lanchero was engaged in most of the military expeditions of his time. In 1559 he founded the city of Trinidad de los Muzos (now Muzo).

LANDA, Diego de (lan'dah), Mexican R. C. bishop, b. in Cifuentes, Guadalajara, Spain, 17 March, 1524; d. in Merida, Mexico, 30 April, 1579. In 1541 he became a Franciscan monk, and soon was sent as one of the first of his order to Yucatan. He founded the convent of Izamal, of which he was elected superior in 1553, and later became provincial of his order in Yucatan. His severity in repressing the licentious customs of the Spaniards made him many enemies, and he was accused of usurping the powers of the bishop, and ordered to Spain; but he was absolved by the council of the Indies, and in 1573 returned to Yucatan as second bishop of Merida. He had again to suffer persecutions, and an unsuccessful attempt was made against his life. He wrote an interesting "Relación

de las cosas de Yucatán," which gives a key for deciphering the Mexican hieroglyphics, and an "Introduccion sobre las fuentes de la historia primitiva de Mexico y de la América Central en los monumentos egipcios y de la historia de Egipto en los monumentos Americanos." These were preserved in manuscript and published by Brasseur de Bourbourg (Spanish and French, Paris, 1864).

LANDER, Frederick West, soldier, b. in Salem, Mass., 17 Dec., 1822; d. in Paw Paw, Va., 2 March, 1862. He was educated at Dummer academy, Byfield, and studied civil engineering at the military academy at Norwich, Vt. He practised that profession a few years in Massachusetts, and was then employed by the U. S. government in conducting important explorations across the continent. He made two surveys to determine the practicability of a railroad-route to the Pacific, and from the second, which was undertaken at his own expense, he alone, of all the party, returned alive. He afterward surveyed and constructed the great overland wagon-route. While engaged in 1858 on this work, his party of seventy men were attacked by the Pah Ute Indians, over whom they gained a decisive victory. He made five trans-continental explorations altogether, as engineer, chief engineer, or superintendent, and for his efficiency received praise in the official reports of the secretary of the interior. When the civil war began in 1861 he was employed on important secret missions in the southern states, served as a volunteer aide on Gen. McClellan's staff, and participated with great credit in the capture of Philippi and the battle of Rich Mountain. He led one of the two columns that set out, 3 June, 1861, to surprise the enemy at Philippi, and, after marching all night, opened the attack with an effective artillery fire, and soon put the Confederates to flight. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 May, and in July took an important command on the upper Potomac. Hearing of the disaster at Ball's Bluff, he hastened to Edward's Ferry, which he held with a single company of sharp-shooters, but was severely wounded in the leg. Before the wound was healed he reported for duty, and at Hancock, 5 Jan., 1862, he repelled a greatly superior Confederate force that besieged the town. Though much debilitated by his wound, he made a brilliant dash upon the enemy at Blooming Gap, 14 Feb., 1862, for which he received a special letter of thanks from the secretary of war. The enemy retreated before the Union cavalry, but checked their pursuers in the pass, until Gen. Lander called for volunteers and swept down on the Confederate infantry. Increasing ill health compelled him to apply for temporary relief from military duty; but, while preparing an attack on the enemy, he died of congestion of the brain. His death was announced in a special order issued by Gen. McClellan on 3 March. Gen. Lander wrote many stirring patriotic poems on incidents of the campaign.—His wife, **Jean Margaret Davenport,** actress, b. in Wolverhampton, England, 3 May, 1829, was the daughter of Thomas Donald, a Scotchman, who was originally a lawyer, but became manager of the Richmond theatre, where, at the age of eight, Jean made her first appearance. In 1838 she was brought to the United States and played in various cities. In 1842 she returned to Europe, where she travelled, and studied music under Garcia. At the London Olympic she became a favorite as Juliet in "The Countess" and as Julia in "The Hunchback." In 1846 she took a company to Holland, where she was for two years highly successful, and upon returning to England, in 1848, became well known as a reader. In 1849 she visited the United States for the second time, and appeared, 24 Sept., 1851, at the Astor place opera-house. She went to California in 1855, and subsequently twice revisited England. On 12 Oct., 1860, at San Francisco, she married Gen. Lander. Soon after his death, together with her mother, she took entire charge of the hospital department at Port Royal, S. C., where for over a year she rendered good service. She afterward returned to her home in Massachusetts, but on 6 Feb., 1865, she reappeared upon the stage at Niblo's garden, New York, in a play of her own translation called "Messalliance." She afterward played the character of Queen Elizabeth at the National theatre, in Washington, in April, 1867, and appeared elsewhere throughout the country with success. She was the first representative in this country of Browning's "Colombe," Hawthorne's "Hester Prynne," and Reade's "Peg Woffington," also appearing in translations of Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouvreur," Schiller's "Mary Stuart," Legouve's "Medea," and Giacometti's "Queen Elizabeth." Her last appearance was in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" at the Boston theatre.—Gen. Lander's sister, **Louisa,** sculptor, b. in Salem, Mass., 1 Sept., 1826, modelled excellent likenesses of various members of her family in her youth, and also executed cameo heads. In 1855 she went to Rome and studied under Thomas Crawford, and soon afterward finished in marble "To-Day," a figure emblematic of America, and "Galatea." Among her subsequent works are a bust of Gov. Gore, of Massachusetts; a bust of Hawthorne; a statuette of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America; "Undine"; a life-size statue of "Virginia"; a reclining statue of "Evangeline"; "Elizabeth, the Exile of Siberia"; "Ceres Mourning for Prosperine"; "A Sylph Alighting," and numerous portrait-busts. Her last work is a large group "The Captive Pioneer."—Another sister, **Sarah West,** author, b. in Salem, Mass., 27 Nov., 1810; d. there, 15 Nov., 1872, published a series of sketches of foreign countries, under the title of "Spectacles for Young Eyes," of which nearly 50,000 copies have been sold.



LANDERS, Franklin, merchant, b. in Morgan county, Ind., 22 March, 1825. He attended a common school during the winter, worked on his father's farm in the summer, and in 1847, having saved $300, he began business as a merchant, which he followed for six years, after which he purchased a tract of land and located the town of Brooklyn, Ind. He removed to that place and resumed farming and mercantile pursuits for twelve years, establishing five churches of various denominations on his estate, contributing largely to their support. In all deeds of lots that he sold he inserted a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. He then engaged in business in Indianapolis, and in 1860 was elected state senator. He declined a nomination for congress in 1864,

but in 1874 was elected to congress from Indiana, and served from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1877.

LANDIVAR, Raphael, Central American clergyman, b. in Guatemala, 27 Oct., 1731; d. in Bologna, Italy, 27 Sept., 1795. He became a Jesuit in Tepozotlan, 7 Feb., 1750, and afterward taught theology and philosophy in his native city. After the banishment of the Jesuits from the Spanish colonies he resided in Italy. Besides several funeral orations (Los Angeles, Mexico, 1766) he wrote a Latin poem, which was popular among Italian scholars in its day. The last edition is entitled "Raphaelis Landivar Rusticatio Mexicana, Editio auctior et emendatior" (Bologna, 1782).

LANDO, or **OLANDO, Francisco Manuel de,** governor of Porto Rico, b. in Castile, Spain, about 1480; d. in Spain after 1539. He came as the lieutenant of Admiral Diego Columbus to the island of Santo Domingo in 1509, where he showed skill and energy, and in the year 1530 he was appointed by the admiral, and confirmed by the emperor, governor of the island of Porto Rico. In this same year three terrible hurricanes visited the island—on 26 June and 23 and 31 Aug.—which destroyed all the farms and drowned almost all the cattle. Two months afterward, on 23 Oct., the Caribs attacked the island, slaughtering its inhabitants and destroying their property. Owing to these events and to the recent conquest of Peru, with the exaggerated accounts of its riches, the inhabitants of Porto Rico made ready in large numbers to leave their island. To prevent its total depopulation, Lando imposed on all who intended to emigrate the penalty of death or mutilation. These measures and his persecutions of the Caribs resulted in the firm establishment of the colony, where Lando remained until 1539.

LANDOLPHE, John Francis, French navigator, b. in Auxonne, Burgundy, 3 Feb., 1747; d. in Paris in 1825. He went to Paris at the age of eighteen to study medicine, but resolved to become a sailor, and he made his first voyage in 1767 on a merchant vessel bound for Santo Domingo. He was made captain in 1775, and spent the next three years in efforts to extend the French colonies on the west coast of Africa. In 1778 he made several voyages to the Antilles and the coast of North America, after which he returned to Africa. He was at Guadeloupe toward the end of 1792, where by his courage and presence of mind he did much to save the colony from external attacks, and defended it against a revolt of the negroes. Later he was intrusted by the French government with the task of obtaining for the island the stores and munitions of war of which it stood in need. He skilfully eluded the English cruisers, reached the United States safely, and fulfilled his mission. The French ambassador gave him the command of a vessel that had been taken from the English, in which he was to return to Guadeloupe. On reaching the island, he found that a captain who had sailed with him was accused before the revolutionary tribunal of intending to deliver his vessel to the enemy. At great risk to himself, Landolphe pleaded warmly for his friend and procured his acquittal. Some months afterward his vessel was taken by an English frigate and he was led prisoner to Portsmouth. After his release he was given command of a frigate on which he sailed for Guiana in 1796. He cruised along this coast and among the West Indian islands up to 1800, capturing several English merchantmen. In that year the French squadron was attacked by a superior English force and his vessel taken. After his release he spent the rest of his life chiefly in writing his memoirs. They are entitled "Mémoires du capitaine Landolphe, contenant l'histoire de ses voyages pendant trente-six ans, aux côtes d'Afrique et aux deux Amériques, redigés sur son manuscrit par J. S. Quesne" (Paris, 1823).

LANDRAM, John James, soldier, b. in Warsaw, Ky., 16 Nov., 1826. He obtained an English education, and at nineteen years of age enlisted in the 1st Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Humphrey Marshall, and led his company in the battle of Buena Vista. He was elected to the legislature in 1851, and was afterward circuit clerk until 1858, being master-commissioner at the same time. He was then graduated at the law-school in Louisville, and settled in Warsaw, Ky., where he has since practised his profession. At the opening of the civil war he aided in recruiting and organizing for the National government the 18th Kentucky regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. He was afterward transferred to the command of the post at Cynthiana, Ky., where large army supplies were stored. The garrison of several hundred home-guards and recruits, and a squadron of artillery, was attacked by Gen. John H. Morgan's cavalry, 23 July, 1862, and after a desperate struggle, with severe losses on both sides, was compelled to surrender. Col. Landram escaped, with a slight wound, to Paris, where, on the next day, he rallied and united several detachments of National troops, and harassed Morgan on his retirement from Kentucky. On 30 Aug., 1862, he led his regiment in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where several horses were shot under him, and he received a serious wound in the head, which partially blinded him for life and compelled him to retire from the service. He had been recommended for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. Col. Landram was elected to the state senate in 1863, and served as chairman of the committee on military affairs through the remainder of the war. He was defeated as a Republican candidate for congress in 1876 and 1884, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in the former year.

LANDRETH, David, agriculturist, b. in Philadelphia in 1802; d. in Bristol, Pa., 22 Feb., 1880. He was the son of David Landreth, an English farmer, who emigrated to the United States in 1783. After receiving an education in private schools he joined his father in the nursery business. He was a member of various public organizations, one of the founders of the Pennsylvania horticultural society in 1827, and its corresponding secretary from 1828 till 1836, and president of the Society for the promotion of agriculture. He published the "Illustrated Floral Magazine" in 1832, was the author of numerous fugitive articles on agricultural and horticultural subjects, and edited, with additions, Johnson's "Dictionary of Modern Gardening" (Philadelphia, 1847).

LANDRETH, Olin Henry, engineer, b. in Addison, N. Y., 21 July, 1852. He was graduated as a civil engineer in 1876 at Union college, but continued his scientific studies as a graduate for a year longer. In August, 1877, he became assistant astronomer at the Dudley observatory in Albany, N. Y., which appointment he held until September, 1879, when he was called to the chair of engineering in Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. Prof. Landreth was consulting engineer in regard to the new water-supply of Nashville in 1884–'5, and has also filled other shorter engineering engagements. He is a member of scientific societies, and, besides contributing technical papers to their proceedings, he has published "Metric Tables for Engineers" (Philadelphia, 1883).

LANDRY, Auguste Charles Phillipe Robert, Canadian author, b. in Quebec, 15 Jan., 1846. His father was a surgeon of the province of Quebec, one of the founders of Laval university, in which he was a professor for nearly thirty years. The son graduated at Quebec seminary, studied at St. Anne agricultural college, was assistant professor of chemistry in Laval university in 1865–'7, and afterward became a farmer. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1873 for the local house, and was first elected to the Quebec legislative assembly for Montmagny in 1875. He was unseated, 29 May, 1876, by judgment of the superior court, and elected for Montmagny to the Dominion parliament in 1878, and again in 1882. In 1885 Mr. Landry, though a Conservative, introduced a motion censuring the government of Sir John A. Macdonald for the execution of Louis Riel. He is a member of the Entomological society of Canada, president of the Quebec Conservative association, and a knight of the Order of Gregory the Great. He is the author, among other works, of "Boissons alcooliques et leurs falsifications" (Sainte Anne de la Pocatière, 1867); "Où est la disgrâce? Repense à une condamnation politique" (Quebec, 1876); "Traité populaire d'agriculture théorique et practique" (Montreal, 1878); "L'Halie, ses beautés et ses souvenirs" (Quebec, 1880); "L'église et l'état" (Rome, 1883); "Cette enquête" (Quebec, 1883); "Les six raisons du Dr. Verge contre le cercle Catholique de Quebec" (1884); and various scientific, literary, and political pamphlets.

LANDRY, Pierre Armand, Canadian lawyer, b. in Dorchester, N. B., 1 May, 1846. He was educated at St. Joseph's college, Memramcook, and was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick in 1870. He was elected to the legislative assembly of New Brunswick in 1870, 1878, and 1882, and appointed a member of the executive council and chief commissioner of public works, 13 July, 1878. He resigned this portfolio, 25 May, 1882, and on the same day was appointed provincial secretary. He resigned his seat in the legislative assembly in August, 1883, and was elected to the Dominion parliament, to which he was chosen again in February, 1887. He became queen's counsel in 1881, and refused a judgeship in 1885.

LANE, Amos, lawyer, b. near Aurora, N. Y., 1 March, 1778; d. in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 2 Sept., 1849. He received a public-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Lawrenceburg, Ind., having removed to the Ohio river in 1807. He was a member of the state legislature, in which he served one session as speaker, and was afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1833 till 1837.—His son, **James Henry,** soldier, b. in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 22 June, 1814; d. near Leavenworth, Kansas, 1 July, 1866, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected to the city council of Lawrenceburg. In May, 1846, he enlisted as a private in the 3d Indiana volunteer regiment, organizing for the Mexican war, was chosen colonel, and commanded a brigade at Buena Vista. He became colonel of the 5th Indiana regiment in 1847, and in 1848 was chosen lieutenant-governor of Indiana. From 1853 till 1855 he was a representative in congress, having been chosen as a Democrat, and voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1855 he went to Kansas, where he took an active part in politics as a leader of the Free-state party, and was made chairman of the executive committee of the Topeka constitutional convention. He was elected by the people major-general of the free-state troops, and was active in driving out the Missouri invaders. In 1856 he was elected to the U. S. senate by the legislature that met under the Topeka constitution; but the election was not recognized by congress, and he was indicted in Douglas county for high treason and forced to flee from the territory. In 1857 he was president of the Leavenworth constitutional convention, and again made major-general of the territorial troops. In 1858 he shot a neighbor named Jenkins in a quarrel about a well, for which he was tried and acquitted. On the admission of Kansas to the Union in 1861, he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving on the committees of Indian affairs and agriculture. In May, 1861, he commanded the frontier guards that were organized for the defence of Washington, and on 18 Dec. he was made brigadier-general of volunteers; but the appointment was cancelled, 21 March, 1862. He commanded the Kansas brigade in the field for four months, rendering good service in western Missouri. He narrowly escaped from the Lawrence massacre in August, 1863, and was an aide to Gen. Curtis during Gen. Sterling Price's raid in October, 1864. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1864. He was re-elected to the United States senate in 1865, but in the following year, while on his way home, he was attacked with paralysis, his mind became unsettled, and he committed suicide.

LANE, Ebenezer, jurist, b. in Northampton, Mass., 17 Dec., 1793; d. in Sandusky, Ohio, 13 June, 1866. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, studied law under his uncle, Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., in 1814 was admitted to the bar, and, after practising for three years in Connecticut, removed to Ohio and settled in Norwalk, Huron co. He became judge of the court of common pleas in 1824, and from 1837 till 1845 was judge of the supreme court of Ohio. After his retirement from the bench he resumed his profession, and was afterward engaged in various relations with the western railroads, withdrawing from active employment in 1859.

LANE, George, clergyman, b. in Ulster county, N. Y., 13 April, 1784; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 6 May, 1859. He joined the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1805, and was itinerant missionary in central and western New York, and in Virginia and in Maryland, subsequently settling near Wilkesbarre, Pa. He became agent for the Methodist book concern in 1836, and for many years was treasurer of the Methodist missionary society. Under his management the book concern doubled its business, and the missionary society was relieved of a debt of $60,000.—His son, **George Washington,** educator, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 15 Jan., 1815; d. in Oxford, Ga., 21 Sept., 1848, was licensed to preach in the Methodist ministry in 1834, and, removing to Georgia, was for ten years professor of languages in Emory college, Oxford.

LANE, Joel, pioneer, b. in Halifax county, N. C., in 1740; d. in Wake county, N. C., in 1795. He removed with his two brothers, Joseph and Jesse, from Halifax to Wake county N. C., was one of the first settlers in that region, and amassed a large fortune. In 1775 he was a member of the Provincial congress that met at Hillsborough, N. C., and in 1781 he served in the general assembly, which was held in his own house. In April, 1792, he gave to the state of North Carolina 1,000 acres of land, upon which the city of Raleigh was built.—His great-nephew, **Joseph,** soldier, b. in Buncombe county, N. C., 14 Dec., 1801; d. in Oregon, 19 April, 1881, removed with his parents to Henderson county, Ky., in 1804,

and in 1816 he went to Warwick county, Ind., where for several years he was a clerk in a mercantile house. He was elected to the legislature in 1822, continued in office till 1846, when he enlisted as a private in the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers, was in a few weeks commissioned its colonel, and in June received from President Polk the appointment of brigadier-general. He was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, was brevetted major-general for gallantry at Huamantla, commanded at Atlixco, took Matamoras, 22 Nov., 1847, captured Orizaba in January, 1848, and the next month fought the robber-chief Jaranta at Tchualtaplan. He was known as the "Marion of the Mexican army." At the conclusion of the war he was appointed governor of Oregon by President Polk, was its delegate to congress, being elected as a Democrat in 1851–'7, and in 1853 commanded the settlers in the campaign against the Rogue Indians, whom he defeated at the battle near Table Rock, in which he was severely wounded. On the admission of Oregon as a state he was elected U. S. senator, served from 1859 till 1861, and in 1860 was nominated for vice-president on the John C. Breckinridge ticket. His defeat ended his political career, and he passed his old age in obscurity and poverty in a remote part of Oregon.—Joseph's son, **Lafayette,** congressman, b. in Vanderberg county, Ind., 12 Nov., 1842, was educated in Washington, D. C., and in Stamford, Conn., adopted law as a profession, and removed to Oregon. He was a member of the legislature in 1864, code-commissioner of Oregon in 1874, and in that year was elected to congress as a Democrat to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of George A. La Dow, serving till 1877. He was defeated at the next congressional election, and is now (1887) engaged in the practice of law.—Another great-nephew of Joel, **Henry Smith,** senator, b. in Montgomery county, Ky., 24 Feb., 1811; d. in Crawfordsville, Ind., 11 June, 1881, worked on a farm and attended school at intervals till he was sixteen years old. He began the study of law at eighteen, was admitted to the bar at twenty-one, and, removing to Indiana, practised his profession till 1854. He was in the legislature in 1837, and the next year was elected to congress as a Republican, serving till 1843. The defeat of Henry Clay for the presidency retired Mr. Lane from political life for sixteen years. At the first National Republican convention he made so effective a speech that, in June, 1856, he was elected permanent president of that body, and for several years he led the Republican party in the state. The election of 1858 gave the Republicans the majority of both houses of the Indiana legislature. In 1859, with the aid of the "Americans," they elected Mr. Lane to the U. S. senate, hoping to annul the informal election of 1858 that gave the seat to Jesse D. Bright. The case was referred to the congressional committee on elections, which reported in favor of the validity of the former election, and sustained Mr. Bright. Mr. Lane became governor of Indiana in 1860, and in February of that year

Joseph Lane

was elected to the U. S. senate, serving till 1867. He retired from politics at the end of his term, and, except as Indian peace-commissioner under Gen. Grant, undertook no regular public service. He was a delegate to the loyalists' convention in 1866, to the Chicago national Republican convention in 1868, and to that of Cincinnati in 1876.

LANE, John, pioneer, b. in Virginia, 8 April, 1789; d. in Vicksburg, Miss., 10 Oct., 1855. His early life was passed in Georgia, where he was a student for several years at Franklin college. He entered the South Carolina conference of the Methodist church in 1814, and the next year was sent to the Natchez circuit, becoming the pioneer of Methodism in Mississippi. His early work there was among the Cherokee and Creek Indians, whose confidence he won by his daring and self-sacrifice. He was appointed presiding elder on the Mississippi circuit in 1820, and this year settled on the estate of his father-in-law, Rev. Newit Vick, the site of the present city of Vicksburg, which Mr. Lane named in Vick's honor. Mr. Lane subsequently engaged in business, was probate judge of Warren county, and, although preaching continually, became one of the most influential business men in the state of Mississippi. He re-entered the conference in 1831, and during the greater part of his subsequent career was a presiding elder. For many years he was president of the conference missionary society, and of the board of trustees of Centenary college, Jackson, La.

LANE, Jonathan Homer, mathematician, b. in Geneseo, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 3 May, 1880. He was graduated at Yale in 1846, entered the employ of the U. S. coast survey in 1847, and a year later was made assistant examiner in the U. S. patent-office, becoming principal examiner in 1851. Subsequently he re-entered the coast survey, and from 1869 till 1880 was connected with the bureau of weights and measures. He devoted considerable attention to astronomy, and was sent, under the auspices of the coast survey, with the expedition to Des Moines, Iowa, to observe the total solar eclipse of 1869, and to Catania, Spain, in 1870, for a similar purpose. Mr. Lane was a member of scientific societies, and was early elected to membership in the National academy of sciences. Among his important inventions were a machine for finding the real roots of the higher equations; a machine for very exact uniform motion; a visual telegraph; a visual method for the comparison of clocks at great distances apart; an improved basin for mercurial horizon; and a mechanism for holding the Drummond light and reflector on shipboard. His principal memoirs were "On the Law of Electric Induction in Metals" (1846); "On the Law of Induction of an Electric Current on Itself" (1851); "Report on the Solar Eclipse of 7 Aug., 1869" (1869); "Theoretical Temperature of the Sun" (1870); "Report on the Solar Eclipse of 12 Dec., 1870" (1871); "Description of a New Form of Mercurial Horizon" (1871); and "Coefficients of Expansion of the British Standard Yard Bar" (1877).

LANE, Sir **Ralph,** governor of Virginia, b. in Northamptonshire, England, about 1530; d. in Ireland in 1604. He was the second son of Sir Ralph of Orlingbury, and Maud, first cousin of Catherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII. The son entered the queen's service in 1563, was an equerry in her court, held a command in Ireland in 1583–'4, and in 1585, by invitation of Sir Walter Raleigh, took charge of the colony that the latter was about to send to Virginia. Sir Richard Grenville (*q. v.*), who commanded the fleet that bore the colony to

this country, left Lane with 107 men on Roanoke island, and on 25 Aug. returned to England. Lane at once erected a fort, and began to explore the coast and rivers of the country within a radius of about 100 miles. He soon became convinced that a mistake had been made in settling on Roanoke island on account of the dangerous coast and bad harbor, and resolved to move the colony to Chesapeake bay as soon as supplies should arrive from England. Provisions soon ran short, there was trouble with the Indians, and Lane and his men finally abandoned the colony on 19 June, 1586, returning to England in the fleet of Sir Francis Drake. Lane served as a colonel under Drake in the Portuguese expedition of 1589, was muster-master-general in Ireland in 1591, where he was dangerously wounded, and was knighted by the lord deputy in 1593. Several letters of Sir Ralph are preserved in Hakluyt's "Voyages" and Francis L. Hawks's "History of North Carolina" (1857), and have been edited by Edward E. Hale in "Archæologia Americana," vol. iv. (1860). These letters show that enmity between Lane and Sir Richard Grenville, which began on the voyage to Virginia, probably had much to do with the former's abandonment of his enterprise.

LANG, Gavin, Canadian clergyman, b. in Glasford, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in July, 1835. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow, licensed to preach in 1864, and served as assistant minister at the parish church in that city. In 1865 he became pastor at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, where he remained five years, and then was for a short time pastor of his father's church at Glasford. In 1870 he succeeded Rev. Alexander Mathieson as pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Montreal. When the union between the adherents of the Free church and the Established church in Canada was proposed, the scheme was strongly opposed by Mr. Lang, and when the union was consummated in 1875 he was one of the three ministers that stood aloof, claiming to remain still the Presbyterian church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. When the United church applied for confirmatory legislation from the Dominion parliament, Mr. Lang appeared before the private bills committee and strenuously opposed the measure, which was, however, passed. He is now (1887) a professor in Dalhousie college, N. B. He is an impressive preacher, and has for years taken an active part in the proceedings of the Evangelical alliance.

LANG, Louis, artist, b. in Waldsee, Würtemberg, 29 Feb., 1814. His father, a historical painter, wished him to become a musician, but his taste was for art. At the age of sixteen he executed pastels with success. He studied at Stuttgart and Paris, and settled in the United States in 1838, his studio being for several years in Philadelphia. He spent the years 1841–'5 in Italy, and came to New York in the latter year, where he now (1887) resides, with frequent visits to Europe. He was elected a National academician in 1852, and is a member of the Artists' fund society. Lang's style is characterized by brilliant but well-balanced coloring; his choice of subjects is sentimental and popular. Among his best-known works are "Maid of Saragossa," "Mary Stuart distributing Gifts," "Blind Nydia," "Jephtha's Daughter," "Neapolitan Fisher Family," "Little Graziosa among the Butterflies" (1871); "Landing of the Market-Boat at Capri" (1876); and "Romeo and Juliet," which is in the Century club, New York. His most recent work at the National academy is "Portrait of a Little Child" (1885).

LANGDELL, Christopher Columbus, lawyer, b. in Hillsborough county, N. H., 22 May, 1826. He entered Harvard in 1848, but left in 1849 to become a teacher, and was afterward graduated at the law-school in 1853. He then practised in New York city till 1870, when he became professor of jurisprudence, and dean of the law faculty, at Harvard. He was given his degree of A. B., as a member of the class of 1851, in 1870, and that of LL. D. in 1875. Prof. Langdell has published "Selection of Cases on the Law of Contracts" (2 parts, Boston, 1870; enlarged ed., 1877); "Cases on Sales" (1872); "Summary of Equity Pleading" (Cambridge, 1877; 2d ed., 1883); and "Cases in Equity Pleading" (printed privately, 1878).

LANGDON, Oliver Monroe, physician, b. near Columbus, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1817; d. there, 15 June, 1878. He studied at St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, was graduated at the Medical college of Ohio in 1838, and after two years in Madison, Ind., settled in Cincinnati. He was soon afterward appointed physician to one of the four townships into which the city was then divided, practised till 1846, then joined the 4th regiment of Ohio volunteers, and served as its surgeon till the close of the Mexican war. Dr. Langdon was one of the founders of Miami medical college, and an instigator of the movement that removed lunatics from the Cincinnati commercial hospital to the lunatic asylum at Lick Run, of which he was superintendent in 1850–'6. At that date he organized, and was made superintendent of, the insane asylum at Longview, continuing in office till 1870, when failure of health compelled his retirement from all active duties. Previous to 1866 all the colored insane in the state of Ohio had been confined in prisons; at that date Dr. Langdon established a separate department for their accommodation at Longview asylum, and, as the trustees of Longview could not, under their charter, own a negro institution, it was purchased in Dr. Langdon's name, and was held in trust for the county by him. He was a member of various medical societies, and a trustee of Miami medical college from its foundation till his death.

LANGDON, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Jan., 1723; d. in Hampton Falls, N. H., 29 Nov., 1797. He was graduated at Harvard in 1740, and while teaching in Portsmouth, N. H., studied theology, and was licensed to preach. In 1745 he was appointed chaplain of a regiment, and was present at the capture of Louisburg. On his return he was appointed assistant to Rev. James Fitch, of the North church of Portsmouth, was ordained pastor in 1747, and continued in that charge till 1774, when he became president of Harvard. His ardent patriotism led him to adopt measures that were obnoxious to the Tory students, and although he endeavored to administer the government of the college with justice, his resignation was virtually compelled in 1780. The next year he became pastor of the Congregational church at Hampton Falls, N. H. In 1788 he was a delegate to the New Hampshire convention that adopted the constitution of the United States, often led its debates, and did much to remove prejudice against the constitution. He was distinguished as a scholar and theologian, and exerted a wide influence in his community. The University of Aberdeen gave him the degree of D. D. in 1762, and he was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences from its foundation. He published "Summary of Christian Faith and Practice" (1768); "Observations on the Revelations" (1791); "Remarks on the Leading Sentiments of Dr. Hopkins's System of

Doctrines" (1794); and many sermons. In 1761, in connection with Col. Joseph Blanchard, he prepared and published a map of New Hampshire.

LANGDON, William Chauncy, clergyman, b. in Burlington, Vt., 19 Aug., 1831. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1850, and was adjunct professor of astronomy and chemistry in Shelby college, Ky., in 1850–'1. In May, 1851, he was appointed assistant examiner of the U. S. patent-office, and four years later he became chief examiner. In 1856 he resigned and entered on the practice of patent law, but not long afterward resolved to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church, and was made deacon in 1858, and priest in 1859. He served for a year as assistant minister in St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, and in the autumn of 1859 went to Rome, Italy, and founded the American Episcopal church in that city, of which he was the first rector. Returning to the United States, he was rector of St. John's church, Havre de Grace, Md., from 1862 till 1866. In the general convention of 1865 he brought forward the subject of Italian Catholic reform, and was appointed a member of the joint committee, and sent to Italy in this behalf in January, 1867. He visited Florence, where he remained until 1873, being the agent and instrument of intercourse between the bishops and clergy of the Church of England and of the American church, and those members of the Latin churches that were inclined to reform. He was active in bringing about relations between the "Old Catholics" and the American bishops, and was present at the Old Catholic congress in 1872, in Cologne, and also at subsequent congresses in 1872, 1873, and 1874, as well as at the reunion conferences in Cologne and Bonn in 1872–'5. He founded Emmanuel church, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1873, and was in charge until 1875. He received the degree of D. D. in 1874 from Gambier college, Ohio. He returned to the United States in 1875, and accepted the rectorship of Christ church, Cambridge, Mass., in 1876, but toward the close of 1878 resigned, greatly broken in health. In 1883 he became rector of St. James's church, Bedford, Pa., where he now (1887) resides. Besides numerous reports of his special work in Europe, Dr. Langdon has published "Some Account of the Catholic Reform Movement in the Italian Church" (London, 1868); "The Defects in our Practical Catholicity" (New York, 1871); "Plain Papers for Parish Priests and People" (1880–'3); and "The Conflict of Practice and Principle in American Church Polity" (Cambridge, 1882).

LANGDON, Woodbury, statesman, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1739; d. there, 13 Jan., 1805. He received a public-school education, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was active in pre-Revolutionary movements. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continental congress of 1779–'80, was a member of the executive council in 1781–'4, and a judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire in 1782, and subsequently from 1786 till 1790. —His brother, **John,** statesman, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 25 June, 1741; d. there, 18 Sept., 1819, after receiving a common-school education entered a counting-house and became a successful merchant. In 1774, with John Sullivan and others, he participated in the removal of the armament and military stores from Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth harbor. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress in 1775, but resigned in June, 1776, to become navy agent. In 1777, while he was speaker of the New Hampshire assembly, when means were wanted to support a regiment, Langdon gave all his money, pledged his plate, and subscribed the proceeds of 70 hogsheads of tobacco for the purpose of equipping the brigade with which Gen. John Stark subsequently defeated the Hessians at Bennington. Langdon participated in this battle, and was in command of a volunteer company at Saratoga, and in Rhode Island. In 1779 he was continental agent in New Hampshire, and president of the State convention. He was again a delegate to congress in 1783, was repeatedly a member of the legislature and its speaker, and in 1787 a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. In March, 1788, he became governor of New Hampshire, and in 1789 he was elected U. S. senator, holding office till 1801, and was chosen president of the senate in order that the electoral votes for president of the United States might be counted. A president of the senate had therefore a legal existence before there was either a president or a vice-president of the United States. He was a Republican in politics and acted with Jefferson, who, on assuming office in 1801, offered him the post of secretary of the navy, which he declined. From 1805 till 1812, with the exception of two years, he was governor of New Hampshire, and in 1812 the Republican congressional caucus offered him the nomination for the office of vice-president of the United States, which he declined on the score of age and infirmities, passing the remainder of his life in retirement.

John Langdon

LANGELIER, François Charles Stanislas, Canadian statesman, b. at Sainte Rosalie, Quebec, 24 Dec., 1838. He was educated in classics at St. Hyacinthe college, and in law at Laval university, where he was graduated in 1861. He was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in that year, and in 1863 was appointed professor of Roman law at Laval, becoming, in 1870, professor of civil law and political economy. He was elected for Montmagny to the legislature of Quebec, 16 Dec., 1873, and for Portneuf in 1878, but was defeated in 1881. He was a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands of the province of Quebec from 8 March, 1878, and treasurer from March, 1879, till the resignation of the Joly ministry in October, 1879. He was first elected to the Dominion parliament for Megantic in 1884, and for Centre Quebec in 1887. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Quebec, which office he still (1887) holds.

LANGERFELDT, Theodore Otto, artist, b. in Buckeburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, 2 March, 1841. He first studied architecture at the Polytechnic school, Hanover, which gave a bias to his selection of subjects. He then passed five years in London, and removed to Boston, Mass., in 1868, where he has since resided. He paints chiefly in water-colors. One of his architectural paintings was awarded a prize at the Centennial exhibition of Philadelphia in 1876.

LANGEVIN, Jean Pierre François La Force, R. C. bishop, b. in Quebec, 22 September, 1821. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, and ordained a priest, 22 Sept., 1844. He was professor of the higher mathematics in the Seminary of

Quebec from 1840 till 1849, parish priest of St. Clair from 1850 till 1854, at Beauport from 1854 till 1858, and principal of Laval normal school from 1858 till 1867. On 1 May, 1867, he was consecrated bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski in the province of Quebec. In 1870 he attended the Œcumenical council of the Vatican, and while on a second visit to Rome in 1886 was made a Roman count, and assistant to the apostolic throne. He founded the College of Rimouski in 1870, L'hospice des sœurs de la charité in 1872, Les sœurs des petites écoles in 1874, and established a chapter in his cathedral in 1877. He is the author of "Traité de calcul différentiel" (Quebec, 1848); "Histoire du Canada en tableaux" (1860); "Notes sur les archives de Notre Dame de Beauport" (1860); "Reponses aux programmes de pédagogie et d'agriculture" (1862); and "Cours de pédagogie" (1865).—His brother, **Edmund Charles Hippolyte,** clergyman, b. in Quebec, 30 Aug., 1824, was ordained a priest in 1847, became vicar-general of Quebec in 1867, and of Rimouski in the same year. He is the author of a life of Bishop Laval (Montreal, 1874), and "Notes historiques sur le chapitre de la cathédral de Quebec" (1874).—Another brother, Sir **Hector Louis,** Canadian statesman, b. in Quebec, 26 Aug., 1826, was educated at the seminary in that city. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in October, 1850, and was appointed queen's counsel in 1864. He was editor of the "Mélanges religieux," of Montreal, from 1847 till 1849, also of the "Journal d'agriculture" of that city, and in 1857 of the "Courrier du Canada," of Quebec. He was mayor of Quebec from 1858 till 1861, represented Dorchester in the Canadian assembly from 1857 till the union in 1867, and afterward in the Dominion parliament till 1874, when he retired. He also represented Dorchester in the local legislature from 1867 till 1871, when he was elected by acclamation for Quebec Centre, which he represented till he retired in January, 1874. He was elected to the Dominion parliament for Charlevoix in January, 1876, and again returned for this constituency in April, 1877, after having been unseated on petition, and unsuccessfully contested Rimouski in 1878. He was elected by acclamation for the city of Three Rivers, 17 Nov., 1878, without opposition for that constituency in 1882, and again in 1887. He was a member of the executive council of Canada from 30 March, 1864, till 1867, held the office of solicitor-general for Lower Canada from 30 March, 1864, till November, 1865, and was postmaster-general from that date till 1867. He was sworn as a member of the privy council, 1 July, 1867, and appointed secretary of state for Canada, which portfolio he retained until appointed minister of public works, 8 Dec., 1869. While in the state department he was ex-officio registrar-general, superintendent-general of Indian affairs, and was a commissioner to assist the speaker in the management of the interior economy of the house of commons; also chairman of the railway committee of the privy council. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown union conference in 1864, to that in Quebec in the same year, and to the London colonial conference of 1866–'7, to complete the terms of union of the British North American provinces. He acted as a leader of the Lower Canada Conservatives in 1873, during the absence in England of Sir George Étienne Cartier, and after his death became, in 1873, leader of the party in that province. He was made postmaster-general, 19 Oct., 1878, and minister of public works, 20 May, 1879. On 5 April, 1879, he was chosen by the Marquis of Lorne, the governor-general, to go to London and lay before the British government the views of the Canadian cabinet relative to the proposed dismissal of Mr. Letellier de St. Just, the lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec. His mission resulted in the recognition by the home government of the constitutional rights of the Canadian government to remove lieutenant-governors for proper cause. He was created a companion of the Order of the Bath in 1868, a knight-commander of the Order of Pope Gregory the Great in 1870, and a knight-commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in May, 1881. He is the author of "Le Canada, ses institutions" (Quebec, 1855); "Droit administratif, ou manuel des paroisses et fabriques" (1862; 2d ed., 1878); and "Report on British Columbia" (1872).—Another brother, **Edward Joseph,** Canadian official, b. in Quebec in 1833, was educated at the seminary of his native city. He was admitted as a notary in December, 1858, and was a member of the chamber of notaries for the district of Quebec. He served as a volunteer officer during the excitement that was caused by the "Trent" affair, was appointed clerk of the crown in chancery, 4 Jan., 1865; to the same office for the Dominion, 5 July, 1867; deputy registrar-general, 1 July, 1868; under-secretary of state for Canada, 9 July, 1873; secretary for the civil-service board in 1876, and clerk of the senate, 25 Jan., 1883.

H. L. Langevin.

LANGLADE, Charles Michel de, French soldier, b. in Mackinaw, Mich., in May, 1729; d. in Green Bay, Wis., in January, 1800. He was the son of Augustin de Langlade and of Domitilde, widow of Daniel Villeneuve, and sister of Nis-sona-quet, the principal chief of the Ottawas. At the head of the Ottawas he planned and executed the ambuscade that resulted in the defeat of Gen. Edward Braddock on Monongahela river in 1755. After that event he retired to Green Bay, and the following year returned to Fort Duquesne, where, as a lieutenant of infantry, he rendered valuable service to the commander of that post in obtaining information of the movements of the English in the vicinity of Fort Cumberland. In 1757, at the head of 337 Ottawas, he joined Montcalm just as that general had completed the investment of Fort George, and, for the aid which he gave the French on that occasion, he was, at the end of the campaign, appointed by the Canadian governor, Vaudreuil, second in command of the post of Mackinaw. He was again with Montcalm during the siege of Quebec by Gen. Wolfe, and on 20 July, 1759, planned an ambuscade and attack on a detachment of Wolfe's army, 2,000 strong. Had he been properly supported he probably would have put an end to the English expedition. He took an active part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and, on 28 April, 1760, fought under the Chevalier de Levis, when that officer, at the head of the Canadian militia, achieved an abortive triumph upon the same field which had witnessed the defeat of Montcalm. At the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, in 1763, he gave the western garrisons

timely notice of that chieftain's treachery, and, had his warning been heeded, the massacres at the different frontier posts would not have occurred. At the beginning of the American Revolution, Langlade attached himself to the English cause, and, at the head of a large body of Indians, composed of Sioux, Sacs, Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, and other western tribes, joined Burgoyne's army at Skenesborough (now Whitehall, N. Y.) at the end of July, 1777. Upon the murder of Jane McCrea *(q. v.)*, and the severe reprimand which that event called forth from Burgoyne, the Indians deserted the British general almost to a man, leaving Langlade and St. Luc no alternative but to return with them. These two were afterward the objects of a bitter attack on the part of Burgoyne in parliament, since, had their influence been exerted to detain his Indian allies, Burgoyne believed his subsequent disaster would not have occurred. Langlade, however, does not seem to have been censured by the English government, since, in 1780, he was made Indian agent, and later Indian superintendent and commander-in-chief, of the Canadian militia, which last two posts he retained until his death. He was also granted for his services to the English during the Revolutionary war a life annuity of $800. After the war he settled at Green Bay, where he became one of the most enterprising pioneers of the west. He is still known there as "the founder and father of Wisconsin." Although during his life he had taken part in ninety-nine battles and skirmishes, he was of a mild and patient disposition, and inspired the affection and respect of those with whom he came into social relations. His integrity was proverbial, and his accounts with the English government were always remarkable for their exactness. Langlade was of medium height, squarely built, with broad shoulders and piercing, jet-black eyes. His head was slightly bald, and in his old age his remaining locks were streaked with silver. His face was round and full of expression. He married, 12 Aug., 1754, at Mackinaw, Charlotte Ambroisine Bourassa, by whom he had two daughters. It is believed that none of his descendants are now living.

LANGLEY, Samuel Pierpont, astronomer, b. in Roxbury, Boston, Mass., 22 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at the Boston Latin-school, and then turned his attention to civil engineering, after which he was occupied with the practice of architecture. As a boy he showed a decided fondness for astronomy, not only reading books on that science, but also experimenting and making small telescopes for his own use. In 1865, after spending two years in Europe, he returned to the United States, was for a few months an assistant in the Harvard observatory, and then was called to a chair of mathematics in the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis. In 1867 he was invited to fill the professorship of astronomy in the Western university of Pennsylvania in Pittsburg, with charge of the observatory in Allegheny City. Here he has since remained, and in January, 1887, received the appointment of assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution, succeeding to the full secretaryship in August, 1887. His work at the Allegheny observatory began in 1869 with the establishment of a complete time service, then a novel feature, which has since been widely copied. The present extended systematic distribution of time began then at Pittsburg. Prof. Langley accompanied the parties that were sent out by the U. S. coast survey to observe the total eclipses of 1869 and 1870, being sent during the former year to Oakland, Ky., and to Xeres, Spain, during the latter year. He also observed the solar eclipse of 1878 from Pike's Peak. In 1870 he began his series of brilliant researches on the sun which have since led to his being recognized as one of the foremost authorities on that body. His first paper was on the structure of the photosphere, and included a plate giving the most detailed representation of a sun-spot that had appeared up to that time. This he followed with a study of the heat of the solar surface by means of the thermopile. He showed among his conclusions that the direct effect of sun-spots on terrestrial temperatures is sensible. Finding that the thermopile was not sufficiently sensitive for his work, he invented the bolometer, with which exceedingly delicate measurements of heat were made. He spent the winter of 1878–'9 on Mount Etna, Sicily, obtaining excellent results. In 1881 he organized an expedition, which was fitted out at the cost of a citizen of Pittsburg; but went also under the auspices of the U. S. signal service to the top of Mount Whitney, in California, and there made important observations in solar heat and its absorption by the earth's atmosphere. In 1885 he was invited to lecture at the Royal institution, London, and there gave an account of the novel results that he had obtained on Mount Whitney. His scientific papers have been very numerous and include more than fifty important titles. Of these, aside from those directly of scientific value, the most interesting are a series of popular expositions entitled "The New Astronomy" that he contributed to the "Century" in 1884–'6. Prof. Langley has delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell and Peabody institutes, and in 1882 was invited to address the British association for the advancement of science at Southampton. He has received the degree of Ph. D. from Stevens institute of technology in 1882, and that of LL. D. from the Universities of Wisconsin in 1882, Michigan in 1883, and Harvard in 1885. In 1886 he received the first Henry Draper medal that was awarded by the National academy of sciences, for his work on astronomical physics. During the present year (1887) he received the Rumford medal from the Royal society, London, and also the Rumford medal from the American academy of arts and sciences, two distinct foundations, whose awards were conferred independently. Prof. Langley is a member of numerous foreign and American scientific societies, and in 1876 received an election to the National academy of sciences. In 1878 he was elected vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, delivering his retiring address at its Saratoga meeting, and in 1886 was elected president of that association, presiding over the deliberations of its New York meeting in August, 1887.—His brother, **John Williams,** chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 Oct., 1841, was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1861, and then served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy during the civil war, after which he visited Europe. In 1867 he became assistant professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in

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the U. S. naval academy, where he remained for three years, becoming, in 1872, professor of chemistry in the Western university of Pennsylvania. Since 1875 he has filled the chair of chemistry in the University of Michigan. Prof. Langley's scientific work has been principally in connection with the development of the chemistry of iron-ores, and his results have been published in the "American Journal of Science" and elsewhere. In 1877 he received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of Michigan, and, besides being a member of several societies, held the office of vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1884.

LANGMUIR, John Woodburn, Canadian official, b. in Warwickmains, Ayrshire, Scotland, 6 Nov., 1835. He was educated at Kilmarnock, came to Canada in 1849, and was a merchant at Pictou till 1867. In 1859 he was elected mayor of that town, and in 1868 appointed by the Sandfield-Macdonald administration inspector of prisons and public charities for Ontario, which post he resigned in 1882. During his term of office there were founded under his supervision the asylums for the insane at Toronto and Hamilton, the asylum for idiots at Orillia, the institution for the deaf and dumb at Belleville, the institution for the blind at Brantford, and the Central prison, and the Mercer reformatory and refuge at Toronto. His reports to the legislature during his inspectorship fill fourteen volumes. In 1882 Mr. Langmuir and others established the Toronto general trust company, of which he is now (1887) manager. He is one of the Niagara Falls park commissioners.

LANGSDORFF, George Henry, Baron de, German traveller, b. in Laisk, Suabia, in 1774; d. in Fribourg, Germany, 3 July, 1852. He studied medicine in the University of Göttingen, began his travels in 1797, and during the following years visited Japan and explored Siberia. After the peace of 1815 he entered the service of Russia, and was appointed consul-general in Brazil. He occupied himself very actively with plans of colonization for this country, with only partial success, but acquired much knowledge of the natural history of Brazil. He went to Russia in 1823 and spent some time in exploring the Ural mountains. On his return to Brazil he was employed at the expense of the Russian government, and in company with the astronomer Ruszow, the naturalists Riedel and Ménétries, and the painter Rugendas, in extensive journeys in the interior of Brazil from 1825 till 1829. The botanical collections in the museums of St. Petersburg benefited greatly by his labors during this period. Among his works are "Plants collected during a Voyage Round the World" (2 parts, Tübingen, 1810–'18), and "Memoirs on Brazil, a Guide for those who wish to Settle there" (Paris, 1820).

LANGSTON, John Mercer, educator, b. in Louisa county, Va., 14 Dec., 1829. He was by birth a slave, but was emancipated at the age of six years. He was graduated at Oberlin in 1849, and at the theological department in 1853. After studying law he was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1854, and practised his profession there until 1869, during which time he was clerk of several townships in Ohio, being the first colored man that was elected to an office of any sort by popular vote. He was also a member of the board of education of Oberlin. In 1869 he was called to a professorship of law in Howard university, Washington, D. C., and became dean of the faculty of the law department and active in its organization, remaining there seven years. He was appointed by President Grant a member of the board of health of the District of Columbia, and was elected its secretary in 1875. In 1877–'85 he was U. S. minister and consul-general in Hayti. On his return to this country in 1885 he was appointed president of the Virginia normal and collegiate institute in Petersburg, which office he now (1887) holds. In addition to various addresses and papers on political, biographical, literary, and scientific subjects, Mr. Langston is the author of a volume of selected addresses entitled "Freedom and Citizenship" (Washington, 1883).

LANGSTROTH, Lorenzo Lorraine, apiarian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Dec., 1810. He was graduated at Yale in 1830, and subsequently held a tutorship there in 1834–'5. After this he was pastor of various Congregational churches in Massachusetts, and in 1848 became principal of a young ladies' school in Philadelphia. Since 1858 he has made Oxford, Ohio, his residence, and devoted his time to bee-keeping. He invented the movable-comb hive, which has come into extensive use, and is the author of "The Hive and the Honey-Bee" (Northampton, 1853).

LANGTRY, Lillie, actress, b. in the island of Jersey in 1852. She was the daughter of Very Rev. William Corbet Le Breton, dean of Jersey, married Edward Langtry, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and became distinguished for taste and beauty in London society. Determining to go upon the stage, she made her début as Lady Clara, in "A Fair Encounter," in the Town hall at Twickenham, and soon afterward appeared at the Haymarket theatre, London, as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," on 15 Dec., 1881. In the following month she played Blanche Haye in Thomas W. Robertson's play of "Ours." After a provincial tour, during which she essayed new characters, she made her appearance in September, 1882, as Hester Grazebrook in Tom Taylor's "Unequal Match," and a week later as Rosalind in "As You Like It." The same autumn she came to the United States and played in New York and Boston to large audiences, which, like the English public, manifested at first a qualified approval. As she improved rapidly in her acting, she gained the praise of critics and popular applause. Returning to London, she leased the Prince's theatre, and appeared on 20 Jan., 1885, in the title rôle of an English version of "La Princesse Georges," by Alexander Dumas the younger, on 11 Feb. as Lady Teazle, and on 6 April as Lady Ormonde in "Peril." In 1886 she created the character of the heroine of Charles F. Coghlan's "Enemies," and played Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons." In the autumn of that year she returned to the United States, and repeated her successes in this country, where she has invested most of her earnings. Other characters played by Mrs. Langtry are Julia in "The Hunchback," the title rôle of "Galatea," and the part of Lady Clancarty in "The Young Tramp," which was written for her by G. F. Mills. In July, 1887, while in San Francisco, she renounced British allegiance, and applied for naturalization as a citizen of the United States.

LANGWORTHY, Edward, patriot. He was educated in Whitefield's orphan house, in Georgia, where he subsequently taught, but at the opening of the Revolution became secretary for the council of safety, organized 11 Dec., 1775. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from Georgia in 1777–'9, and a signer of the articles of confederation. After the establishment of the constitution he removed to Maryland, where he died. Mr. Langworthy was the first to attempt to write a history

of Georgia, for which purpose he collected a variety of rare papers during his political service.

LANIER, Sidney, poet, b. in Macon, Ga., 3 Feb., 1842; d. in Lynn, N. C., 7 Sept., 1881. When a child he learned to play many instruments almost without instruction, devoting himself especially to the flute. He was graduated at Oglethorpe college, Midway, Ga., in 1860. He enlisted in the Confederate army in April, 1861, and participated in the seven days' fighting near Richmond. Afterward he was transferred to the signal service, with headquarters at Petersburg. In 1863 his detachment served in Virginia and North Carolina, and afterward, while in command of a blockade-runner, he was captured, and for five months imprisoned in Point Lookout, Fla. His experience is pictured in a novel that he wrote in three weeks entitled "Tiger-Lilies" (New York, 1867). He was a clerk in Montgomery, Ala., in 1865–'7, afterward principal of an academy in Prattville, Ala., and in 1868–'72 practised law with his father, Robert S. Lanier, in Macon. At the suggestion of his friend Bayard Taylor he was chosen to write the words of the cantata for the opening of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. In October, 1877, he settled in Baltimore and delivered lectures on English literature. In 1879 he was appointed lecturer on this subject at Johns Hopkins university. In December, 1880, he wrote his poem "Sunrise," one of a projected series entitled "Hymns of the Marshes." In the following summer he encamped in the mountains of North Carolina, where he died of consumption. His scholarship was wide and accurate, and his investigations in the scientific construction of verse are formulated in his "Science of English Verse" (New York, 1880). His other works are "Florida: Its Scenery, Climate, and History" (Philadelphia, 1876); "Poems" (1877); "The Boy's Froissart" (New York, 1878); "The Boy's King Arthur" (1880); "The Boy's Mabinogion" (1881); "The Boy's Percy" (1882); and "The English Novel and the Principles of its Development" (1883). A collection of his poems, with a memorial by William Hayes Ward, was edited by his wife, Mary Day Lanier (1884).—His brother, **Clifford Anderson,** author, b. in Griffin, Ga., was educated at Oglethorpe college, but his studies were interrupted by the civil war. He served in the Confederate army, and was afterward signal officer on the steamer "Talisman," running the blockade between Wilmington, N. C., and Bermuda until the vessel was wrecked in December, 1864. In 1885–'6 Mr. Lanier was superintendent of the city schools, Montgomery, Ala. He is the author of occasional poems and essays and of a novel entitled "Thorn-Fruit" (New York, 1867).

Sidney Lanier.

LANIGAN, George Thomas, journalist, b. on St. Charles river, Canada, 10 Dec., 1845; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Feb., 1886. After receiving his early education at the Montreal high-school, he learned telegraphy, and worked as an operator, and afterward as superintendent of a circuit on the government telegraph-lines. During the Fenian raid of 1866 he sent important despatches to New York journals. Returning to Montreal, he established with Robert Graham and others the "Free Lance," a satirical and humorous paper, which developed into the "Evening Star," and is still published under that name. After selling his interest Mr. Lanigan came to the United States and was connected with various newspapers. He was the author of "Canadian Ballads" (Montreal, 1864); "Fables Out of the World" (New York, 1878); and a comic "Life of Andrew Jackson," which was never finished. Among his most successful humorous poems are "The Amateur Orlando" and "A Threnody for the Ahkoond of Swat."

LANMAN, James, lawyer, b. in Norwich, Conn., 13 June, 1769; d. there, 7 Aug., 1841. He was graduated at Yale in 1788, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1791, and began practice in his native town. He was state's attorney for New London county from 1814 till 1819, a member of the lower branch of the legislature in 1817 and again in 1832, a delegate to the convention that framed the first constitution for Connecticut in 1818, and was elected to the state senate in 1819. Mr. Lanman was subsequently elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, serving from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1825. From 1826 till 1829 he was judge of the supreme and superior courts of Connecticut, and for several years was mayor of Norwich. His second wife was the mother of Park Benjamin, the author.—His son, **Charles James,** lawyer, b. in Norwich, Conn., 5 June, 1795; d. in New London, Conn., 25 July, 1870, was graduated at Yale in 1814, and admitted to the bar in 1817. He was soon afterward invited by Henry Clay to settle in Kentucky, but preferred to emigrate to Michigan, on the solicitation of Gen. Lewis Cass. Locating at Frenchtown (now Monroe), on Raisin river, he held many offices, including those of attorney for the territory, judge of probate, and inspector of customs. He was appointed by President Monroe in 1823 receiver of public moneys for the district of Michigan, reappointed by President John Quincy Adams, and continued in office eight years. He was a founder of Tecumseh, Mich., a commissioner to locate many county-seats in the state, and the surveyor and once the sole owner of the land where the city of Grand Rapids now stands. Although not a practical farmer, he at one time cultivated two farms, and was the first to import the best breeds of blooded horses from Kentucky and Virginia. In 1835 he returned to Norwich, and in the panic of 1837 lost the greater part of his property. In 1838 he was chosen mayor of his native town, and filled other local offices. In 1862 he removed to New London, where he remained until his death.—Another son, **James Henry,** b. in Norwich, Conn., 4 Dec., 1812; d. in Middletown, Conn., 10 Jan., 1887, was educated at Washington (now Trinity) college, studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Norwich, New London, and Baltimore, Md. He then removed to New York, and devoted himself to literature. Visiting Michigan a short time before it was made a state, on the invitation of his brother, he became interested in the country and its people, spent one or two years there, and published a "History of Michigan, Civil and Topographical" (New York, 1839), which was subsequently issued by Harper and Brothers in their "Family Library," under the title "History of Michigan from its Earliest Colonization to the Present Time" (1842). He contributed to the "National Portrait Gallery" (1861), the "North American" and "American Quarterly" Reviews, and the

"Jurist." For several years he was also one of the chief writers for "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine." Failing health compelling him to give up all literary work, he retired to his native town, where he resided until his death.—Charles James's son, **Charles**, b. in Monroe, Mich., 14 June, 1819, received an academical education, and had been ten years in a business-house in New York city when he returned to Michigan, and in 1845 took charge of the "Monroe Gazette." The following year he was associate editor of the Cincinnati "Chronicle," and in 1847 was an assistant on the New York "Express." In 1849 he was librarian of the war department at Washington, in 1850 librarian of copyrights and private secretary of Daniel Webster (at whose request he resigned his official employment), in 1853 examiner of depositaries for the southern states, in 1855–'7 librarian and head of the returns office in the interior department, in 1866 librarian of the house of representatives, and from 1871 till 1882 secretary to the Japanese legation. He studied painting with Asher B. Durand, and, although only an amateur, was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1846, and has frequently exhibited paintings and sketches from nature in oil. Among his pictures are "Brookside and Homestead," "Home in the Woods" (1881), and "Frontier Home" (1884). He has contributed frequently to English and American journals, and was one of the first to describe in book-form the scenery of the river Saguenay and of the mountains of North Carolina, being called by Washington Irving "the picturesque explorer of the United States." Among Mr. Lanman's published works are "Essays for Summer Hours" (Boston, 1842); "Letters from a Landscape-Painter" (1845); "A Summer in the Wilderness" (New York, 1847); "A Tour to the River Saguenay" (Philadelphia and London, 1848); "Letters from the Alleghany Mountains" (New York, 1849); "Haw-ho-noo, or Records of a Tourist" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Private Life of Daniel Webster" (New York and London, 1852); "Adventures in the Wilds of America" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1856; London, 1859); "Dictionary of Congress" (Philadelphia, 1858; Washington, published by order of congress, 3 eds., 1862–'4; Hartford, 2 eds., 1868–'9); "Life of William Woodbridge" (Washington, 1867); "Red Book of Michigan" (Detroit, 1871); "Resources of America" compiled for the Japanese government (Washington, 1872); "The Japanese in America" (New York and London, 1872); "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States" (Washington, 1876; 2d ed., revised, New York, 1887); "Life of Octavius Perinchief" (Washington, 1879); "Curious Characters and Pleasant Places" (Edinburgh, 1881); "Leading Men of Japan" (Boston, 1883); "Farthest North" (New York, 1885); and "Haphazard Personalities" (Boston, 1886). He has edited "The Prison Life of Alfred Ely" (New York, 1862), and the "Sermons" of Rev. Octavius Perinchief (2 vols., Washington, 1879).

Charles Lanman

LANMAN, Joseph, naval officer, b. in Norwich, Conn., 11 July, 1811; d. there, 13 March, 1874. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Jan., 1825, and passed that grade on 4 June, 1831. His first years of service were spent on the Brazil, West India, and Pacific squadrons. He was commissioned lieutenant, 3 March, 1835, and served in the West India squadron in 1840, on ordnance duty in 1845–'6, and in the Pacific squadron in 1847–'8. He was on special duty from 1849 till 1851, and in 1852 in the sloop-of-war "San Jacinto," of the Mediterranean squadron. He was commissioned commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and stationed in the Washington navy-yard in 1855–'6, after which he commanded the steamer "Michigan" in the great lakes from 1859 till 1861, when he became captain. He commanded the steam-sloop "Saranac," of the Pacific squadron, in 1862. On 29 Aug. of that year he was made commodore and assigned to the steam-sloop "Lancaster," of the Pacific squadron, in 1863, and the frigate "Minnesota," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1864–'5. Com. Lanman commanded the 2d division of Admiral Porter's squadron at the two attacks on Fort Fisher, and was commended in the admiral's official report. He became rear-admiral, 8 Dec., 1867, and was made commandant of the Portsmouth navy-yard, after which he commanded the south Atlantic squadron on the coast of Brazil. On his return to the United States in May, 1872, he was retired, and resided in Norwich until his death.

LANSDOWNE, Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of, governor-general of Canada, b. in England, 14 Jan., 1845. He is the eldest son of Henry, fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from 1856 till 1858, and of Emily Jane Mercer Elphinstone de Flahault, Baroness Nairne. His great-grandfather, the first Marquis of Lansdowne, was secretary of state in 1766, but was dismissed from office in 1768 in consequence of his conciliatory policy toward the American colonies, and in 1782 consented to take office only on condition that the king should recognize the United States. The present marquis was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he was graduated with honors in the final classical course. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1866, and entered political life in 1869 as a junior lord of the treasury in William E. Gladstone's administration. He supported Mr. Gladstone's first land bill in 1870, and strongly urged the justice of giving security to tenants against the confiscation of their improvements and against capricious evictions. He served from 1869 till 1872 under Robert Lowe, chancellor of the exchequer. In 1872 he succeeded Lord Northbrook, who became governor-general of India, as under-secretary of state for war, and served till 1874, when the Gladstone administration was defeated. On Gladstone's return to power in 1880 he became under-secretary of state for

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India, and resigned the same year in consequence of his disapproval of the new Irish policy of the government. He delivered speeches on this subject during this and the two following years, strongly condemning the creation of dual ownership of Irish lands, and advocating its complete transfer to the occupying tenants. He took part repeatedly in the house of lords debates, served on several important committees and commissions, and was chairman of the committee on Irish jury laws and of the joint committee on the channel tunnel proposal. On 18 Aug., 1883, he was appointed governor-general of Canada and was sworn in on 23 Oct., 1883. During 1884 the marquis devoted much of his time to making himself personally known in the older provinces of Canada, to becoming acquainted with them, and in 1885 he visited Manitoba, the northwest territories, and British Columbia. In 1884 he was made a knight grand cross of the Order St. Michael and St. George, received the honorary degree of LL. D. the same year, and the confederation medal in 1885. He married, on 8 Nov., 1869, Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of James, Duke of Abercorn, K. G. She is well known for her beauty and scholarly attainments.

LANSIL, Walter F., artist, b. in Bangor, Me., in 1846. He studied art in his native place, and then settled in Boston, where he has passed his professional life. He effectively represents the luminous effects of sunrise and sunset. Among his works are "Crossing the Georges," "Sunset, Boston Harbor," and an evening "View of Charlestown, with Shipping."

LANSING, Dirck Cornelius, clergyman, b. in Lansingburg, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 3 March, 1785; d. in Walnut Hills, Ohio, 19 March, 1857. He was graduated at Yale in 1804, became a Presbyterian clergyman, and was a trustee of Auburn seminary from 1820 till 1830, its vice-president from 1820 till 1824, and professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology from 1821 till 1826, serving without salary and raising large sums for the seminary. Williams gave him the degree of D. D. in 1826. He published "Sermons on Important Subjects" (Auburn, 1825).

LANSING, John, jurist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1754; d. in New York city, 12 Dec., 1829. He studied law with James Duane in New York, and in 1776–'7 was the military secretary of Gen. Philip Schuyler. He was a member from Albany of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th sessions of the New York assembly, on 3 Feb., 1784, became a member of congress under the articles of confederation, and on 26 Oct. following was reappointed. On 13 Jan., 1786, he was elected speaker of the New York assembly, and on 28 April he was appointed in place of John Jay, resigned, on the commission that met at Hartford, Conn., and made final division of the territorial claims of New York and Massachusetts. On 29 Sept., 1786, he was appointed by the council of appointment mayor of Albany, and in the same year was elected a member of the 10th session of the New York assembly. On 26 Jan., 1787, he was again a delegated member of congress under the confederation. On 6 March, 1787, the New York legislature appointed him, with Robert Yates and Alexander Hamilton, a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, which assembled on 23 May and framed the constitution of the United States. On 10 July, 1787, he addressed a letter to Gov. George Clinton, resigning his membership in the convention on the ground that the state had not delegated to its representatives power to form a new government, but only to pass amendments to the articles of confederation. The resolution under which he acted justified this view, which was concurred in by Judge Yates, though Alexander Hamilton elected to remain in the convention and was active in framing the constitution. Mr. Lansing was a member of the New York state convention that met at Poughkeepsie in June, 1788, to ratify the Federal constitution. He was re-elected speaker of the New York assembly at its 12th session, and by an act of the legislature he was appointed a commissioner on the part of the state to settle the controversy with Vermont. On 28 Sept., 1790, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, and by act of legislature, passed 6 July, 1791, he was appointed one of the commissioners to determine the claims of the city and county of New York to lands in Vermont. On 15 Feb., 1798, he was appointed chief justice of the state supreme court, succeeding Robert Yates, and on 28 Oct., 1801, chancellor of the state in place of Robert R. Livingston, resigned, and held the office until 1814, when by reason of age he became ineligible, and was succeeded by James Kent. In 1804 he was unanimously nominated for governor of New York by the anti-Federalists, and accepted the nomination, but subsequently declined. The course that was pursued by Chancellor Lansing and those in sympathy with his views, in endeavoring to defeat the ratification of the Federal constitution, resulted in the adoption by the 1st U. S. congress of the important amendments to the constitution that were passed by that body. Chancellor Lansing ranked as one of the distinguished lawyers of his time, and as an upright and able judge. He mysteriously disappeared, having left his hotel to post a letter on board the Albany boat at the foot of Cortland street, New York city. It was supposed that he was either robbed and murdered or accidentally drowned. He published "Select Cases in Chancery and in the Snpreme Court in 1824 and 1828."

LANSING, Nicholas, clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1748; d. in Tappan, N. Y., in 1835. In early life he was master of an Albany and New York sailing-vessel, but subsequently studied theology in Albany, and was licensed to preach by a general meeting of ministers and elders in 1780. His first charge was the united churches of what are now Greenbush, Linlithgo, and Taghkanic, near Albany. He remained there from 1781 till 1784, when he became pastor of Tappan and Clarkstown, and in 1830 took charge of the Tappan church alone, preaching there until his death. His home and church were near the spot on which André was hung during the Revolution. Mr. Lansing possessed much individuality of character, and preached bold and characteristic sermons in Dutch. Many anecdotes are told of him.

LAPA, José de Almeida Vasconcellos Soveral e Carvallo (lah'-pah), Count of, Portuguese governor, b. in Lapa, Portugal, early in the 18th century; d. in Lisbon in 1782. He entered the army, reached the rank of general, and in October, 1770, was appointed governor of the province of Goyaz in Brazil. Lapa is described by his biographer, Balthazar da Silva Lisboa, as honest, intelligent, and enterprising. In 1773 he visited the province, and, being touched by the poverty of the people, began an agricultural undertaking, which was crowned with extraordinary success. In 1774 he undertook the conquest of the Indians in his territory, which was accomplished in two years. Lapa also brought colonists from Portugal and distributed them through the country. In 1777 he was recalled.

LA PELTRIE, Marie Madeleine de, educator, b. in Alençon, France, in 1603; d. in Quebec, Canada, in 1671. She married at the age of seventeen, and was left a widow at twenty-two. Having seen an appeal in the first Jesuit *relation* from Father Le Jeune for help to educate the Indian girls, she decided to spend her fortune in founding an institution to take charge of this work. Several obstacles interposed, so that it was not until 1639 that she was able to sail for Quebec, accompanied by Mother Mary of the Incarnation, two other Ursuline nuns, and several hospital sisters. She visited the Indian village in the neighborhood, and kissed every little girl in it, "unmindful of much that might have created disgust." She then proceeded to found the Ursuline convent of Quebec, the pioneer school of Canada for the instruction of girls. After the founding of the convent she stripped herself of all she had retained for her own use in order to clothe the children, who were brought to her almost naked. She was present at the foundation of Montreal, and decorated its first altar. During the rest of her life she shared the labors of the nuns.

LA PÉROUSE, Jean François de Galaup, French navigator, b. in Guo, near Albi, Languedoc, France, 22 Aug., 1741; d. at sea in 1788. He entered the navy at the age of fifteen, and in 1759 was wounded and taken prisoner in an engagement with Sir Edward Hawke off Belle Isle. After a short captivity he was returned to France, and having served in various campaigns became an ensign, 1 Oct., 1764, and lieutenant de vaisseau, 4 April, 1775. From 1764 till 1778 he made several expeditions, after which he fought in the war of American independence, in command of the frigate "L'Amazone" of Count d'Estaing's flotilla. In 1780 he was promoted to the grade of capitaine de vaisseau, and he assisted in the capture of a frigate and five vessels of inferior rank on the coast of New England. In 1782 he entered Hudson bay with a small fleet and destroyed the British trading establishments there. On the conclusion of the war, Louis XVI., with a view of securing to the French people a share in the glory that the English were reaping from the discoveries of navigators like Capt. Cook, caused the frigates "L'Astrolabe" and "La Boussole" to be fitted out under command of La Pérouse for explorations in the Pacific and along the coasts of America, China, Japan, and Tartary. He sailed from Brest, 1 Aug., 1785, doubled Cape Horn, and went to the northwest coast of America, which he explored from Mount St. Elias to Monterey, Cal., discovering a bay in latitude 58°, which he named Port des Français. He afterward explored the coast of Asia, discovering the straits between Saghalien and Yezo that bear his name, and sent to France from Petropavlovsk copies of his journals and charts and other data, from which an account of his voyage was subsequently prepared. On 7 Feb., 1788, he wrote a letter to the French minister of marine from Botany bay, announcing his intention of going to the Isle of France by way of Van Diemen's Land, the Friendly isles, and New Guinea, which was the last intelligence that was received from this expedition. In 1791 a squadron was sent in search of La Pérouse under the command of Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, who failed in tracing him. In 1826, while navigating the New Hebrides, Peter Dillon found near the island of Vanikoro débris that had evidently belonged to La Pérouse's expedition, and in 1828 Dumont d'Urville visited Vanikoro and ascertained that many years previous two ships had foundered on a reef off the west coast of the island, and that the surviving crew had sailed in a small vessel which they built and had never been heard of afterward.

LAPHAM, Elbridge Gerry, senator, b. in Farmington, Ontario co., N. Y., 18 Oct., 1814. His early life was spent on a farm, and he received a common-school education, working in the summer to aid in supporting his family. After completing his studies at the Canandaigua academy, where he was a classmate of Stephen A. Douglas, he studied civil engineering and followed his profession on the Michigan Southern railroad. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practised in Canandaigua. He was elected to the Constitutional convention of New York in 1867, and in 1874 he was chosen to congress as a Republican, serving till 1881. In that year he was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roscoe Conkling, for the term ending in 1885.

LAPHAM, Increase Allen, naturalist, b. in Palmyra, N. Y., 7 March, 1811; d. in Oconomewoc, Wis., 14 Sept., 1875. He began life by cutting stones for canal-locks, his father being a contractor on the Erie canal, then became a rodman, and for ten years was employed as an engineer in various works. In 1836 he settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was made register of claims and dealt in real estate. Meanwhile he showed great activity in various branches of natural science. In 1838 he prepared a "Catalogue of Plants and Shells found in the Vicinity of Milwaukee." Ultimately his herbarium contained over 8,000 specimens, and at the time of his death was considered the best collection of the flora of Wisconsin. Soon afterward he published "A Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin" (Milwaukee, 1844; 2d ed., 1846). His study of the "Grasses of Wisconsin" (1853), and of other states, led to his suggestion to the commissioner of patents concerning the desirability and utility of a descriptive catalogue of all the native, naturalized, and cultivated grasses of the United States. In 1867 he was appointed by the legislature of Wisconsin to investigate the disastrous effects of the destruction of forest-trees, and subsequently made a report on the subject. His work on the fluctuations in the level of Lake Michigan began as early as 1836, and was continued until 1849, when he announced the existence of "a slight lunar tide in Lake Michigan," and communicated a description of his investigation to the Smithsonian institution. Mr. Lapham was probably best known by his "Antiquities of Wisconsin," published by the Smithsonian institution in 1855. It gave the results of a systematic and thorough investigation of the remains of a prehistoric people who once inhabited that state, and was undertaken at the request of the American antiquarian society. Mr. Lapham was one of the first to point out the value of storm indications, especially on the great lakes, and, in concert with Henry E. Paine, framed the law of 1870, which established the signal-office in Washington. He gave valuable aid to Gen. Albert J. Myer, the chief signal-officer, and the place of meteorologist, now held by Cleveland Abbé, was offered to him, but he declined it on account of the night labor, although for a short time after November, 1871, he held the office of assistant in Chicago. The geology of Wisconsin was the subject of his investigations from the beginning of his residence in that state, and he contributed to Foster and Whitney's "Report on the Geology of Lake Superior" (1852) a chapter on the "Geology of Southeastern Wisconsin," and in 1855 made a "Geological Map of Wisconsin," also in 1869 a

"New Geological Map of Wisconsin." In 1873 he was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin, but a subsequent legislature refusing to confirm him, the office was vacated in February, 1875. In other ways he did much to increase the scientific knowledge of Wisconsin, and he was also one of the founders of Milwaukee female college, long president of its board of trustees, and a frequent contributor to the collections of the University of Wisconsin. In 1860 he received the degree of LL. D. from Amherst, and he was a member of various scientific societies. He was one of the founders of the Wisconsin historical society and the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters, being president of the former organization for many years. His bibliography, in addition to the works already mentioned, includes nearly fifty papers contributed to scientific publications. See "A Biographical Sketch," by Samuel S. Sherman (Milwaukee, 1876).

LAPHAM, William Berry, physician, b. in Greenwood, Me., 21 Aug., 1828. He entered Waterville college (now Colby university) in 1851, and, although he was not graduated in course, received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1873. He studied medicine and began practice in 1856, served during the civil war in the National army, and edited "The Maine Farmer" in 1872–'83, the "Maine Genealogist" in 1875–'8, and "Farm and Hearth" since 1885. Dr. Lapham is the author of several pamphlet genealogies and of histories of Woodstock, Me. (Portland, 1882); Paris, Me. (Paris, 1884); and Norway, Me. (Portland, 1886).

LA PUERTA, Luis (lah-poo-air'-tah), Peruvian statesman, b. in Cuzco in August, 1811. He studied in the College of San Bernardo, in his native city, and in 1827 entered the army. For services in the battle of Yanacochea he was appointed lieutenant-colonel on the field, and afterward served as general secretary of the presidency of the council of state and in other important posts. He was promoted general on 2 Jan., 1855, after the battle of Miraflores, where he defeated Gen. Echenique, who was in arms against the government. He served successively as prefect of the provinces of Cuzco and Ayacucho, minister of war, marine, and foreign affairs, president of the council of ministers, senator, and deputy in several legislatures. In 1876 he became vice-president of the republic, and on 16 May, 1879, when President Prado assumed command of the army against Chili, he took charge of the executive till 29 Nov., when Prado returned. On 18 Dec., Prado abandoned the government and the country, and La Puerta again occupied the presidency, but on the 23d was deposed by Nicolas de Pierola, and has since lived in retirement.

LA RAVARDIÈRE, Daniel de la Touche, Sieur de, French explorer, b. in Poitou about 1570; d. after 1631. He was trained to a military life, and served against the Duke of Parma. After returning from a voyage to Maranhão about 1609, he enlisted the interest of people of the court in the island, which had hitherto been neglected by the Portuguese, and departed as one of the commanders of an expedition for its colonization. Arriving with three vessels in the beginning of 1612, he built four forts and a convent, persuaded the natives to abandon cannibalism, and entered into amicable relations with the tribes on the island and the neighboring parts of the continent. When the colony was established he undertook the exploration of Amazon river, and thereby excited the jealousy of the Spaniards, who compelled him to take refuge in his fortified post. Soon afterward the Portuguese commanders were ordered to effect the conquest of the growing French colony. In August, 1614, they concentrated their forces in front of Maranhão, and constructed a fort on the opposite shore. On 19 Nov., 1614, La Ravardière attacked the position with 200 Frenchmen and 500 Indians, and was beaten. The two commanders made a truce pending the settlement of the question of the right of possession between the two courts. On 3 Nov., 1615, the French colonists evacuated the island. La Ravardière, who was a Protestant, was vice-admiral of the fleet of La Rochelle in 1621, and under Razilly, his old colleague in the command of Maranhão, in 1629.

LARCOM, Lucy, poet, b. in Beverly, Mass., in 1826. As a child of seven years she wrote stories and poems for her own amusement. When she was ten years old her father died, and her mother established a factory boarding-house at Lowell, where, after spending two or three years in school, Lucy entered the mills. While working as a cotton-operative she contributed largely to the "Lowell Offering," writing for the first volumes a series of parables that attracted attention. John G. Whittier, then conducting a Free-soil paper in Lowell, encouraged her literary efforts. When about twenty years of age she went to Illinois with a married sister, taught there for some time, and was for three years a pupil in Monticello female seminary. On her return to Massachusetts she was employed for six years in a seminary at Norton, but desisted on the failure of her health, only taking classes occasionally in Boston schools. During the civil war she wrote many patriotic poems. When "Our Young Folks" was established in Boston in 1865, she became an assistant and in the following year chief editor, conducting the magazine till 1874. Miss Larcom has subsequently resided at Beverly, Mass. Her published works are "Ships in the Mist, and other Stories" (Boston, 1859); "Poems" (1868); "An Idyl of Work, a Story in Verse" (1875); "Childhood Songs" (1877); and "Wild Roses of Cape Ann, and other Poems" (1880). A complete collection of her "Poetical Works" appeared in 1884. She has edited several collections of poetry, including "Breathings of a Better Life" (Boston, 1867); "Hillside and Seaside in Poetry" (1876); and "Roadside Poems for Summer Travellers" (1877).

Lucy Larcom

LARDNER, Dionysius, British physicist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 3 April, 1793; d. in Paris, France, 29 April, 1859. After spending four years in the office of his father, a solicitor, he entered Trinity college, Dublin, gained many prizes in mathematics and metaphysics, was graduated in 1817, and continued a resident member of the university till 1827. During his college career he evinced an extraordinary aptitude for mathematical studies. He took orders, and was for some time chaplain at his college, but subsequently desisted from clerical functions. Upon the establishment of the London university he accepted the professorship of natural philosophy and astronomy, to which chair he was appointed in 1828. In 1840 he eloped with the wife of an officer in the army and came to the United States. He was sued for damages, and

a verdict of £8,000 was entered against him. He married this lady after her husband's death. During five years' residence in this country he delivered in the chief cities a series of lectures, which were published and have passed through many editions. On his return to Europe in 1845 he settled in Paris, where he resided until his death. He published "Popular Lectures on the Steam-Engine" (London, 1828), edited the "Cabinet Cyclopædia" (134 vols., 1830–'44), to which he contributed numerous articles, and was the author of many other works on scientific and technical subjects, including hand-books on physical science (1851–'6).

LARDNER, James L., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania in 1802; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 April, 1881. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman on 10 May, 1820, and was commissioned as lieutenant on 17 May, 1828, while serving as navigating officer of the "Vincennes" in a cruise around the world. From 1845 till 1848 he commanded the receiving-ship at Philadelphia, and in May, 1850, sailed in command of the brig "Porpoise" for the coast of Africa, where he remained three years. He was commissioned commander on 17 May, 1851, and captain on 19 May, 1861, assigned to the steam frigate "Susquehanna," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was present at the capture of Port Royal. For his services on that occasion, and in the blockade of South Carolina and Georgia, a vote of thanks was carried in the house of representatives at the recommendation of President Lincoln, but it was lost in the senate. He commanded the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron from May, 1862, till the December following, when he was prostrated by yellow fever at Key West. In May, 1863, he took command of the West India squadron, which was withdrawn in October, 1864. He was promoted to the rank of commodore on 16 July, 1862, and rear-admiral on 25 July, 1866, when he was retired from active service.

LAREAU, Edmond, Canadian author, b. in St. Gregoire, Iberville, Quebec, 12 March, 1848. He was educated at the College of Sainte Marie de Mannoir, and was graduated in law at Victoria college and McGill university. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Dominion parliament in 1882, but was elected to the legislative assembly of Quebec in 1886. He has been professor of civil law in McGill university since 1876, was at one time editor of "Le Pays" and "Le National," and is a member of the "Société de législation" of Paris. He has contributed largely to periodicals, and among other works is the author of "Histoire du droit Canadien" (Montreal, 1872); "Histoire de la littérature Canadienne" (1874); "Mélanges historiques et littéraires" (1877); "Histoire abrégée de la littérature" (1884); "La code civil annoté" (1885).

LA RIBOURDE, Gabriel de, French missionary, b. in Burgundy in 1610; d. on the banks of the Illinois, 9 Sept., 1680. He was the last survivor of a noble Burgundian family, and entered the order of St. Francis in 1640. He was appointed master of novices at Bethune, and held successively the highest offices in the order. He came to Canada in 1670, and was soon afterward made superior of the Recollet Franciscans in the colony. Later he was sent to Fort Frontenac, where he built a rude chapel and began a mission. He was induced by Hennepin to join La Salle's party, reached the mouth of St. Joseph's river in November, 1679, and with two other Recollets built a bark cabin, the first Roman Catholic church in the lower peninsula of Michigan. Leaving this post in December, the Recollets reached the country of the Illinois Indians and raised a cabin for a chapel at Fort Crevecœur, near the present city of Peoria. Here he was adopted by the Illinois chief, Asapista, and followed the tribe in their summer hunts. He had hardly any success in converting the Indians. In September, 1680, the Illinois were attacked by the Iroquois, and fled. Father Gabriel and his two companions set out to reach Green Bay in a bark canoe without any provisions. The boat began to leak, and they were forced to land. While his companions were repairing it, Father Gabriel retired to the shade of a neighboring grove to recite his breviary. It was supposed that, tempted by the beauty of the scenery, he took a walk along the banks of the river. When his companions sought him in the evening no trace of him could be found. It was learned afterward that he had come upon some Kickapoos, who killed him and threw his body into a hole. An account of his death is given in Hennepin's "Nouvelle découverte."

LARIMER, William, politician, b. in Westmoreland county, Pa., 24 Oct., 1809; d. near Leavenworth, Kan., 16 May, 1875. He removed to Pittsburg in 1834, and became a banker and merchant, treasurer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and afterward president of the Pittsburg and Connellsville, railroad. He took an active part in the anti-slavery movement, assisted in the organization of the Liberty party, and supported James G. Birney for president in 1840. After that he acted with the Whigs and was a political leader in Pennsylvania. In 1855 he went to Nebraska, was a zealous Republican, and served in the territorial legislature in 1856. He removed to Kansas in 1858, but in October of that year led a party of gold-seekers to the Pike's Peak country. He built the first house in Denver, Col., and was U. S. commissioner and judge of probate. In the beginning of the civil war he raised a regiment of volunteers in Colorado and was commissioned colonel, but resigned and returned to Kansas, where he re-entered the army as a captain of cavalry in 1863. He served in Kansas, Indian territory, and Arkansas, and was mustered out in August, 1865. The remainder of his life was passed on a farm in the vicinity of Leavenworth. In 1872 he earnestly supported his friend Horace Greeley for the presidency.

LA RIVIÉRE, Alphonse Alfred Clement, Canadian statesman, b. in Montreal, 24 July, 1842. He was educated at Jacques Cartier normal school and St. Mary's college in his native city, was connected with the Dominion land-office at Winnipeg from October, 1871, till 1875, and founded the association St. Jean Baptiste de Manitoba in 1872, and La société de colonization de Manitoba in 1874. He is superintendent of Roman Catholic schools and joint secretary of the board of education, and is a member of the council of the University of Manitoba. He was elected by acclamation for St. Boniface to the provincial legislature in 1878, re-elected in 1879, and was appointed provincial secretary in 1881. He was re-elected in 1882, and again in 1886, and was appointed minister of agriculture, statistics, and health, 6 Sept., 1883, which portfolio he resigned in August, 1886, and became provincial treasurer. He has been president of the board of arts and manufactures for the province of Quebec, was for a time special correspondent of "La Minerve," of Montreal, and is now chief editor of "Le Manitoba."

LARNED, Augusta, author, b. in Rutland, Jefferson co., N. Y., 16 April, 1835. She was educated at Watertown and Potsdam seminaries and

the Spingler institute, New York, and settled in that city as a newspaper correspondent and a contributor of sketches, stories, and poems to periodicals. In 1870 she edited "The Revolution," a woman's-rights newspaper. She is the author of six volumes of "Home Stories" (New York, 1872–'3) that were originally published in magazines and newspapers; "Talks with Girls" (1873); "Old Tales Retold from Grecian Mythology" (1875); "The Norse Grandmother, Tales from the Eddas" (1880); and "Village Photographs" (1887).

LARNED, or **LEARNED, Ebenezer,** soldier, b. in Oxford, Mass., 18 April, 1728; d. there, 1 April, 1801. He was a son of Col. Ebenezer, the largest landholder of Oxford. The son was a captain of rangers during the old French war, and marched with his company from Fort Edward to the relief of Fort William Henry. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress at Concord in 1774. In the beginning of the Revolutionary war he marched to Cambridge at the head of a regiment of eight months' militia, arriving after the battle of Lexington. He fought at Bunker Hill and served during the siege of Boston, unbarring the gates with his own hands at the evacuation. At Dorchester he received an injury and was disabled. After retiring from the field for nearly a year, he was appointed a brigadier-general by the Continental congress in April, 1777, and commanded a brigade at Saratoga. At Stillwater he was the first man to enter the breach. Soon afterward his health failed and he left the army. In 1779 he was chairman of the Constitutional convention.

LARNED, Edwin Channing, lawyer, b. in Providence, R. I., 14 July, 1820; d. in Lake Forest, Ill., 18 Sept., 1884. His father was a merchant of Providence, and his grandfather, William Larned, served in the war of the Revolution. Edwin was graduated at Brown in 1840. After graduation he was professor of mathematics for one year in Kemper college, Wis. He then studied law with Albert C. Greene, marrying one of the daughters of his preceptor, and in 1847 removing to Chicago. He was an enthusiastic anti-slavery man, and gained his first celebrity by a speech in 1851, in answer to one by Stephen A. Douglas, on the fugitive-slave law. It was published in pamphlet-form, and was called by Mr. Douglas the best that had been made on that side of the question. In Chicago he was identified with many works of public interest. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1860 made speeches in his support. Afterward he was an active member of the Union defence committee, and by his writings and speeches did much to promote its objects. Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Larned U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Illinois in 1861, but he lost his health and was obliged to go to Europe for rest. After the war he continued his practice as a lawyer for a time, and then went to Cambridge, Mass., to live while his son was in Harvard. Immediately after the Chicago fire in 1871 he returned to Chicago and devoted himself to the work of the Relief and aid society. In 1872–'3 he again visited Europe with his family. He wrote many letters from abroad for the press, and his published speeches and writings would fill a large volume. Failing health again obliged him to retire from active practice, but he continued to write, and produced a "Life of Swedenborg," not yet published, and many articles for the press. See "Memorial of Edwin Channing Larned" (Chicago, 1886).

LARNED, Simon, merchant, b. in Thompson, Conn., 13 Aug., 1753; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 16 Nov., 1817. In the Revolutionary war he served as a captain in the 3d Massachusetts regiment. He settled as a merchant in Pittsfield in 1784, was a representative in the general court in 1791, and served as county treasurer and sheriff for many years. He was elected to congress in the place of a member who had resigned in November, 1804, and served till the following March. In 1812 he was appointed colonel of the 9th U. S. infantry, and saw service at Plattsburgh and on the Mohawk.—His son, **Sylvester,** clergyman, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 23 Aug., 1796; d. in New Orleans, La., 31 Aug., 1820, was graduated at Middlebury in 1813, and studied theology at Andover and at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1816. He was ordained in New York city in July, 1817, and preached in various churches, attracting large audiences by an extraordinary gift of pathetic oratory. Though invited to the pastorship of large churches in Baltimore, Alexandria, and Boston, he decided to go to the south as an evangelist with his friend, Rev. Elias Cornelius. Arriving in New Orleans in January, 1818, he organized the first Presbyterian church in that city. The building was completed on 4 July, 1819. Remaining in New Orleans during the summer of 1820, he ministered to his parishioners during an epidemic of yellow fever until he was seized with the disease. His "Life and Sermons" were published by Rev. Ralph R. Gurley (New York, 1844).—Simon's nephew, **Benjamin Franklin,** soldier, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 6 Sept., 1794; d. in Washington, D. C., 6 Sept., 1862, entered the U. S. army as ensign on 21 Oct., 1813, was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the summer of 1814, and took part in the defence of Fort Erie, receiving the brevet rank of captain for gallant conduct. In January, 1815, he was appointed regimental paymaster, and on the reduction of the army retained as paymaster of the 5th infantry, with rank and pay of major. In 1847, when two deputy paymaster-generalships were created, Maj. Larned was appointed to one of them with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and on the death of Gen. Nathan Towson, in 1854, he succeeded to the paymaster-generalship by right of seniority, with the rank of colonel. At the beginning of the civil war he thoroughly reorganized his department; but his health, which was already impaired, gave way under the strain.

LARNED, William Augustus, educator, b. in Thompson, Conn., 23 June, 1806; d. in New Haven, Conn., 3 Feb., 1862. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, taught for two years in Salisbury, N. C., was a tutor at Yale for the next three years, and then pursued the theological course. He was settled in a pastoral charge at Millbury, Mass., in May, 1834, but resigned in the autumn of 1835, on account of failing health, and associated himself with the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. S. Beman in a theological school that was established in Troy, N. Y., teaching Hebrew and Greek until the institution was discontinued in 1839. In that year he succeeded Chauncey A. Goodrich in the professorship of rhetoric and English literature at Yale, which post he held till his death. He was a constant contributor to the "New Englander," and in 1854 and 1855 acted as its editor. In the later years of his life he prepared and printed, but did not publish, a valuable edition of the "Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown," with philological and rhetorical notes.—His sister, **Ellen Douglas,** b. in Thompson, Conn., 13 July, 1825, has assisted in compiling several genealogies, family histories, and historical sketches, is the author of a "History of Windham County, Conn." (Worcester, 1874; new ed., 1880), and of a "History of the Town of Wood-

stock, Conn." (1887).—His half-brother, **Joseph Gay Eaton,** lawyer, b. in Thompson, Conn., 29 April, 1819; d. in New York city, 3 June, 1870, was graduated at Yale in 1839, taught in Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., for a year and a half, studied law, taught in Waterloo, N. Y., and in 1842 became a tutor at Yale. In 1847 he resigned the tutorship, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New Haven. In 1852 he removed to New York city. He was especially familiar with the law of patents, and became interested in the development of certain inventions. In 1855 he engaged in the manufacture of steam fire-engines of a design that was invented mainly by himself, and was the first used in New York city. In introducing them he overcame strong opposition. In 1863 he was appointed by the U. S. government assistant inspector of iron-clads, and until the end of the war supervised the work in the Brooklyn navy-yard. He subsequently resumed legal practice. He was one of the founders of the Free-soil party in Connecticut, and in 1845 contributed to the "New Englander" a series of articles on "Massachusetts *vs.* South Carolina." During the later years of his life he interested himself in genealogical subjects, and compiled records of his ancestors which formed the basis of "The Learned Family," by William L. Learned (Albany, 1882).

LAROCHE, Antoine de, French navigator. He lived in the 17th century, and entered the English naval service. All that is known about his voyages and discoveries is contained in the work of Seixasy Louera, entitled "Descripcion geographica de la region Magellanica," a section of which treats of the discovery that was made by De Laroche of a new passage from the North sea into the South sea. Laroche is said to have returned from the island of Chiloe in May, 1675, doubled Cape Horn, and tried to enter the south Atlantic by way of the Strait of Lemaire, for at that time it was not known that there was an open sea east of Staten island. The western winds were so violent, and the currents so rapid, that he was carried eastward without being able to approach the lands that lie along the Strait of Magellan. The month of May was already advanced, and winter was beginning. He despaired of safety, and his anxiety increased when he saw an unknown land before him in the east. After many efforts he succeeded in reaching a bay, where he anchored near a cape sloping southward, and where the sea was deep. He distinguished mountains near the coast covered with snow, and was exposed to very stormy winds. At the end of fourteen days the weather cleared, and he found that he was anchored at one of the extremities of this land, and discovered to the south and southeast other mountains covered with snow. A gale from the south now forced him northward for three days as far as the forty-sixth degree of south latitude. The storm calmed, and at about the forty-fifth degree he reached a country without inhabitants and which he represented as very pleasant. Here he spent six days, and procured water, wood, and fish. He then sailed for the Bay of All Saints in Brazil. Some writers have thought that Laroche's island was the land that was seen by Duclos-Guyot in June, 1756, which he named St. Pierre and which Cook named South Georgia in 1772.

LA ROCHE, Réné, physician, b. in the island of Santo Domingo in 1755; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 June, 1819. He received a classical education in France, was graduated in medicine at the University of Montpellier in 1779, and practised in Santo Domingo until in 1793 he was forced to flee to the United States in consequence of the revolution in that island. He obtained a practice among the French families in Philadelphia, where he gained a reputation among native Americans by his successful treatment of yellow fever during the epidemic of 1794 and succeeding years.—His son, **Réné,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1795; d. there in December, 1872, was the author of a treatise on "Pneumonia: its supposed Connection, Pathological and Etiological, with Autumnal Fevers" (Philadelphia, 1854); and of an exhaustive work on "Yellow Fever, considered in its Historical, Pathological, Etiological, and Therapeutical Relations" (1855). For some years before his death he was engaged in preparing a history of medicine.

LAROSE, John Jacob, clergyman, b. in Lehigh county, Pa., in February, 1755; d. near Miamisburgh, Ohio, 17 Nov., 1844. He served in the Revolutionary army in 1776, after which he taught in North Carolina, studied theology privately, was licensed in 1795, and preached in Guilford county, N. C., till 1804, when he removed to Ohio. In 1805 he organized the German Reformed church of St. John's, and in 1809 that of Germantown. He left manuscripts in German of theological treatises and many poems that were never published.

LARRABEE, Charles Hathaway, jurist, b. in Rome, N. Y., 9 Nov., 1820; d. in Tehachapi Pass, Cal., 20 Jan., 1883. He was taken to Ohio when a child, educated at Granville college (now Denison university), read law, then engaged in civil engineering, aiding in the construction of the Little Miami railroad, the earliest work of the kind in Ohio, removed to Pontotoc, Miss., was there admitted to the bar, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature. Removing to Chicago, Ill., in 1844, he edited the "Democratic Advocate," was city attorney in 1846, and in 1847 founded Horicon, Wis., where he erected mills for utilizing the water-power at that place. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1847, in which body he effectively advocated the homestead exemption clause, and judge of the Wisconsin supreme court from 1848 till 1858, when he resigned, and was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1861. His prompt and energetic support of the National government did much to promote the enrolment of volunteers among the Democrats of Wisconsin. In April, 1861, he raised a company in the 1st Wisconsin regiment, was commissioned lieutenant, and in the following month appointed major of the 5th Wisconsin infantry. He served through the peninsular campaign, and was in Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's brigade at Lewinsville, Lee's Mills, and Williamsburg, where he took part in a brilliant bayonet charge. He was appointed colonel of the 24th Wisconsin in August, 1862, fought with credit in Gen. Philip Sheridan's division at Perryville, and served in the Army of the Tennessee and that of the Cumberland till 27 Aug., 1863, when he resigned on account of failing health and entered the invalid corps. He removed to California in the spring of 1864, practised law at Salem, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington territory, and finally settled at San Bernardino, Cal.

LARRABEE, William Clark, educator, b. in Cape Elizabeth, Me., 23 Dec., 1802; d. in Greencastle, Ind., 4 May, 1859. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1828, taught in Alfred, Me., for two years, was appointed in 1830 a tutor in the newly established Wesleyan university, and in the following year he was elected principal of Oneida conference seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., where he continued for four years, becoming also, in 1832, a minister in the Oneida conference. In 1835 Mr. Larrabee was

chosen principal of the Maine Wesleyan seminary, Kent's Hill, Me. In 1837 he served as an assistant to Dr. Charles I. Jackson on the first geological survey of Maine. About 1840 he was elected professor of mathematics and natural science in Indiana Asbury university (now Depauw university). He remained in this post and as professor of mathematics alone till 1852, and on his retirement from it became emeritus professor of oriental languages and literature. During one year he served as acting president, and made a thorough revision of the course of study. In 1852 he was elected to be the first superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, and reorganized the school system of the state. He retired from the office at the end of 1854, and after an interval of a single term was elected to a second term in 1856. Prof. Larrabee was one of the pioneer high-school teachers in the Methodist Episcopal church. The denomination had very few schools when he began his career, and educated men among its ministers were the exception. Nearly all of the colleges and seminaries that the church now possesses were established after he was born, and the earlier ones were controlled, during a whole generation, by persons that had been under his instruction. He was a contributor to the "Ladies' Repository" of Cincinnati, and served as its editor in 1852. He was the author of "Scientific Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion" (Cincinnati, 1850); "Wesley and His Co-Laborers" (2 vols., 1851); "Asbury and His Co-Laborers" (2 vols., 1853); and "Rosabower," a collection of essays and miscellanies, mostly made up from his contributions to the "Ladies' Repository" (1854).

LARREMORE, Richard Ludlow, jurist, b. in Astoria, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1830. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1850, and read law in the office of Robinson, Betts, and Robinson. He was for several years a member of the board of education in New York, and was made its president in 1868. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1867, and in 1870 was elected a justice of the court of common pleas of New York for fifteen years, and re-elected in 1885, when he became chief justice. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of the city of New York in 1870.

LARTIGUE, James, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Montreal, Canada, 20 June, 1777; d. there, 19 April, 1840. After studying and practising law for a few years, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and when his theological studies were finished was ordained by Bishop Denaut, who appointed him his secretary. Although a simple priest, he had much to do with the government of the Canadian church while holding this office. After the death of Bishop Denaut he retired among the community of St. Sulpice in 1807 and was appointed director of the seminary. During the invasion of Canada by the forces of the United States, by request of the governor-general, Sir George Prevost, he restored order among the Canadian militia, who were threatening to disband. In 1819 secret agents were employed by the British government to discover some means of wresting from the Seminary of St. Sulpice its large possessions. Lartigue, from his knowledge of the laws and his loyalty as a British subject, was judged by the Sulpitians peculiarly fitted to argue the question with the English ministry. On his voyage across the Atlantic he interested Archbishop Plessis, who was going to Rome, in the affair, and by their united efforts the English government took no further steps in the matter. In 1820, while still in London, he was named titular bishop of Telmessa and suffragan bishop of the district of Montreal, auxiliary to Quebec. He immediately sailed for Canada, and arrived in Montreal, 20 July, but his consecration was delayed till 1 Jan., 1821. Quarrels arose between him and Sulpitians. The new bishop insisted on residing among them, and, as his presence would interfere with the authority of their superior, they objected, and during his absence on a pastoral visitation they removed his furniture. They now offered to build him an episcopal residence; but he declined, and the result was a war of pamphlets that continued till 1836. The citizens of Montreal afterward supplied him with the funds necessary to erect a residence, and the cathedral of St. James, which was finished in 1825. Bishop Lartigue had also some difficulties with his clergy, who at first refused to recognize his authority. These disputes were finally settled by the erection of Montreal into a titular bishopric, 13 May, 1836. In the insurrection of 1837 he excited the anger of the French Canadians by excommunicating all who should be taken with arms in their hands. The exasperation of his flock found vent in a riot, and he was obliged to fly from Montreal, but when the insurrection was subdued he returned. Although he seemed to care nothing for the insults that were offered to him, his spirit was broken, and his health declined rapidly after his return.

LA SALLE, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de, French explorer, b. in Rouen, 22 Nov., 1643; d. in Texas, 20 March, 1687. He was of an honorable burgher family, in early life became connected with the Jesuits, and seems to have taught in their schools; but he soon left them, and in 1666 went to Canada to seek his fortune. The priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, feudal owners of the island of Montreal, granted him a tract of land at an exposed and dangerous place, to which, in mockery of his schemes, was afterward given the nickname of La Chine. These schemes involved no less than the discovery of a way to China across the American continent. In 1669 La Salle sold his new estates, and set out on his tour of western exploration in company with two Sulpitian priests, who were bound for the upper lakes. He soon left them, and with a few followers made his way southward and westward, discovered the Ohio, and descended it as far at least as the rapids at Louisville. A year or two later he made another journey, ascended Lake Michigan, and crossed thence to the Illinois. It is maintained by some that he descended this river to the Mississippi, thus anticipating the discovery of Marquette and Jolliet; but the weight of evidence inclines to the belief that he visited only the upper part of the Illinois. In 1673, on the recommendation of Count Frontenac, governor of Canada, La Salle obtained a patent of nobility and a grant of Fort Frontenac, with adjacent lands. This post had just been established at the site of the present city of Kingston, on Lake Ontario. It was well situated for the fur-trade, and La Salle was now in a fair way of enriching

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himself, had riches been his chief object. He regarded them, however, as but the instruments of his favorite designs. Going to France in 1677, he laid his plans before the minister, Colbert, and dilated on the vast extent of the great west, its boundless resources, and the advantages of colonizing it and opening trade with its numerous Indian tribes. To this end he asked permission to build forts in the western valleys, with seignorial rights over all lands that he might discover and colonize within twenty years. He received in return royal letters-patent, which, while they did not grant all he asked, gave him ample powers of exploring and occupying the west, provided always that it should cost the king nothing. He looked to the fur-trade to support the enterprise, and appealed to relatives and friends to become his partners. Having thus raised the needful money, he returned to Canada, accompanied by the Chevalier de Tonti and a friar named Louis Hennepin.

The new enterprise aroused jealousy and opposition among the Canadian merchants; but men at length were hired and stores collected, and in November, 1678, La Salle and his company set out from Fort Frontenac. He had laid aside his scheme of finding a way to China, and, convinced that the Mississippi flowed to the Gulf of Mexico, had substituted a vast plan which should plant France on its shores, and open to her the whole interior of the continent. The party proceeded to Niagara, and spent the winter in building, above the cataract, a small vessel, which La Salle named the "Griffin." In the following summer he ascended the lakes to Mackinaw, whence he continued his voyage in canoes, sending back the "Griffin" with a load of furs to appease his clamorous creditors. After a stormy autumnal voyage up Lake Michigan, he ascended the river St. Joseph, crossed to the waters of the Illinois, and descended that river to a spot below Peoria, where he built a fort that he named Fort Crêvecœur. He gave it this name by reason of the misfortunes that had already begun to overwhelm him. He learned that his creditors had seized his property in Canada, and that his vessel, the "Griffin," which had on board materials that were indispensable to his undertaking, had been wrecked, probably through treachery. In this extremity he resolved to leave the party in command of Henry de Tonti, and return on foot to Canada for the necessary supplies. After a winter journey of more than a thousand miles he reached Fort Frontenac, provided the needed succor, and was about to return when he learned that the men that he had left with Tonti had mutinied, plundered his camp, and were advancing on Lake Ontario, intending to kill him. He met them with a few followers on the lake, effectually chastised them, and compelled them to submit. Then he set out again for the Illinois, hoping to rejoin Tonti, who had remained there with a few faithful men. On arriving, he found a scene of havoc. A war party of five hundred Iroquois had invaded the Illinois country, driven off the friendly tribes, and spread universal desolation. The great town of the Illinois Indians, near the present village of Utica, was burned to ashes; the bodies of the dead in the neighboring graveyard were dug up, the bones scattered, and the skulls stuck in derision on sticks that were planted in the ground. La Salle looked in vain for traces of his brave and faithful lieutenant, Tonti. He descended the Illinois to its mouth, and the mystery was still unsolved, though he found everywhere hideous signs of the triumph of the savage conquerors. The enterprise was ruined, and all must be begun anew. With unabated resolution he prepared for another effort, and, after spending the winter in negotiation with the Miamis and other western tribes, he set out for Canada in the spring of 1681 to collect his scattered resources. On reaching Mackinaw he was cheered by finding Tonti, who, after heroic but vain efforts to stay the carnage in the valley of the Illinois, had made his escape with his few followers. They went together to Fort Frontenac. Through the influence of the governor and the support of a rich relative, La Salle found means to appease his creditors, and even to gain fresh advances. Then, accompanied by Tonti, thirty Frenchmen, and a band of faithful Indians, he moved up the lakes with a flotilla of canoes, crossed by the Chicago portage to the waters of the Illinois, descended that stream to its mouth, and on 6 Feb., 1682, embarked on the Mississippi. After running the gauntlet of its various tribes, he reached its mouth on 9 April, planted a column bearing the arms of France, and in the name of Louis XIV. took possession of the whole valley of the great river, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains.

The first step of his enterprise was at last accomplished. The next was to plant a fortified settlement on the Gulf of Mexico that should secure for France the vast regions between it and Canada. A bitter and vindictive opposition awaited him, not only from the jealous Canadian fur-traders, but from the new governor, La Barre, who had lately supplanted Frontenac. La Salle returned to France, and laid his plans before the court. They were approved, and, in spite of La Barre's hostile representations, a squadron was placed at his disposal, under command of an officer named Beaujeu. In 1684 he sailed for the Gulf of Mexico, fell into a misunderstanding with Beaujeu, failed to find the Mississippi, and landed with his colonists at Matagorda bay, which he mistook for a western mouth of the river of which he was in search. One of the vessels, laden with indispensable stores, was wrecked—it is said through treachery—at the entrance of the bay. Beaujeu and his squadron sailed for France, and La Salle, with his colonists, was left alone. The sick, disconsolate, famished, and mutinous company fortified themselves as they could by the banks of the little river Lavaca, and La Salle, becoming aware of the fatal error of his position, made repeated journeys to discover the mouth of the Mississippi. Nearly two years passed, and the situation grew from bad to worse. La Salle made a last and desperate attempt to reach the Mississippi, resolved to ascend it and bring back relief from Canada to the perishing colonists. In March, 1687, he reached a branch of the river Trinity, and here several of his followers, who bore a grudge against their leader, conspired to kill him, ambushed themselves in the high grass, and shot him through the brain. La Salle was of a shy, proud, and reserved nature, beloved by a few intimates, and greatly liked and respected by the Indians, but awakening neither enthusiasm nor affection in those under his command. Here lay one of the causes of his failure. His schemes, moreover, were too vast for his resources, and even his rare energy and fortitude could not grapple with the ceaseless enmities and jealousies arrayed against him. He stands, nevertheless, the foremost pioneer of the great west.

LAS CASAS, Gonzalo (las-cah'-sas), Mexican agriculturist, b. in Oajaca in 1543; d. there in 1601. He was chief judge, and held an Indian commandery in Misteca, province of Oajaca, and gave valuable assistance to the Spanish authorities by his knowledge of Indian dialects, which he learned from his

mother, an Indian woman. He directed his attention principally to agriculture, and left several works which are the only ones in existence on the agriculture of the early stages of the conquest. They are "Arte para criar gusanos de seda en la Nueva España" (Granada, 1581: reprinted in a revised form as an appendix to Herrera's "Agricultura," Madrid, 1690); "La agricultura de los Indios y sus instrumentos agrícolos" (Madrid, 1596); and in manuscript "Defensa de la Conquista y los conquistadores de la Nueva España y como ha de haberse con los naturales" and "Tratado de la guerra con los Chichimecos."

LAS HERAS, Juan Gregorio de (las-air'-as), South American soldier, b. in Buenos Ayres, 11 July, 1780; d. in Santiago, Chili, in February, 1866. He engaged in business till the age of twenty-six, when he enlisted in the army, taking part in the struggles of 1806–'7 against the English. In 1808 he became sergeant of hussars, and, when independence was declared in 1810, he acted with the patriots, was appointed captain of militia in Cordova, and in 1812 became commander of the garrison of that city. In 1813 he offered to accompany the auxiliary Argentine division, of which he became second in command. After the battle of Cuchacucha he attained the rank of colonel, and after the defeat of Rancagua, 2 Oct., 1814, he retired in good order and twice repulsed the enemy. Afterward he was employed in Mendoza in the organization of the Army of the Andes. In 1817, leading one column by the pass of Uspallata, he commanded in the battles of Potrerillos, Guardia, and Villa de los Andes. Together with the forces of Gen. San Martin he took part in the battle of Chacabuco, 12 Feb., 1817, and immediately afterward was sent to the south, gained the victories of Curapalihue, Vegas de Talcahuano, and Gavilan, and was present at both of the sieges of Talcahuano under the orders of Gen. O'Higgins. In 1820 he was chief of staff of the liberating army of Peru, and in the same year was promoted brigadier by the Argentine government, and general of division by the Chilian government. In Peru he had the command of the siege of the castles of Callao and received the title of grand marshal. After retiring from Peru he went to the Argentine Republic, where he was elected governor of the province of Buenos Ayres in May, 1824. During his government the congress of the united provinces met on 16 Dec., 1824, and on the restoration of the confederation and the election of Rivadavia to the executive, Las Heras delivered the government to him, 7 March, 1825, and in 1826 returned to Chili. He was deprived of his rank on account of the civil disturbances of 1830, but it was restored by congress in 1842 and by the Argentine congress in 1855. From 1862 till the time of his death he was inspector-general of the army.

LASO DE LA VEGA, José Silvester (lah-so-deh-lah-vay'-gah), Chilian statesman, b. in Santiago in June, 1779; d. there in 1842. In 1805 he became counsel to the royal audiencia, and in 1811 he received the degree of doctor from the University of San Felipe. Toward the middle of 1809 he intended to go to Spain to claim the duchy of Alba, but, having enlisted in the party that worked for the independence of Chili, he lost the fortune and honors that would have come to him with that title. He was one of the most active in calling the popular meeting of 18 Sept., 1810, and also formed the first governing junta. In 1811 he was elected a deputy to the congress that succeeded to that junta. He afterward took command of a division that was paid and maintained by himself, and going to the province of Aconcagua, which had declared in favor of Spain, he pacified it. After the defeat of Rancagua he was obliged to emigrate to the Argentine Republic, where he engaged in commerce, and divided his scanty resources with his companions. In the republic of Uruguay he was secretary of Gen. Artigas, in which post he greatly aided the expedition of San Martin to Chili. After the battle of Chacabuco he returned to Chili in 1818, and in that year was intrusted with the portfolio of justice, which was at that time the most influential post in the republic, and which he occupied till 1824. In 1820 he was sent as envoy to the Argentine Republic, where he worked for the independence of Peru. He was a member of congress in the years 1824–'6, and in 1827 was appointed a member of the supreme court. He died poor, having expended his fortune in the cause of his country's independence.

LASSERRE, Charles Louis, Chevalier de (las'-sair'), West Indian naval officer, b. in Le Cap, Santo Domingo, in 1762; d. in Angoulême in 1826. He entered the navy at the time of the war of American independence, served at Yorktown, and was wounded in an engagement with the British fleet. He served afterward in Guiana till the French revolution, when he returned to France. He emigrated in 1790, and lived in New Orleans from 1800 till 1809, earning a living as a teacher of mathematics. At the restoration he was commissioned rear-admiral, and became president of the naval college at Angoulême. He published "Essais historiques et critiques sur la marine Française de 1661 à 1789, principalement durant sa lutte avec la marine Anglaise en Amérique" (London, 1813); "Impressions de voyage, journal d'un ancien émigré dans la Louisiane" (Paris, 1817); "De l'avenir des États-Unis" (Augoulême, 1824); and several other works.

LASTARRIA, José Victorino (las-tăr'-re-a), Chilian author, b. in Rancagua in 1812. From his early youth he applied himself to teaching and journalistic labors, and at the same time composed political works and text-books for the colleges where he was employed. In 1838 he was appointed teacher of civil law and literature in the National institute. Associated with other literary men, he was the founder of the journals "El Semanario," "El Crepúsculo," "El Siglo," and "La Revista de Santiago," and he has also founded several literary societies. From 1843 he has at different times been elected deputy to the legislature and senator of the republic, and has been president of both chambers. He was appointed minister to Peru in 1863, and in 1864 to La Plata and Brazil, and has been several times secretary of state. In 1873 Lastarria founded in Santiago the Academy of science and literature. His principal works are directed to the teaching of public law, of which science he has been one of the founders in his country. His books include "Elementos de derecho público constitucional" (Santiago), "Investigaciones sobre la influencia social de la conquista," "Juicio histórico de Diego Portales," "Bosquejo histórico de la constitución del gobierno de Chile durante el primer periodo de la revolución," "Estudios sobre los primeros poetas españoles," "Historia constitucional del medio siglo," "La América," "Recuerdos de viaje," "Lecciones de geografía moderna," "El libro de oro de las escuelas," "Manual de testamentos," and "Lecciones políticas," all published in Santiago.

LASTRA, Francisco de la (las'-trah), Chilian soldier, b. in Santiago, 4 Oct., 1777; d. there, 13 May, 1852. He was sent to Spain to pursue his

studies, and served in the navy of that country till 1807. He returned to Chili in 1811, enlisted in the revolutionary army, and was appointed political and military governor of Valparaiso. He organized in that port the militia and naval reserve, and also established arsenals for its defence. In March, 1814, he was chosen supreme director of the state, which place he held till July, when he was deposed in consequence of the treaty of Lircai with the Spanish. After the defeat of Rancagua, 2 Oct., 1814, Lastra was taken prisoner and sent to the island of Juan Fernandez, where he suffered many privations. He was liberated after the victory of Chacabuco, re-entered the service, and, after attaining the rank of colonel, was for the second time appointed in 1817 governor and general commander of the navy of Valparaiso. He was nominated councillor of state in January, 1823, and a few days afterward intendant of the province of Santiago, in which place he reconciled the parties that threatened the tranquillity of the country. In the same year he was commissioned by the government to arrange and organize the navy. In 1825 he was appointed for the third time governor of Valparaiso, and attained the rank of general of brigade. In 1829 he was charged with the general inspection of the army, and soon afterward appointed minister of war and the navy. He then retired from public life till 1839, and in 1841 became a member of the court of appeals. In 1843 he was elected deputy to congress, and one year afterward appointed councillor of state, which place he held till his death.

LATANÉ, James Allen, R. E. bishop, b. in Essex county, Va., 15 Jan., 1831. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1852 and studied law, but in 1854 entered the Protestant Episcopal theological seminary near Alexandria, Va., and in 1856 was made deacon by Bishop Meade at Millwood, Va. He was rector of a church at Staunton, Va., from 1857 till 1871, and then at Wheeling, W. Va., till January, 1874, when he formally withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal church and announced his adhesion to the Reformed Episcopal tenets. Returning to his early home, he founded a church in Essex county and one in King William county. He declined a bishopric in 1876 when elected to the office at Chicago, but accepted on being again chosen in 1879, and was assigned to the southern jurisdiction. At the general council of the church in Baltimore, in 1883, he was unanimously elected presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church of the United States. He has resided in Baltimore, Md., since 1880, in charge of the Bishop Cumming memorial church.

LATHAM, Milton Scott, senator, b. in Columbus, Ohio, 23 May, 1827; d. in New York city, 4 March, 1882. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1845, removed to Alabama, where he taught in Russell county, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and appointed clerk of the circuit court. He went to California in 1850, became clerk of the recorder's court in San Francisco, district attorney of Sacramento and El Dorado counties in 1850–'1, and in 1852 was elected to congress on the Democratic ticket. He declined a re-election, and in 1855 was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco, which office he held two years. He was elected governor in 1859, but resigned immediately after his inauguration, having been chosen U. S. senator in the place of David C. Broderick. After the close of his term, which ended in March, 1863, he engaged in business in San Francisco, and became president of the London and San Francisco bank.

LATHROP, Francis, artist, b. at sea near the Hawaiian islands, 22 June, 1849. He was educated in New York city and Dresden, Germany, and studied in the Academy of art in the latter place and in the studios of Ford Madox Brown and Edward Burne-Jones in England. He was also an assistant of R. Spencer Stanhope, and spent some time in William Morris's establishment for the manufacture of artistic household articles. He sent to the first exhibition of the Society of American artists in 1878 portraits of Ross R. and Thomas Winans. He was chosen secretary of this society in 1879, and treasurer in 1881. Mr. Lathrop has devoted himself chiefly to mural painting, stained-glass windows, and other decorative designs for public and private buildings in Boston, New York, Baltimore, and other places. He has executed "Moses with the Tablets of the Law," a wall-painting in Bowdoin college chapel (1877), and "Apollo," over the proscenium of the Metropolitan opera-house, New York city (1883). He assisted in the decoration of Trinity church, Boston, and made the designs for the chancel. In 1887 he designed "Widow and Orphans," a marble mosaic in the Equitable life insurance company's building, New York city, and a stained-glass window for the chancel of Bethesda church, Saratoga, N. Y., representing "The Miracle at the Pool of Bethesda." He also furnished the illustrations for Clarence Cook's "House Beautiful," and for other artistic publications.—His brother, **George Parsons,** author, b. in Honolulu, Hawaiian islands, 25 Aug., 1851, received his education in New York city and in Dresden, Germany, where he remained from 1867 till 1870. After his return he attended Columbia college law-school, New York city, for one term, then adopted a literary life, and again went abroad. In 1871 he married in London, England, Rose, second daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. From 1875 till 1877 he was assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and then till 1879 editor of the Boston "Courier." In 1879 he purchased Hawthorne's former house, called the "Wayside," in Concord, Mass., and resided there till 1883, when he removed to New York city. In that year he founded the American copyright league, of which he was the secretary until the summer of 1885. His first published volume was "Rose and Rooftree," poems (Boston, 1875). In 1876 he issued a "Study of Hawthorne," and the same year appeared his first novel, entitled "Afterglow." In 1877 he edited "A Masque of Poets," and contributed to its contents. He also edited an edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works, for which he wrote a long biographical sketch and introductory notes (Boston, 1883). His other publications include "An Echo of Passion" (Boston, 1882); "In the Distance" (1882); "Spanish Vistas" (New York, 1883); "History of the Union League in Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Newport" (New York, 1884); and "True" (1884). He is also the author of a dramatic adaptation of Alfred Tennyson's "Elaine," in blank verse, which was acted with success in New York, Chicago, and Boston in 1887.—His wife, **Rose Hawthorne,** author and artist, b. in Lenox, Mass., 20 May, 1851, was the second daughter and youngest child of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Her childhood from 1853 to 1860 was passed in England and Portugal. She studied painting in Dresden, Germany, and in 1870 at South Kensington, London, and was married in London in 1871. She has exhibited few pictures, her taste for authorship, developed in early years, having led her to devote her attention mainly to writing short stories and po-

ems, which have appeared in the magazines, but have never been collected in book-form.

LATHROP, or **LOTHROP, John,** clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 17 May, 1740; d. in Boston, Mass., 4 Jan., 1816. He was a great-grandson of John, who was minister of Barnstable and Scituate in 1634–'53. He began the study of medicine, but afterward chose the clerical profession, and entered Princeton, where he was graduated in 1763. He taught in Dr. Eleazar Wheelock's Indian school while studying theology under that clergyman, labored as a missionary among the Indians, and in 1768 was settled as pastor of the Old North church in Boston. While that city was in the possession of the British he supplied a congregation in Providence, R. I. Returning in 1776, he found that his church had been demolished by the enemy. He assisted Dr. Ebenezer Pemberton in the New Brick church, and in 1779, after the latter's death, became pastor of the united congregations. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1768, and from Edinburgh in 1785. He wrote his name Lothrop, which spelling is followed by many of his descendants. Besides numerous sermons and papers in the "Collections" of the American academy, he published a "Biographical Memoir of the Rev. John Lothrop" (Boston, 1813), and a "Compendious History of the Late War" (1815). —His son, **John,** poet, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Jan., 1772; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 30 Jan., 1820, was graduated at Harvard in 1789, studied law, began practice at Dedham, Mass., in 1797, and was appointed clerk of Norfolk county, but removed soon afterward to Boston, where he became the companion of Robert T. Paine, Charles Prentiss, and other wits, and contributed with them to the Federalist Boston "Gazette," neglecting his profession to indulge his literary tastes. In 1799 he embarked for Calcutta, India, in the hope of improving his fortunes. He taught and wrote for the journals in that city for ten years. While there he approached Lord Wellesley with a scheme for a great university for the instruction of the natives in European science; but the governor-general condemned the project because it would sow the seeds of independence among the conquered race. He returned in 1809 with the intention of establishing a literary journal, but abandoned the purpose because of the political excitement of the time, and opened a school in Boston. Besides teaching, he wrote for the newspapers, lectured on natural philosophy, and was a frequent orator on festive occasions. Removing to the south, he pursued his occupations of teacher, lecturer, and writer for the press in Georgetown and Washington. He finally obtained a place in the post-office, but his broken health did not permit him to occupy it long. He published a fourth of July oration that he had delivered at Boston in 1796, and one at Dedham in 1798; also a poem entitled "Speech of Caunonicus, an Indian Tradition" (Calcutta, 1802; reprinted in Boston, 1803). He prepared a "Pocket Register and Freemason's Anthology" (1813), and in 1819 began a work on the manners and customs of India, but did not complete it. His shorter poems were never collected.

LATHROP, John Hiram, educator, b. in Sherburne, Chenango co., N. Y., 22 Jan., 1799; d. in Columbia, Mo., 2 Aug., 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1819, taught for three years at Farmington, Conn., and was tutor at Yale from 1822 till 1826, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Middletown, Conn.; but after six months he resumed teaching at Norwich, Vt., took charge a few months later of a scientific school at Gardiner, Me., and became in 1829 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., and in 1835 of law, history, and political economy. He became president of Missouri university in 1840, in 1849 first chancellor of Wisconsin university, and in 1859 president of Indiana university, which post he resigned in 1860 and returned to Missouri university as professor of English literature. He was re-elected president in 1865, and held that office till his death. He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1845. His published addresses discuss questions connected with higher education.

LATHROP, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 20 Oct., 1731; d. in West Springfield, Mass., 31 Dec., 1820. He was graduated at Yale in 1754, and taught at Springfield, Mass., at the same time studying theology. In August, 1756, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in West Springfield, where he preached until 1818. He received the degree of D. D. from Yale in 1791 and from Harvard in 1811. A controversy arose in his congregation in 1772 on the subject of baptism, and his discourses in refutation of the Baptists passed through several editions. His published sermons were very numerous. A part of them were issued in seven volumes (1796–1821), the last of which, published posthumously, contains his autobiography, which is remarkable for simplicity and candor. This collection contains two sermons, entitled "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing," that were called forth by dissensions in his church, and originally published with others on the same subject (Edinburgh, 1781).

LATIMER, Charles, engineer, b. in Washington, D. C., 7 Sept., 1827. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1848, having entered the navy in 1841 as a midshipman, and after holding the appointments of acting master, acting lieutenant, and assistant professor in the naval academy, resigned in 1854. He then became axeman and roadman on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and subsequently until 1857 was assistant engineer on various lines. He controlled a steamboat line for several years, but during the civil war he was assistant and division engineer in the U. S. military railroad service in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. Later he held the office of assistant engineer to various companies, including the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio railroad company, of which in 1886 he became the engineer. Mr. Latimer has invented a system of naval signals by lights, from which Coston's signals were taken, a safety-guard for railway bridges, and a method of returning to the track trains that have been derailed. He edited during 1883–'7 the "International Standard," a magazine devoted to the preservation of Anglo-Saxon weights and measures and opposing the introduction of the metric system, and he has also published the "Road-Master's Assistants" (New York, 1878); "The Divining Rod" (Cleveland, 1876); and "Battle of Standards" (Chicago, 1880).

LATIMER, George, statesman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1750; d. there, 12 June, 1825. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania), and entered the Continental army, serving till 1777. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1787, a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1792–'9 and its speaker for five years, a presidential elector in 1792, collector of customs in 1798–1804, and, during the war of 1812, a member of the Philadelphia committee of defence.

LATIMER, James Elijah, educator, b. in Hartford, Conn., 7 Oct., 1826; d. in Auburndale, Mass., 26 Nov., 1884. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1848, and taught in various schools till 1861, when he was stationed as pastor of an M. E. church in Elmira, having joined the East Genesee conference in 1858. After holding several pastorates he was chosen professor of historic theology in the theological school of Boston university. In 1874 he became dean and professor of systematic theology. He was a contributor to magazines and religious journals, and left incomplete a work on systematic theology.

LATIMER, William Kay, naval officer, b. in Annapolis, Md., 1 Sept., 1794; d. in Baltimore, Md., 15 March, 1873. He was educated at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., appointed a midshipman on 15 Nov., 1809, commissioned as lieutenant on 4 Feb., 1815, and in 1826–'30 was engaged as commander of the schooner "Grampus" in the pursuit of pirates on the coasts of the West India islands. He was promoted captain on 17 July, 1843, and during the Mexican war was commandant of the navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla. On 18 Sept., 1852, he was ordered on the board of officers appointed to examine the coasts of Florida and the mouths of the Mississippi river. He was retired in 1855, and made a commodore on the retired list on 16 July, 1862. On 12 June, 1863, he was ordered to special duty, and served on courts-martial till the close of the civil war. When in command of one of the vessels of Com. Hull's Mediterranean squadron at a time when war with England was apprehended, acting under a misapprehension of orders, Latimer returned to the United States with his ship, for which he was severely censured.

LATORRE, Juan José (lah-tor'-reh), Chilian naval officer, b. in Santiago, 15 Oct., 1843. He studied at the naval school of Valparaiso, and in 1865 served as 2d lieutenant on the "Esmeralda," when she captured the Spanish corvette "Covadonga." In the same year he was present at the naval battle of Abtao, in the channels of Chiloe, between the Spanish and Chilian-Peruvian fleets. In April, 1879, as brevet captain, he received the command of the "Magallanes," and was the first to begin hostilities against Peru and Bolivia, sustaining a running fight against the Peruvian corvettes "Union" and "Pilcomayo." He bombarded the ports of Mollendo, Pisagua, and others in June, and on 9 July, coming to the aid of the transport "Matias Cousiño," sustained an unequal battle against the iron-clad "Huascar," but, on account of the proximity of one of the large Chilian men-of-war, the "Huascar" was finally forced to retire. Two months afterward he was appointed to the command of the iron-clad "Cochrane," and on 8 Oct., 1879, took part in the battle of Angamos, where the "Huascar" was captured. After this battle he was appointed post-captain, and bombarded on different occasions the town of Arica and the forts of that port. During the blockade of Callao in 1880 he performed important service in attacking the forts. From 13 till 15 Jan., 1881, he protected the army in Chorrillos, San Juan, and Miraflores. In 1883 he was appointed naval governor of Valparaiso, and soon afterward was promoted to rear-admiral. He went to England in 1884 to superintend the repairs of the iron-clad "Blanco Encalada," returned to Chili in 1886, and at the beginning of 1887 was appointed commander-in-chief of the navy.

LA TOUCHE TRÉVILLE, Louis René Vassor, Viscount de (lah-toosh), French naval officer, b. in Rochefort, 3 June, 1745; d. in Toulon, 20 Aug., 1804. He became a midshipman when scarcely twelve years old, and was sent to Canada and Santo Domingo. In 1780 he captured an English frigate off Newport, R. I., and was made frigate-captain. During the remainder of the war for independence he served under De Grasse and De Quichen, was wounded at Yorktown in October, 1781, and also commanded the French forces in Guiana. At the conclusion of peace in 1782 he was commissioned a commander and knight of Saint Louis, and in 1789 was elected to the states-general, where he was a strong advocate of the colonies. He became rear-admiral in 1792, and after his return from a cruise in South America and in the Mediterranean was imprisoned, but liberated in 1795. On 14 Dec. he was given command of the fleet at Aix, to co-operate with that of Villaret Joyeuse in the campaign against Santo Domingo. Sailing on the same day, he was joined at sea by Admiral Joyeuse, who claimed the command, and, dissensions following between the two admirals, they separated on arriving off Samana bay, 28 Jan., 1802, Villaret going with Leclerc to Cape Français, while La Touche Treville made sail for Fort Dauphin, where he landed Gen. Rochambeau, 30 Jan., and, going afterward to Port au Prince, landed the forces under Gen. Boudet, and arrived just in season to save the city, which the negroes were preparing to burn. He then fortified it, and, when Villaret left for France, he assumed the general command of the French navy, remaining in the West Indies till the end of 1803, re-enforced the French colonies, and made also several successful attacks on the English possessions of Dominique and Bahama islands, capturing many merchant vessels, and caused altogether to the British trade a loss valued at $20,000,000. When a powerful fleet was sent against him, he eluded the pursuit, and when cornered at last near Cuba he made such a defence that he compelled the enemy to retire, October, 1803. Two months later he again entered the harbor of Rochefort, where he found his commission of vice-admiral awaiting him, and was sent to command at Toulon. But he had contracted fever while in the West Indies, and died after a few months of great suffering.

LATROBE, Benjamin Henry, architect, b. in Yorkshire, England, 1 May, 1764; d. in New Orleans, La., 3 Sept., 1820. His ancestor, Henry Boneval de la Trobe, emigrated from France to Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, entered the military service of the Prince of Orange, went with him to England, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Boyne. At the age of twelve Benjamin was sent to a Moravian seminary in Saxony, and completed his education at the University of Leipsic. In 1785 he entered the Prussian army as a cornet of Hussars, and was twice wounded in severe actions. He resigned his commission in 1768, returned to England, and becoming an architect, was made in 1789 surveyor of the public offices and engineer of London. Influenced by his political views, he came to this country after declining a crown surveyorship, and arrived in Norfolk, Va., on 20 May, 1796. He was engineer of the James river and Appomattox canal, built the penitentiary in Richmond, and many private mansions. He removed to Philadelphia in 1798, where he designed the Bank of Pennsylvania, the old Academy of art, the Bank of the United States, and other buildings, and was the first to supply Philadelphia with water, pumped by steam from the Schuylkill, in 1800. In Baltimore he was

the architect of the Roman Catholic cathedral and the custom-house. Thomas Jefferson appointed him surveyor of the public buildings in 1803, to follow Thornton, Hatfield, and Hoban, as architect of the Capitol, and he perfected Dr. William Thornton's designs, and altered those for the interior construction of the south wing, with the approval of the president. Of this the corridors and committee-rooms, the stairs, and the lobby with its panelled dome escaped the flames when the Capitol was burned by the British in 1814, and still remain. In the reconstruction of the north wing Mr. Latrobe planned a vestibule in which are six columns, each of which is composed of Indian corn-stalks bound together, the joints forming a spiral effect, while the capitals are modelled from the ears of the corn. This forms a unique order of architecture, which he regarded as purely American. Jefferson has been considered by many to be the designer of these pillars, but that Latrobe was their originator is proved by his letter to Jefferson, dated 28 Aug., 1809, in which he says: "These capitals during the summer session obtained more applause from the members of congress than all the works of magnitude or difficulty that surround them. They christened them 'the corn-cob capitals'—whether for the sake of alliteration I cannot tell, but certainly not very appropriately." See illustration. He also designed the tobacco-plant capitals of the columns in the circular colonnade in the north wing, and left drawings of a capital whose ornamentation is designed from the cotton-plant. He was the first to utilize the Breccia marble of the Potomac in the columns of the house of representatives and the senate chamber. His suggestion as to the use of natural products as a feature of architecture was followed by his successors. Mr. Latrobe was also engaged as engineer in constructing the original plan of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, residing alternately in New Castle and Wilmington until 1808, when he removed to Washington with his family. In 1812 he became interested with Fulton in the introduction of steamboats on the western waters, and built the "Buffalo" at Pittsburg, the fourth steamer that descended Ohio river. After the burning of the Capitol, Mr. Latrobe was called to rebuild it. He resigned this post in 1817, and was succeeded by Charles Bullfinch, who executed Mr. Latrobe's designs in changing the oblong hall of the old Capitol into a semicircle. At the time of his death he was engaged in erecting works to supply New Orleans with water.—His son, **John Hazlehurst Boneval,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 May, 1803, was appointed a cadet in the U. S. military academy in 1818, but resigned before graduation, on account of the death of his father. He then studied law with Robert G. Harper, was admitted to the bar in 1825, and has been in active practice for sixty years. In 1828 he was engaged by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to secure the right of way for the road, and has since been engaged as counsel for the company. He was the founder of the Maryland institute, and after its destruction by fire in 1835 assisted in its reorganization. He has been identified with the American colonization society since 1824, and for many years has been its president, and prepared the first map of Liberia, and united with Gen. Harper (who named the territory Liberia) in giving the other names on the map by which the places are now known. He originated and devoted himself to the interests of the colony of Maryland in Liberia, founded by the Maryland state colonization society at Cape Palmas, to which the state of Maryland contributed $275,000, and which continued, under a charter, ordinance, and instructions prepared by Mr. Latrobe, an independent and prosperous government of colored people for more than twenty years, until it united itself to the elder government of Liberia proper. It was his conspicuous agency that led to his election, on the death of Mr. Clay, to be president of the national society in 1853. He is also the president of the Maryland historical society, which post he now (1887) holds. He was invited by the king of the Belgians to be present, as his guest, at the first meeting of the Association for the exploration of Africa, and is the president of the American branch. He is the inventor of the "Latrobe stove," called sometimes the "Baltimore heater," or the "parlor heater," of which in 1878 there were 30,000 in use in Baltimore alone, and which has since come into general use in the United States. In 1849 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to West Point, and was chosen president. Mr. Latrobe is the author of various papers that he has read before the Maryland historical society, which have been published by that body, and he delivered an address on "The Capitol and Washington at the Beginning of the Present Century," in Washington, 16 Nov., 1881 (Baltimore, 1881). He has published "Biography of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton" (Philadelphia, 1824); "Justices' Practice" (Baltimore, 1825; 7th ed., 1880); "Scott's Infantry and Rifle Tactics," condensed (1828); "Picture of Baltimore" (1832); "History of Mason and Dixon's Line" (Philadelphia, 1854); "Personal Recollections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad" (Baltimore, 1858); "Hints for Six Months in Europe" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Odds and Ends," a volume of poems (printed privately, Baltimore, 1876); "History of Maryland in Liberia" (Baltimore, 1885); "Reminiscences of West Point in 1818 to 1822" (1887); besides a series of children's books (1826) and four novelettes.—Another son, **Benjamin Henry,** civil engineer, b. 19 Dec., 1807; d. in Baltimore, 19 Oct., 1878, was graduated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, in 1825, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, practising in connection with his brother, John, in Baltimore. He then entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and finally became its chief engineer, building the road from Harper's Ferry, across the Alleghanies, to Wheeling. He also built other roads, was consulting engineer of the Hoosac tunnel, and one of the advisory board to whom John A. Roebling submitted the plan of the Brooklyn bridge.—John's son, **Ferdinand Claiborne,** lawyer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 14 Oct., 1833, was educated at the College of St. James, in Washington county, Md. After serving as clerk in a mercantile house in Baltimore, he studied law

John H. B. Latrobe

with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was elected to the Maryland legislature in 1867, served till 1872, and was speaker in 1870–'2. In 1860 he was appointed judge-advocate-general, and assisted in reorganizing the Maryland militia under the act of 1868, of which he was the author. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Baltimore, serving three terms till 1881, and in 1883 he was again elected to this office, serving till 1885. During his term of office the supply of water by natural flow from Gunpowder river through a tunnel of seven miles inland in solid rock was completed.—Benjamin Henry's son, **Charles Hazlehurst,** civil engineer, b. in Baltimore, 25 Dec., 1833, was educated at the College of St. Mary in that city. He entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and was also in the Confederate service. After the civil war he returned to Baltimore and adopted bridge-building as his specialty. His most remarkable works of this description, however, were in Peru, about a dozen in all; among them the Arequipa viaduct, which was 1,300 feet long and 65 feet high, and the Agua de Verrugas bridge, 575 feet long and 263 feet high. This structure was built across one of the deepest gorges in the Andes, and was, when erected, the loftiest structure of its kind in the world. It was framed in the United States, taken apart, and shipped to Peru, where it was erected in ninety days. Latrobe wrote an exhaustive report to the Baltimore authorities upon sewerage, which was reprinted and largely circulated.

LATROBE, Charles Joseph, traveller, b. in England, 20 March, 1801; d. 4 Dec., 1875. He travelled in the United States and Mexico in 1832, and accompanied Irving in his tour, described in the "Crayon Miscellany." He was the author of "Visit to South Africa in 1815–16" (New York, 1818); "The Alpenstock, or Sketches of Swiss Scenery and Manners in 1825–'6" (London, 1829; 2d ed., 1839); "The Pedestrian, or Rambles in the Tyrol in 1830" (1832); "The Rambler in North America in 1832–'3" (2 vols., New York, 1835; London, 1836); and "The Rambler in Mexico" (New York and London, 1836), which was highly commended by William H. Prescott and other critics.

LATTA, Alexander Bonner, inventor, b. in Ross county, Ohio, 11 June, 1821; d. in Ludlow, Ky., 28 April, 1865. At an early age he worked in a cotton-factory, and subsequently in the navy-yard in Washington, D. C. After becoming an expert mechanic he settled in Cincinnati, where he operated the first iron planing-machine that ever was used in that city. He became foreman of a machine-shop, and constructed for the Little Miami railroad the first locomotive that was built west of the Alleghany mountains. He invented and patented a series of improvements in railway appliances, a few of which he succeeded in introducing. In 1852 he invented a steam fire-engine, which he constructed in nine months, and which was tried on 1 Jan., 1853. In October, 1853, he constructed a second, which contained several improvements and received a gold medal at the Ohio Mechanics' institute fair in 1854. He continued to build steam fire-engines until 1862, when he retired from active business. The boiler of Mr. Latta's engine was constructed of two square chambers, one within the other, the space between which chambers was the steam and water space of the boiler. The inner chamber, which was the fire-box, was filled by a series of horizontal layers of tubes arranged diagonally over each other, but forming one continuous coil. The water entered this coil at the lower end and passed upward into the annular space, where it was evaporated. Upon arriving at the scene of the fire, the rear of the engine was raised off the ground and supported by means of screws on the sides of the boiler, and the hind-wheels, thus clearing the ground, acted as fly-wheels. In 1863–'5 Mr. Latta introduced the manufacture of aërated bread into Cincinnati. He also made improvements in oil-well machinery.

LATTA, James, clergyman, b. in Ireland in 1732; d. in Lancaster county, Pa., 29 Jan., 1801. At an early age he emigrated to this country with his parents, who settled near Elkton, Md. He was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1757, and became tutor there, while he studied theology with Dr. Francis Alison. He was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1758, ordained in 1759, and appointed to the destitute settlements of Virginia and Carolina. In 1761 he became pastor of a church in Deep Run, Bucks co., Pa., but he resigned in 1770 to accept the charge of Chestnut Level, Lancaster co., Pa. Here he established a school, which was acquiring celebrity when its progress was arrested by the Revolution. During the war he served as soldier and chaplain in the American army. He published several sermons and a pamphlet showing that the principal subjects of psalmody should be taken from the gospel.

LATTA, Samuel Arminius, clergyman, b. in Muskingum county, Ohio, 8 April, 1804; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 June, 1852. His father removed to Champaign county, near Urbana, Ohio, where his house was a resort for pioneer Methodist preachers. The son first studied medicine, was licensed, and practised for three years, during which time he read theology. He then became a local preacher in the Methodist church, and for several years practised both professions. In 1829 he joined the Ohio conference, and was appointed to the mission of St. Clair, Mich. In 1830 he was stationed at Cincinnati, and in 1831 he was travelling agent for the American colonization society. In 1837 he was agent for Augusta college, Ohio, and in 1840 retired from active work in the church, owing to impaired health. He then removed to Cincinnati, where he resumed his medical practice. The degree of M. D. was conferred on him by the Medical college of Ohio in 1846. He was the author of a small medical work and "The Chain of Sacred Wonders" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1851–'2).

LATTIMER, Henry, patriot, b. in Newport, Del., 24 April, 1752; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Dec., 1819. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and in Edinburgh, and on his return to this country practised until 1777, when he was appointed, with Dr. James Tilton, surgeon of the flying hospital. After the war he resumed his practice, but abandoned it in 1794. He was a member of the state house of representatives, and was elected to congress from Delaware, as a Federalist, serving from 14 Feb., 1794, till 28 Feb., 1795, when he became U. S. senator, in place of George Read, and served until 3 March, 1801.

LATTIMORE, Samuel Allan, chemist, b. in Union county, Ind., 31 May, 1828. He was graduated at Indiana Asbury (now Depauw) university in 1850, and continued as tutor of languages in that institution for two years, becoming in 1852 professor of Greek. In 1860 he was elected professor of chemistry in Genesee college, and in 1867 was called to fill a similar chair in the University of Rochester, where he has since remained, and now (1887) is director of the Reynolds laboratory. Prof. Lattimore has also held the offices of chemist to the New York state board of health since 1881, and to the New York state dairy commission since 1886,

in which capacities he has accomplished much analytical work tending to the exposure of frauds in various food-products. He has received the degree of Ph. D. from Iowa Wesleyan university and from Depauw university in 1873, and that of LL. D. from Hamilton in the same year. Prof. Lattimore is a member of scientific societies, but his publications have been confined to official reports on chemical subjects.

LATTO, Thomas Carstairs, poet, b. in Kingsbarn, Fifeshire, Scotland, 1 Dec., 1818. After receiving an elementary education from his father, Alexander Latto, the parish school-master, he entered the University of St. Andrews, but was not graduated. In 1838 he went to Edinburgh, and was employed as parliament-house and conveyancing clerk in the office of John Hunter, auditor of the court of sessions. After serving as a clerk for several years in Edinburgh and Dundee he entered into business in Glasgow in 1852, and subsequently came to New York, where he established the "Scottish American Journal." He was connected with the publishing-house of Ivison and Co., of New York, for eleven years, and in 1871 became a real-estate agent in Brooklyn, where he now (1887) resides. Mr. Latto's principal work, "The Village-School Examination," is still in manuscript. The poems that he has contributed to periodicals include "When we were at the Schule," "The Blind Lassie," "The Grave of Sir Walter Scott," and "Lines on J. Fenimore Cooper." See Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (New York, 1876).

L'AUBERIVIÈRE, Francis Louis de Pourroy de (lobe'-ree'-vyair'), Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Attigny, France, in 1711; d. in Quebec in 1741. He belonged to a noble family, and possessed very great wealth, which he intended to spend in establishing institutions of religion and charity in Canada. He was consecrated bishop of Quebec in Paris in 1739, and embarked for Canada. During the voyage a contagious disease broke out on board, and his attendance upon the sick produced the malady of which he died. When he arrived in Quebec in 1740, a report was spread that he had wrought miracles on board ship, which caused him to be received with great enthusiasm. Before he had time to become acquainted with his flock he was attacked by the fever that proved fatal. It was claimed that miracles were wrought at his tomb, which is still visited by Canadian Catholics, who have faith in the power of his intercession.

LAUDERDALE, James, soldier, b. in Virginia about 1780; d. near New Orleans, La., 23 Dec., 1814. Early in this century he removed to west Tennessee. He became major in Gen. John Coffee's cavalry regiment of volunteers in 1813, and lieutenant-colonel in his brigade of mounted gunmen. While serving under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the battle of Talladega, Ala., with the Creek Indians, he was wounded. In 1814 he became a colonel and was killed in the first battle of New Orleans. Several counties and towns in the southern states are named in his honor.

LAUDONNIÈRE, René de (lo'-don'-yair'), French colonist, b. in France in the 16th century; d. there after 1586. He professed the Reformed religion and accompanied Ribault, who was sent by Coligny in 1562 to found a colony in Florida, which might serve as an asylum for the French Huguenots. This expedition failed, and Laudonnière was charged in 1564 with the direction of a new one. Three vessels were given to him, and Charles IX. made him a present of 50,000 crowns. He took with him skilful workmen and several young gentlemen, who asked permission to follow him at their own expense. He landed in Florida on 22 June, and was well received by the natives. The next day he sailed up the river Mai, and began the erection of a fort, to which he gave the name of Caroline, in honor of King Charles. The young gentlemen that had accompanied him voluntarily soon complained of being forced to labor at the fortifications like ordinary workmen. Fearing that they would excite a mutiny, he sent the most turbulent of them back to France on one of his vessels. But the spirit of revolt increased among the new colonists, and he removed part of them from the fort and sent them to explore the country under the orders of his lieutenant. A few days afterward some sailors fled, taking with them the two boats that had been employed in procuring provisions, and finally others, who had left France solely with the view of making their fortunes rapidly, seized one of his ships and went cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. In this condition of affairs Laudonnière could no longer count on securing the possession of Florida to France. Moreover, the savages, who had been rendered discontented by deserters, refused to supply the colonists with provisions any longer, and they were soon threatened with famine. They lived for some time on acorns and roots, and when they were at the last extremity they were saved by the arrival of Capt. John Hawkins, 3 Aug., 1565. He supplied them with provisions, and sold one of his ships to Laudonnière, in which the latter purposed returning to France. He was waiting for a favorable wind to set sail, when Jean Ribault arrived with seven vessels, and informed Laudonnière that his loyalty was suspected by the French court, and that he had been deprived of the governorship of Florida. This intelligence only made him the more eager to reach France in order to justify himself. His departure, however, was delayed by the appearance of a Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Pedro Menendez. Ribault sailed out to meet the Spanish fleet, leaving Laudonnière, who was sick, in the fort with about a hundred men, scarcely twenty of whom were capable of bearing arms. The Spaniards who succeeded in landing above the fort profited by the departure of Ribault, and carried it by storm. They massacred all the sick, as well as the women and children, and hanged such of the soldiers as fell into their hands. Laudonnière, after vainly trying to delay the capture of the fort, cut his way through the Spaniards and plunged into the woods, where he found some of his soldiers that had escaped the massacre of their companions. He revived their courage, and, putting himself at their head, led them to the seashore during the night. Here he found a son of Ribault with three vessels. Laudonnière embarked on board of one of them with the intention of joining Ribault, but his ship was driven on the English coast. He stayed some time in Bristol to recruit his health, and then returned to France in 1566. He was coldly received at court, and spent the rest of his life in retirement. He wrote "L'histoire notable de la Floride, contenant les trois voyages faits en icelles par des capitaines et pilotes français" (Paris, 1586).

LAUGHLIN, James, donor, b. in Belfast, Ireland, in 1806; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 18 Dec., 1882. He came to this country in his youth, and entered mercantile life, in which he was successful. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and gave largely to its charities. He was president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania female college from its foundation in 1869, and was one of its liberal patrons. He con-

tributed about $50,000 to the Western theological seminary in Pittsburg, Pa.

LAUGHLIN, James Laurence, political economist, b. in Deerfield, Ohio, 2 April, 1850. He was graduated at Harvard with the highest honors in 1873, after which he taught in Boston for five years. In 1878 he was appointed instructor in political economy in Harvard, and in 1883 he became professor of this branch. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard, presenting a thesis on "Anglo-Saxon Legal Procedure," which was published in "Essays of Anglo-Saxon Law" (Boston, 1876). He is a member of the International institute of statistics, and other societies, and is correspondent for the "Vierteljahrschrift für Volkswirthschaft," of Berlin. He has contributed reviews and papers upon economic and political subjects to periodicals, and published a new edition of John Stuart Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," abridged, with bibliographical, explanatory, and critical notes, and a sketch of the history of political economy (New York, 1884; 3d ed., 1886); "The Study of Political Economy: Hints to Students and Readers" (1885); "The History of Bimetallism in the United States" (1885); and "The Elements of Political Economy, with Some Applications to Questions of the Day" (1887).

LAUMAN, Jacob Gartner, soldier, b. in Taneytown, Md., 20 Jan., 1813; d. in Burlington, Iowa, in February, 1867. His early days were spent in York county, Pa., and he was educated at the academy there. In 1844 he removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in commerce. He was commissioned colonel of the 7th Iowa regiment in July, 1861, served under Gen. Grant in Missouri, and was severely wounded at Belmont, 7 Nov., 1861. At Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade, he was one of the first to storm and enter the enemy's works. For his services on this occasion he was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862. Gen. Lauman commanded a brigade in Gen. Hurlbut's division at the battle of Shiloh, 6 and 7 April, 1862, and a division at the siege of Vicksburg, He was relieved by Gen. William T. Sherman after the capture of Jackson, Miss., 16 July, 1863, and returned to Iowa.

LAUNITZ, Robert Eberhard, sculptor, b. in Riga, Russia, 4 Nov., 1806; d. in New York city, 13 Dec., 1870. His father, a German sculptor, studied under Thorwaldsen, whom he assisted in restoring the Æginetan marbles. The son also studied under Thorwaldsen, and, settling in New York in 1828, became the first instructor of Thomas Crawford. He was made a member of the National academy, and has been called the father of monumental art in America. Among his productions are the Pulaski monument in Savannah, Ga., the Battle monument in Frankfort, Ky., the monument to Gen. George H. Thomas in Troy, N. Y., and other similar works, many of which are in Greenwood cemetery.

LAURENS, Henry, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1724; d. there, 8 Dec., 1792. His ancestors were Huguenots, who had left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated in Charleston and became clerk in a counting-house there, from which he was transferred to a similar house in London in order to acquire a thorough business education. Upon his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits and acquired a fortune. He was conspicuous in his opposition of British aggression, and had frequent contests with the crown judges, especially in respect to their decisions in marine law and in the courts of admiralty, and the pamphlets that he published against these measures gave evidence of great legal ability. He also served in a military campaign against the Cherokees, of which he left a diary in manuscript. Retiring from business, he went to England in 1771 to superintend the education of his sons, and travelled through Great Britain and on the continent. While in London he was one of the thirty-eight Americans who signed a petition in 1774 to dissuade parliament from passing the Boston port bill. He returned to Charleston in that year, was a member of the 1st Provincial congress there in 1775, and drew up a form of association to be signed by all the friends of liberty. He also became president of the council of safety. In 1776 he was made vice-president of South Carolina under the new constitution and elected a delegate to the Continental congress, of which he became president after the resignation of John Hancock, serving from 1 Nov., 1777, till 10 Dec., 1778. In 1779 he was appointed minister to Holland to negotiate a treaty that had been unofficially proposed to William Lee by Van Berckel, pensionary of Amsterdam. He sailed on the packet "Mercury," which was captured by the British frigate "Vestal," of twenty-eight guns, off Newfoundland. Mr. Laurens threw his papers overboard; but they were recovered, and gave evidence of his mission. The refusal of Holland to punish Van Berckel, at the dictation of Lord North's ministry, was instantly followed by war between Great Britain and that country. Mr. Laurens was taken to London, examined before the privy council, and imprisoned in the Tower, on 6 Oct., 1780, on "suspicion of high treason," for nearly fifteen months, during which his health was greatly impaired. He was ill when he entered, but no medical attendance was provided, and it was more than a year before he was granted pen and ink to draw a bill of exchange to provide for himself. But he obtained a pencil, and frequent communications were carried by a trusty person to the outside world, and he even corresponded with American newspapers.

Henry Laurens

When his son John appeared in Paris in 1781 to negotiate a loan with France, Mr. Laurens was informed that his confinement would be the more rigorous because the young man had openly declared himself an enemy to the king and his country. It was suggested that if Mr. Laurens would advise his son to withdraw from his commission, such action would be received with favor at the British court; but he replied that his son was a man who would never sacrifice honor, even to save his father's life. Laurens received attention from many friends, among whom was Edmund Burke. Twice he refused offers of pardon if he would serve the British ministry. While a prisoner he learned of his son John's death in a skirmish in South Carolina, and on 1 Dec., 1781, he addressed a petition to the house of commons, in which he said that he had striven to prevent a rupture between the crown and colonies, and asked for more liberty. He was soon afterward exchanged for Lord Cornwallis and commissioned

by congress one of the ministers to negotiate peace. He then went to Paris, where, with John Jay and Benjamin Franklin, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty, 30 Nov., 1782, and was instrumental in the insertion of a clause prohibiting, on the British evacuation, the "carrying away any negroes or other property of the inhabitants." On his return to Charleston he was welcomed with enthusiasm and offered many offices, which his impaired health forced him to decline. He retired to his plantation near Charleston and devoted his life to agriculture. His will concluded with this request: "I solemnly enjoin it on my son, as an indispensable duty, that, as soon as he conveniently can, after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow-cloth and burned until it be entirely consumed, and then, collecting my bones, deposit them wherever he may think proper." This was the first cremation in this country. Some of Laurens's political papers have been published in the collections of the South Carolina historical society, and his rebus letter to Lord George Gordon is reprinted in the "Magazine of American History" (December, 1884).—His son, **John,** soldier, b. in South Carolina about 1756; d. there, 27 Aug., 1782, was educated in England. At the opening of the Revolution he returned home, joined the army, and becoming aide to Washington, was frequently his secretary, and his chief medium of communication with the foreigners in the service. His first essay in arms was at Brandywine, 11 Sept., 1777, and it is said that he participated in every action of the army that Washington commanded. After the battle of Monmouth, 28 June, 1778, he shot Gen. Charles Lee in a duel for disrespectful language to his commander. Lee afterward said of his opponent: "How handsomely the young fellow behaved! I could have hugged him." At the battle of Germantown he was severely wounded in the attempt to expel the British from the Chew house. On the appearance of the enemy in the south he repaired to Charleston and became attached to the militia force of Gen. Moultrie, who was watching the movements of the British in Georgia, and when Gen. Prevost made a demonstration against Charleston with a force of 5,000 men, Laurens did good service in skirmishing and covering defiles. At the pass of Coosawhatchie, at the head of about 20 regulars and 200 militia, he met Prevost, and was again wounded, escaping with his life by the gallantry of a subordinate officer. Subsequently, when the combined French and American forces under D'Estaing and Lincoln attempted to take Savannah, Laurens led the light infantry and was one of the first to mount the British works. He was also active in the defence of Charleston when it was besieged by Sir Henry Clinton. After its fall he rejoined Gen. Washington, and was sent by him to France to obtain money and supplies, arriving there early in the spring of 1781. Impatient of the delay of the French ministry, he finally, in defiance of precedent, demanded and obtained an audience with the king in person, and on the next day was officially informed that the required aid would be given. He returned to this country in August and received a vote of thanks from congress for his services. In three days after he reached Philadelphia he finished his business with congress, and had rejoined the American army. With Dr. Franklin, the Count de Vergennes, and the Marquis de Castries, he arranged a plan for the campaign of 1781. At the siege of Yorktown he captured one of the two redoubts that were stormed, receiving in person the sword of the commander. When operations had ceased in the north he joined the army of the south under Greene, and by his activity checked every effort of the British garrison in Charleston, and confined them for many months to the walls of the city. Hearing of an enterprise against a strong marauding force of the British, who were engaged in ravaging the plantations along the Combahee, Laurens, who had been ill, eagerly sought its command. By hard riding he overtook the brigade, and on the next day led his troops to a point where the British lay in ambush, having been advised of the proposed attack. Laurens was slain at their first fire. "Poor Laurens!" wrote Gen. Greene, "has fallen in a paltry little skirmish. You knew his temper, and I predicted his fate. The love of military glory made him seek it upon occasions unworthy his rank. The state will feel his loss." "He had not a fault that I could discover," wrote Washington, "unless it were intrepidity bordering upon rashness." He was also an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton. His daring won for him from his comrades the title of the "Bayard of the Revolution." He once refused an unusual advance of grade that was offered him by congress, lest it should awaken jealousy and injure the service. He urged upon his father the employment of negroes in the army of the south, but the latter opposed the policy in a letter that is still extant. His correspondence was published for the Bradford club, with a memoir by William Gilmore Simms (New York, 1867).

LAURENT, Cornelius Baldran (also called De Graff), Dutch buccaneer, b. in Dordrecht, Holland, in the latter half of the 17th century. He was at first in the Spanish service and fought against the buccaneers, but, having been captured by the latter, joined them and soon became one of their chiefs. He excited such terror in the Spanish-American colonies that a prayer was inserted in the public service asking to be delivered from the wrath of "Laurencillo," the name by which he was known among the Spaniards. In 1683 there were about 1,200 buccaneers under the joint command of Laurent and Van de Horn (*q. v.*). They had altogether seven vessels fully armed. Laurent and Horn commanded each a frigate of fifty guns. With this force they sailed to Vera Cruz, surprised the city during the night, took the principal inhabitants prisoners, and held them for ransom. A rescue was attempted by forces from the interior, and the buccaneers were forced to abandon some of their captives, though they succeeded in getting more than 1,000 on board their vessels. Then a dispute arose on the subject of a division of the booty, which amounted to over $1,000,000, and a duel was fought between Horn and Laurent, resulting in the wounding of the former. The quarrel of the chiefs soon spread among the sailors, who would have come to blows if Laurent had not hastened to share the booty and prisoners among them. He then set sail with the greater part of the ships and arrived at Goave, on the west coast of Santo Domingo. The expedition to Vera Cruz having taken place in spite of the prohibition of the French government, Laurent, although well received by the inhabitants of Santo Domingo, was not allowed to appear in public. He resumed his operations in 1684, and took two frigates and a sloop off Carthagena on 23 Dec. He was then intrusted by the governor of Santo Domingo with the task of transporting the royal commissioner to the Windward islands. From 1685 till 1688 he was engaged in various enterprises both in the Antilles and on the Atlantic coast. The king of France made him governor of Avache island, and he also

received orders to attack the pirates that were ravaging the southern coast of Santo Domingo. He discharged this duty with a firmness and justice that gained him the respect of the Spaniards and English, and in a short time the territory under his control grew populous and prosperous. In 1691 trouble arose in the colony of Santo Domingo, and Laurent was summoned to its defence in 1692. He raised a body of over 2,000 of his followers, and the mere rumor of his approach caused the Spaniards to retreat after advancing within fifteen leagues of the cape. In 1693 he rendered still more important services to the colony, which was again threatened by the Spaniards. When Jamaica was attacked in 1694, Laurent, sword in hand, carried the important post of Ouatirou and was instrumental in the success of the French. The English now united with the Spaniards, and, a united attack being made on several points in Santo Domingo, Laurent, who was now lieutenant of the king, was charged with the defence of Port-du-Paix and the interior of the country. On this occasion he exhibited an indolence by which his enemies profited. The cape was taken and the French army obliged to retreat from Port-du-Paix. Laurent's wife fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who held her prisoner for many years in Santo Domingo, and released her only on the reiterated demands of the court of France. Although Laurent was intrusted with other missions, his conduct in the affair of Port-du-Paix finally lost him his post; but he was appointed captain of a frigate, and was frequently employed in piloting fleets in the Gulf of Mexico and the Antilles on account of his knowledge of these seas.

LAURIE, James, clergyman, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 11 Feb., 1778; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 April, 1853. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh and licensed to preach in 1800. About 1802 the Rev. John M. Mason, who was then in Scotland, urged him to emigrate to the United States and enter the service of the Associate Reformed church. This denomination had formed a new congregation in Washington, D. C., of which Mr. Laurie was installed pastor in June, 1803. For several years he preached in the old treasury building, which was burned by the British in 1814. He labored to build a church, and travelled from Boston, Mass., to Savannah to solicit aid with such success that in 1807 a brick edifice was opened for service, which was the second Protestant church in Washington. He held charge of this pastorate for forty-six years, and was also employed in the treasury, holding office till his death. Williams gave him the degree of D. D. in 1815.

LAURIE, James, civil engineer, b. in Bells Quarry, Scotland, 9 May, 1811; d. in Hartford, Conn., 16 March, 1875. He was a maker of philosophical instruments, and followed that business abroad until 1832, when he came to the United States with James P. Kirkwood, and was associated with him in the location of various railroads. Subsequently he became chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, and later of the New Jersey Central railroad. Mr. Laurie was employed on surveys of railroads in Nova Scotia, and as consulting engineer for the state of Massachusetts on the Hoosac tunnel. He then turned his attention to bridge-construction, and built the wrought-iron bridge across the Connecticut river at Windsor Locks, which was one of the first of its kind in the United States. Thereafter he was employed chiefly as a consulting engineer concerning bridges, on which he was regarded as the highest authority in this country up to the time of his death. Mr. Laurie was active in promoting the formation of the American society of civil engineers in 1852, and he was elected the first president of that society, which office he held continuously until 1867.

LAURIE, John Wimburn, British soldier, b. in London, 1 Oct., 1835. He was graduated at the Royal military college at Sandhurst in 1853. He entered the army as an ensign in September, 1853, was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1860, colonel in 1862, and major-general in September, 1882. He was inspector and commander of the military district of Nova Scotia in 1862–'80, and of the district of British Columbia in 1880–'1. Gen. Laurie served through the Crimean campaign in 1854–'6, and was twice wounded, and, as a staff officer, was with the field force in central India during the Sepoy rebellion in 1858–'60. He also served in the Transvaal campaign in South Africa in 1881, in the northwest Canadian half-breed rebellion, was major-general commanding lines of communication in 1885, and as Red cross commissioner in the Servo-Bulgarian war of 1885–'6. Gen. Laurie, in addition to other decorations, has received the Turkish order of Medjidie, the Servian order of St. Gava, and the Red cross of Servia for saving life. He owns a large landed property at Oakfield, Halifax co., Nova Scotia, and in the intervals of his military career has been an experimenter on a large scale in agricultural science and practice, and lectures frequently on agricultural and military subjects.

LAURIE, Thomas, missionary, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 19 May, 1821. He came to the United States in 1830 and sailed from Boston as missionary to the Mountain Nestorians, returning in 1846 on account of impaired health. He was the author of "Dr. Grant and the Mountain Nestorians" (Boston, 1853; 2d ed., 1856).

LAURIER, Wilfrid, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Lin, Quebec, 20 Nov., 1841. He was educated at L'Assomption college, graduated in law at McGill university in 1864, and admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1865. He represented Drummond and Arthabaska in the Quebec assembly from 1871 till January, 1874, when he resigned, and was elected to the Dominion parliament. He was appointed minister of inland revenue in the Mackenzie government in September, 1877, which place he held till the resignation of the government in 1878. He was defeated in Drummond and Arthabaska upon appealing to his constituents, but was elected immediately afterward for Quebec, East. He was re-elected in 1878, 1882, and at the last general election, 22 Feb., 1887. Soon after this election Edward Blake retired from the leadership of the Liberal party in Canada, and M. Laurier was chosen to succeed him. The choice did not prove satisfactory to many of the Liberals, and by the majority of the party it was regarded as merely temporary. He was violently outspoken in his denunciation of the execution of Louis Riel, and demanded the latter's exemption from punishment, not upon the plea of his innocence or irresponsibility, but simply on the ground of his nationality. M. Laurier is the leader of the "Rouge" or French Canadian section of the Liberal party in the Dominion. He at one time edited "Le Defricheur," is an earnest advocate of temperance, and was a delegate to the Dominion prohibitory convention at Montreal in 1875.

LAUSSAT, Antony, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1806; d. there, 2 Nov., 1833. His parents, Pierre Antoine and Jane de Laussat, were from Navarre. When the father became a citizen of the United States, he dropped the prefix from his

name. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, studied law under Peter Duponceau, and was admitted to the bar, 1 Feb., 1827. Before this he had become a member of the law academy of Philadelphia, where most of the young lawyers of that day were trained. While yet a student, he wrote "An Essay on Equity in Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1826), which attracted much attention, was published by order of the academy, and received high praise from Chancellor Kent and Chief-Justice Marshall. Judge George Sharswood, in an address before the law academy, said he had heard that Lord Brougham once remarked to an American lawyer: "If your law students produce such masterly treatises, your lawyers must be men of unusual learning." Mr. Laussat also edited Fonblanque's "Equity" (Philadelphia, 1831; Brookfield, 1835).

LAUTARO, or **LATUR** (low-tah'-ro), Araucanian chief, b. in the valley of Tucapel in 1537; d. in Mataquito in December, 1556. He belonged to the noble order of Ulmenes. In one of the hostile incursions of Gen. Valdivia he was taken prisoner, employed as Valdivia's page, and baptized with the name of Felipe Diaz. On 3 Dec., 1553, the toqui Caupolican was in great peril of losing the battle of Tucapel, but at the moment when his army was almost defeated, young Lautaro, who was with the Spanish garrison, deserted their lines, and, grasping a lance, turned against them, shouting to his countrymen to follow him to victory. The Spaniards were defeated and the fort of Tucapel destroyed. As soon as Valdivia, who was in Concepcion, heard this news he marched with all the forces he could gather, and on 1 Jan., 1554, encountered the Araucanians near the ruins of Tucapel. The Indians, by the advice of Lautaro, attacked Valdivia with different bodies successively, so that they always presented fresh forces. The Spaniards were defeated, Valdivia made prisoner, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of Lautaro, killed, after suffering cruel tortures. After this victory the Araucanian national assembly appointed Lautaro lieutenant-toqui, and commander of a second army, with which he intrenched himself in the mountains of Mariguenu. In 1554, in this place, he defeated Gen. Villagra and captured a large number of prisoners, horses, and six pieces of artillery. In the same year he took possession of the fortress of Concepcion, plundered it, set the city on fire, and levelled its forts, and in 1555 he destroyed the city a second time. In 1556, at the head of 600 picked men, he set out for Santiago with the intention of taking possession of it. On the banks of the river Claro he defeated the Spanish forces four times; but toward the end of the year he met his death, Gen. Villagra, who was guided by a friendly Indian over an obscure and generally unknown road, having surprised and defeated him at night in his camp.

LAUZON, Jean de, governor of New France, b. in France in 1582. He was the intendant of the company of the Cent associés in 1627. In 1642 he was engaged in furthering the restoration of Quebec to France, and he subsequently procured the cession of Montreal to M. de la Dauversière. In 1651 he became the fourth governor of New France, continuing in office for five years. The chief events of his administration were the negotiation of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois, especially with the Mohawks, the arrival of a strong re-enforcement for Montreal, and the establishment of a mission among the Onondagas. He was the friend and protector of the Jesuits, and confided to them the conversion of the savages.

LAUZUN, Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de, French soldier, b. in Paris, 15 April, 1747; d. there, 31 Dec., 1793. In consequence of his having published a pamphlet entiled "L'état de défense de l'Angleterre," he was given the command of an expedition against Senegal, Gambia, and other English settlements on the African coast, which he captured early in 1779. Greatly reduced in pecuniary resources through dissipation, he determined to join Lafayette and enlist in the American army. On his arrival in the United States, he was warmly welcomed by the Continental leaders, and given the command of a troop of 500 cavalry, which became known as "Lauzun's legion." He took part in the siege of Yorktown and in the attack on New York in 1781. His handsome face and fine figure, his talents, his wit, and his bravery won him the friendship of those who abhorred his profligacy.

D Lauzun

He returned to France in 1783, became Duc de Biron in 1788, was a delegate to the states-general, and a confidant and secret agent of Philippe Egalité. On 9 July, 1792, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Army of the Rhine. In 1793, on account of the machinations of secret agents, who incited his troops to insubordination, he laid his resignation before the committee of public safety. The latter refused to accept it, and appealed to his patriotism. He withdrew it for the time, captured Saumur, and defeated the Vendean army under the walls of Parthenay, but afterward insisted that he should be relieved of his command. Various charges, including that of being too lenient with the Vendeans, were then brought against him, and he was removed from his command without being allowed a hearing, imprisoned at Abbaye, brought before the revolutionary tribunal on 31 Dec., and condemned to death on the pretext that he had conspired against the republic. On the scaffold Lauzun professed to be thoroughly disgusted with life. A moment before his execution he said, turning to his companions in misfortune: "All is over, gentlemen; I am about to start on the long journey." Then, handing a glass of wine to the executioner, "Take it," he said: "you need courage in prosecuting a trade like yours." See "Mémoires de M. le duc de Lauzun" (2 vols., Paris, 1822).

LAVAL, Antony J. de, clergyman, b. in Lyons, France, in the 17th century; d. in France in 1758. He was a Jesuit, and appears to have been for some time a missionary in Louisiana. He wrote "Voyage de la Louisiane, en 1720–1728, dans lequel on traite plusieurs matières de physique, astronomie, géographie et marine."

LAVAL, Jacint, soldier, b. about 1762; d. in Harper's Ferry, Va., 2 Sept., 1822. He came to this country as cornet of dragoons in Rochambeau's army. Subsequently he was sheriff of Charleston, S. C., and was appointed captain of dragoons in the U. S. army, 3 May, 1809. He be-

came major, 15 Feb., 1809, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st light dragoons, 7 June, 1813, and colonel, 1 Aug., 1813. From 21 May, 1821, until his death he held the post of military storekeeper.

LAVALETTE, Antoine de, clergyman, b. in France, 21 Oct., 1707. The place and date of his death are unknown. He became a member of the Society of Jesus in Toulouse, 10 Oct., 1725, was ordained priest in 1740, and in 1741 sent as missionary to the island of Martinique. In 1754 he was named superior-general of all the Jesuit missions in the French possessions in Central and South America. He was accused about the same time of engaging in commerce, contrary to the canon law, and summoned to Paris for trial; but his defence was undertaken by the authorities in Martinique, and the matter was allowed to drop for the time. His conduct afterward was one of the causes that led to the downfall of his order. His mission was heavily in debt, and to restore it to financial prosperity he made extensive purchases of land in Dominica, and engaged in various commercial ventures, borrowing large sums of money when these proved unsuccessful. When Ricci, the Jesuit general, was informed of this, in 1757, he sent three visitors to Martinique, all of whom met with mishaps that prevented them from arriving. At last, in the spring of 1762, the fourth visitor, Father de la Marche, reached the island, and organized a tribunal of the principal fathers of the mission, before whom Lavalette appeared. He was condemned and suspended from all ecclesiastical functions until their report was laid before the general of the order in Rome. Lavalette signed a confession declaring that he alone was guilty, and after his confession he went to England, where he was notified of his expulsion from the society by the Jesuit general. Lavalette gave information to his superiors by which it appeared his debts amounted to 2,400,000 livres. The French Jesuits were making an effort to settle with the creditors when the case was brought before the courts, the whole society was held responsible for the debt, and a decree was issued for the seizure of all their property. This rendered the society in France bankrupt, and led to the royal edict of November, 1764, which abolished the order in that country.

LA VALETTE, Elie A. F., naval officer, b. in Virginia about 1790; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Nov., 1862. He entered the navy as a sailing-master on 25 June, 1812, was commissioned as a lieutenant on 9 Dec., 1814, promoted commander on 3 March, 1831, and became a captain on 23 Feb., 1840. He was a favorite with Com. Isaac Hull, and accompanied that officer when he took command of the Mediterranean squadron in 1837. In accordance with the recommendation of the retiring-board he was made a rear-admiral on the retired list on 16 July, 1862.

LAVALLE, Juan (lah-val'-yeh), Argentine soldier, b. in Buenos Ayres, 16 Oct., 1797; d. in Jujuy, 9 Oct., 1841. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, fought in 1814 and 1815 against José Artigas, and in 1817–'18 in the battles of Chacabuco and Maipu. In 1820 he embarked for Peru with the forces that were sent by Buenos Ayres to aid the revolutionists. He was promoted major for gallantry in action, took command of his regiment at Moquegua, where its colonel was wounded, and effectively protected the retreat of the army. He returned to Buenos Ayres in 1823, and shared in the campaign against Brazil from 1825 up to the conclusion of peace in 1828. His conduct at the battle of Ituzaingo gained him the grade of coronel mayor. About this time he began to take part in politics, headed a revolt against Col. Dorrego, governor of Buenos Ayres and chief of the Federalists, and overturned his government, 1 Dec., 1828. The governor was again defeated at Navarro, and Lavalle, obtaining possession of his person by treachery, had him immediately shot. On 26 April, 1829, Lavalle was defeated by Estanislo Lopez y Santa-Fé, and forced to withdraw from Buenos Ayres. In 1838 a French expedition was sent out against the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, and the city of Buenos Ayres was declared blockaded. Lavalle was chosen commander-in-chief of the forces of Uruguay, united to those of Corrientes, and marched on Buenos Ayres; but when within sight of the city he suddenly gave orders to retreat to Sante-Fé. Rosas, who had been much alarmed by the approach of the enemy, sent his lieutenant, Oribe, to attack that city, and meanwhile Lavalle learned that a treaty of peace had been signed between the French and the governor of Buenos Ayres, 29 Oct., 1840. He rejected the offer of an asylum and a pension that was made him by the French representative, and determined to continue the war against Rosas unaided. But he was pursued by a superior force, defeated at Quebracho-Herrado on 28 Nov., and again on the plains of Famailla, 19 Sept., 1841. With great difficulty he reached the capital of the province of Jujuy, escorted by about 100 soldiers, when he met a party of the enemy and was killed in a house where he had taken refuge.

LAVALLEJA, Juan Antonio (lah-val-yay'-hah), Uruguayan soldier, b. in Montevideo, 18 July, 1795; d. there, 23 Oct., 1853. He served in the army of his country during the war for independence; but little is known of his career during those years. On 19 April, 1825, a company of patriots of Uruguay, under the command of Col. Lavalleja, landed in Boca de Gutierrez, Uruguay, with the intention of freeing their country from Brazilian control. Four days afterward they defeated the Brazilian forces under Gen. Laguna in San Salvador. On 29 May of the same year with other forces he surprised Gen. Rivera, who with all his men joined the popular side. On 12 Oct. he gained the battle of Sarandí, and on 23 May, 1826, the congress of the provinces of Rio de la Plata rewarded him and his comrades with pensions for life. In the battle of Ituzaingó, 20 Feb., 1827, he commanded a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Alvear and routed the left wing of the Brazilian army. In 1832 Gen. Lavalleja headed a revolution against the first government of Uruguay, but was defeated and obliged to take refuge in Brazil on 20 Sept. of that year. He continued his plotting, and on 19 March, 1834, landed in Punta Gorda, but was defeated and again obliged to take refuge in Brazil. He then retired from politics until the year 1853, when he was the chief member of the triumvirate that was appointed to govern the republic after the deposition of President Giro.

LAVAL-MONTMORENCY, Francis Xavier de, first Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Laval, France, 30 April, 1623; d. in Quebec, 6 May, 1708. He studied in the College of La Flèche, and received the tonsure at the age of nine. The death of his eldest brother left him heir to the title and estates of his family, but he persevered in his intention of becoming a priest, resigned his rights in favor of a younger brother, and, after finishing his theological course in Paris, was ordained in 1646. He entered the Congregation of the Holy Virgin, and during a visit to Paris in the interests of this order he attracted the favorable notice of the queen mother. He was nominated by the king in 1657

for the see of Quebec; but his consecration was delayed, partly by the hostility of the archbishop of Rouen, who claimed jurisdiction over New France, and partly by the desire of the pope to establish a vicariate apostolic, depending immediately upon himself. A compromise was effected, and Laval was consecrated vicar apostolic of Quebec and bishop of Petræa *in partibus*, 8 Dec., 1658. He reached Quebec, 16 June, 1659, and his authority was generally acknowledged. He organized parishes in Quebec and the neighborhood, and as more priests continued to arrive he relieved the Jesuits of their charges as pastors of parishes, and sent them to the Indian missions. He travelled through his vicariate shortly after his arrival, and in the journey he contracted the seeds of the disease that finally forced him to resign his bishopric. Learning that there were hitherto unknown tribes north and west of Lake Huron, he took measures for supplying them with priests. Laval was for some time powerless to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians by the French traders. Attributing his want of success in dealing with this and other evils to the fact that Quebec was a vicariate apostolic and not a titular bishopric, he went to France and laid the matter before the king, also asking that a chapter should be instituted and a seminary established, and proposing that a civil council should be formed for the protection of individuals from the arbitrary power of the governor-generals. The king accepted these proposals, but his negotiations with the pope for the erection of Quebec into a titular bishopric did not succeed until some years afterward. Laval sailed for Canada in 1663 in company with Augustine de Mézy, who was appointed governor at his request. On his arrival he at once set about building the church of Quebec on the site of the chapel that had been erected by Champlain. It was finished in 1664. The new governor now quarrelled with Laval, and the latter procured his recall in 1665. Having founded a "grand séminaire" for the education of priests, Laval opened a "petit séminaire" as a preparatory college, 9 Oct., 1668. On the recommendation of Jean Baptist Colbert he made an effort to erect schools and a college for the education of Indian children, but did not meet with success. In 1669 the liquor traffic with the Indians was renewed, and Laval excommunicated all that engaged in it or favored it. The governor, Daniel de Courcelles, believed himself included in the anathema, and complained bitterly of the bishop, but the latter was sustained by the French court. In 1670 the vicariate of Quebec was erected into a titular bishopric, and Laval returned to France in 1672 to obtain the bulls of consecration. He returned to Canada toward the end of 1675, and found that, notwithstanding his efforts, the liquor traffic with the Indians was carried on more openly than ever. Frontenac, the governor, had persuaded Colbert that it aided the French in exercising an influence among the Indian tribes. After two years of protest Laval succeeded in obtaining a decree that regulated but did not prohibit it. In 1678 Laval laid the foundation of the Seminary of the holy family, which was to take the place of the two seminaries that he had founded before, and he gave all his property for its support. In 1682 he engaged in a dispute with the Recollets, which was ended by the recall of the more violent members of that order from Canada. These disorders and his feeble health decided him to resign his see, which he did in 1684, going to France for that purpose. Notwithstanding the efforts of his family to retain him at home, he sailed in 1688 for Canada, where he retired into the seminary that he had erected. His personal influence was still great, and, during the absence of Bishop Saint Vallier in 1691–'2 and 1700–'11, he co-operated with those that were intrusted with the administration of the diocese. His seminary was burned, 15 Nov., 1701, and again in October, 1705, after it had been rebuilt, and he passed his last days in a part of the building that the flames had spared. He was venerated as a saint after his death, and miracles were ascribed to his intercession. The Roman Catholic church in Canada has petitioned the pope for his canonization, and Laval university, Quebec, is named after him. His life has been written by Louis Bertrend (Cologne, 1751), and by an anonymous author (Quebec, 1845).

LAVAL-MONTMORENCY, Mathieu Paul Louis, Duc de, soldier, b. in 1748; d. in Paris, France, 27 Dec., 1809. He was the son of the Comte de Laval-Montmorency, who became a marshal of France in 1747. The son commanded in the American Revolution, under Rochambeau, the "D'Auvergne" regiment, which was remarkable for the severity of its discipline.—His son, **Mathieu Jean Félicité,** soldier, b. in 1767; d. in 1826, served under his father's orders in this country, and was wounded in a naval action near Chesapeake bay in 1781. In 1821 he became minister of foreign affairs in the French government.

LAVERDIÈRE, Charles Honore, Canadian educator, b. in Château-Richer, Canada, 23 Oct., 1826; d. in Quebec, 27 March, 1873. He was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in August, 1851, became professor in the Seminary of Quebec, and was appointed librarian of Laval university on the establishment of that institution. While a student he founded and edited for several years "L'Abeille," a college journal, to which he contributed many historical articles. He aided in the publication of three volumes of "Jesuit Relations" concerning early missions in Canada (Quebec, 1858); edited the voyages of Champlain, with notes and a biography (5 vols., 1870); the "Journal des Jésuites" (1871); wrote a "Histoire du Canada" for schools; an account of "Notre Dame de Recouvrance d'Quebec"; and "À la mémoire du R. P. Ennemond Massé, S. J.," one of the earliest Jesuit missionaries, whose grave at Sillery he discovered and marked with a fine monument. He also edited several books of songs and hymns, including "Chansonniers des colléges," "Cantiques à l'usage des maisons d'éducation," three editions of the "Chants liturgique," "La semaine sainte," and "Le rituel Romain."

LAVIALLE, Peter Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Lavialle, Auvergne, France, in 1820; d. in Nazareth, Ky., 11 May, 1867. He studied for the ministry under the Sulpitian fathers, but, before he had reached the age for ordination, he was persuaded by his relative, Bishop Chabret, to come to Kentucky. He reached Louisville in 1841, and soon afterward entered the diocesan seminary of St. Thomas near Bardstown. He was ordained priest in 1844, and from that time till 1849 was attached to the pastorate of the Cathedral of St. Louis, Louisville. He was then appointed professor in the Seminary of St. Thomas, was president of St. Mary's college, Marion county, from 1856 till 24 Sept., 1865, when he was consecrated bishop of Louisville. Bishop Lavialle examined into the condition of every congregation, religious house, and educational establishment under his jurisdiction. He built four churches in the city of Louisville alone, and allowed himself no rest until his health was ruined.

LAVRADIO, Antonio de Almeida Soares é Portugal (lah-vrah'-dyo), Marquis de, governor of Brazil, b. in Lisbon, 27 June, 1729; d. in Oporto, 2 March, 1790. He entered the navy in 1747, and served in South America. In 1760 he became governor-general of Brazil, and during his administration of twenty years he greatly improved the country. He developed the culture of indigo and rice, and introduced the first coffee-trees into the country. He also endeavored to civilize the Indians instead of persecuting them like most of his predecessors, and founded villages in countries where formerly no European had dared to travel. Under his administration Brazil grew rich and prosperous. He first conceived the idea of making the culture of the ipecacuanha-tree a source of profit to the country, and had thousands of them planted, thus opening to Brazil a new branch of trade. He also did much to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes and to check the insolence of the aristocracy toward the people. Alfonso de Varnhagen, in his "Historia geral do Brazil," praises him as a benefactor of the country, and his name has been given recently to one of the principal streets of Rio Janeiro. In 1781 he was relieved of his command in Brazil and appointed vice-admiral. In 1782 he commanded the Portuguese fleet in South America, and in the following year became president of the admiralty and privy councillor of the king, which post he held till his death.

LAW, Andrew, psalmodist, b. in Cheshire, Conn., in 1748; d. there in July, 1821. About the beginning of the 19th century he began the issue of a periodical, the "Art of Singing." It was in three parts, entitled, respectively, "Musical Primer," "Christian Harmony," and "Musical Magazine," and is thought to be the first musical periodical that was issued in this country. He endeavored to introduce a new system of notation without the five lines, and, failing in this, modified the system by restoring the five lines in a broken manner. The heads of the notes had peculiar shapes—square, diamond, half-diamond, and quarter-diamond, according to their value. He published "Musical Primer" (1780); "A Collection of the Best and most Approved Tunes and Anthems known to exist" (Cheshire, 1782), which was subsequently combined with a second volume entitled "Christian Harmony"; "Original Collection of Music" (Baltimore, 1786); and "Rudiments of Music."

LAW, George, financier, b. in Jackson, Washington co., N. Y., 25 Oct., 1806; d. in New York city, 18 Nov., 1881. He left his father's farm at the age of eighteen to seek his fortune, walked to Troy, and applied for work in vain until he saw a hod-carrier fall from a high ladder, and took the place of the disabled man. He learned the trades of mason and stone-cutter while working on a house in Hoosic, obtained employment on the Delaware and Hudson canal in 1825, superintended the making of canal-locks at High Falls, went to the York mountains of Pennsylvania to quarry stone for locks, and was employed as a mechanic on canals till June, 1829, when he obtained a contract for a small lock and aqueduct on the Delaware and Hudson canal. Though his only early education had been obtained in the winter night-school, he employed all his leisure hours in study, and made himself a good engineer and draughtsman. He soon became a large contractor for the construction of railroads and canals. In August, 1837, he went to New York city, where one of his brothers was engaged in the construction of the Croton water-works. He obtained contracts for sections of the aqueduct, and in 1839 that for the High Bridge, by which it crosses Harlem river. In 1842 he undertook the management of the Dry Dock bank, and subsequently purchased and extended the Harlem and Mohawk railroads. He bought the steamer "Neptune" in 1843, built the "Oregon" in 1845, assumed the contract to carry the U. S. mails to California, had the "Ohio" and the "Georgia" built, and in 1849 carried the first passengers by steamship to the Isthmus of Panama. In the same year High Bridge was completed. When the Pacific mail steamship company established a competing line between New York and Chagres, Mr. Law placed an opposition line of four steamers on the Pacific. In April, 1851, the rivalry was ended by his purchasing their steamers on the Atlantic side, and selling to them his new line from Panama to San Francisco. In 1852 he acquired a large interest in the projected Panama railroad, went to the isthmus to examine the route, and located the terminus at Aspinwall, where he began to build the railroad and steamship wharf and depot. In 1852 he purchased from the incorporators the franchise of the Eighth avenue street-railroad in New York city, and completed it within thirty days. He sold his interest in the Panama railroad in the winter of 1853. He also built the Ninth avenue road, and purchased the steam ferry to Staten island, and Grand and Roosevelt street ferries between New York city and Brooklyn. In 1852 he had a contest with the Cuban captain-general, which brought him prominently into public notice. The Spanish official was incensed because the purser of one of his vessels had published an offensive statement in a New York newspaper, and refused entrance to any vessel having him on board. The American government refused to sustain Mr. Law in his determination to send the "Crescent City" to Havana with the purser on board, and withdrew the mail when he persisted. He nevertheless despatched the steamship, and the captain-general failed to carry out his threat to fire on her. Mr. Law, who after this was called "Live-Oak George," from a nickname bestowed on him by the workmen in his ship-yard, assailed the administration, which he accused of pusillanimity, in newspaper articles, and for his bold demonstration of American prestige he was placed in nomination in February, 1855, by the Pennsylvania legislature, as the Native American or Know-Nothing candidate for the presidency. He was supported by several journals, but the National convention in Philadelphia in 1856 chose Millard Fillmore, the president whom Law had attacked, to be the party candidate.

LAW, John, Scotch financier, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in April, 1671; d. in Venice, Italy, 21 May, 1729. He inherited the estate of Lauriston, applied himself to abstruse studies, especially finance, and at the same time became skilled in games of dexterity and hazard. After squandering his property he went to London, and gained a footing in fashionable society, but killed an antagonist in a duel in 1695, and escaped to France after sentence of death had been pronounced. He investigated the financial methods of Jean Baptiste Colbert, spent some time in Holland studying the mercantile system of that republic, and about 1700 returned to Scotland and proposed a system of credit-banking and paper money for the development of the agriculture and industry of the country. His plan was presented in a publication entitled "Money and Trade Considered, with a Proposal for Supplying the Nation with Money" (Edinburgh, 1705). The court party favored his scheme, but parliament passed a resolution against

the establishment of any kind of paper credit. He thereupon went to Paris, gained the favor of the Duke of Orleans, and sought to introduce his project to the attention of the government, but was expelled as a gambler. Then he broached the scheme in Genoa, Turin, Vienna, and at various German courts; but it was everywhere rejected. His fascinating manners gained him admission to court circles, and his success at the gaming-table supplied him with means. When the Duke of Orleans succeeded to the regency, Law returned to France with a private fortune of $500,000 that he had made by gambling and speculation. The government was on the verge of bankruptcy, and the debasement of the currency had produced disorder in mercantile business. The council of finance rejected his project of a national bank, and the replacement of the metallic currency by an irredeemable one of paper. He was authorized, however, to establish a private bank of issue, which was chartered in May, 1716, and soon obtained a vast business. Law then conceived the project of raising the credit of the state and satisfying a part of its creditors, and at the same time developing the resources of the recently explored Mississippi valley, by transferring that region to a company whose shares should be made exchangeable at par for government stock. In August, 1717, the Company of the west, or West India company, was formed, and was endowed by the king with sovereign and proprietary rights over the Mississippi valley, with power to construct forts, raise troops, fit out ships of war, establish courts of justice, and develop mines. The regent presented the company with the vessels, forts, and factories that Antoine Crozat had constructed, and gave it a monopoly of the fur-trade with Canada for twenty-five years. The capital of the company was fixed at 100,000,000 francs, divided into shares of 500 francs each. The government funds, which had fallen to one third of their face value, on being made exchangeable for the new stock, immediately rose to par. Subscribers were required to pay for one quarter of their stock in money, while for the remainder government bills of credit were accepted at their face value. The colonization of Louisiana was begun on a prodigal scale. Three vessels arrived with 800 emigrants on 25 Aug., 1718, and other bands followed; yet few could endure the climate except hardy pioneers from Canada. The capital was named New Orleans, after the regent. Large sections of rich land were granted by the western company to corporations and individuals. Law received a prairie in Arkansas, and invested 1,500,000 francs in the colony. The regent, on 4 Dec., 1718, issued a decree transforming Law's banking establishment into a state bank, and guaranteeing its circulation. Bank-notes were issued until there were 1,000,000,000 francs in circulation in December, 1719. The Company of the west in May, 1719,

obtained the new monopoly of the commerce with Asia, Africa, and the South sea, whereupon the name was changed to the India company, and new stock was issued, the total number of shares in November, 1719, being 624,000. Law hoped to complete his system by having the company assume the financial administration of the state and pay off the public debt, and engaged with the proceeds of the new shares to lend the king 1,600,000,000 francs at 3 per cent. The payment of the state debt with this loan, and the inflation of the currency, caused a mania for speculation to take possession of the people of Paris. Land and all commodities rose rapidly in price, and the shares of the India company at the end of November, 1719, sold for thirty-six or forty times their nominal value. The crisis lasted from the end of October, 1719, till the beginning of February, 1720. When the panic began, Law, who was appointed comptroller-general on 5 Jan., 1720, attempted to sustain the inflated values by edicts declaring the value of the paper money to be five per cent. above that of specie, forbidding the payment of large sums in metallic money, and requiring holders of coin in excess of a certain amount to exchange it for bills. The prices of all things rose with the emission of additional paper money, but the shares in Law's company fell in the market. On 21 May, 1720, he acknowledged partial bankruptcy by proclaiming the gradual reduction of the value of bank-notes to one half of their face value, which corresponded with their actual exchange value. The system of inflated currency and fictitious stock, by which he had sought to relieve the French government of its great burden of debt, finally collapsed, its author was dismissed from his ministerial post, and in December, 1720, fled from France. He lived for some time in London, a pensioner on his friends, and passed his last years in poverty in Venice. With the downfall of Law, expenditures in Louisiana ceased. But the colony survived the loss of such aid, as well as subsequent dangers and disasters. See "Histoire du système des finances sous la minorité de Louis XV." (the Hague, 1739); John P. Wood's "Memoirs of the Life of John Law" (Edinburgh, 1824); "Law, son système et son époque," by André Cochut (Paris, 1853); and "The Mississippi Bubble," from the French of Adolphe Thiers (New York, 1859).

LAW, Jonathan, colonial governor, b. in Milford, Conn., 6 Aug., 1674; d. 9 Nov., 1750. He was graduated at Harvard in 1695, studied law, and opened an office in Milford. In 1715 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and in 1725 chief justice and lieutenant-governor. In 1741 he was chosen governor, and filled that office till his death. He opposed the preaching of George Whitefield and other revivalists, and signed an act prohibiting any itinerating clergyman or exhorter from preaching in a parish without the express desire of the pastor or people, under which Rev. Samuel Finley and others were driven out as vagrants.—His son, **Richard,** jurist, b. in Milford, Conn., 17 March, 1733; d. in New London, Conn., 26 Jan., 1806, was graduated at Yale in 1751, studied law with Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1754, and practised in New London. He won reputation in his profession, and was appointed a judge of the county court. He sat in the general assembly, was a member of the council from 1776 till 1786, and in 1777–'8 and 1781–'4 was a delegate to the old congress. After the return of peace he and Roger Sherman revised and codified the statute laws of Connecticut. In 1784 he was elevated to the su-

preme bench of the state, and in May, 1786, was appointed chief justice. On the organization of the Federal Union, President Washington in 1789 appointed him U. S. district judge for Connecticut, which office he held till his death. He was also mayor of New London from the adoption of the city charter in 1784. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1802.—Richard's son, **Lyman**, lawyer, b. in New London, Conn., 19 Aug., 1770; d. there, 3 Feb., 1842, was graduated at Yale in 1791, studied law with his father, and became an eminent counsellor in New London. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature, chosen speaker for one session, and afterward elected to congress as a Federalist, serving from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3 March, 1817.—Lyman's son, **John**, jurist, b. in New London, Conn., in 1796; d. in Evansville, Ind., 7 Oct., 1873, was graduated at Yale in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and the same year emigrated to Indiana and began practice at Vincennes. He was elected prosecuting attorney soon after his arrival, and in 1823 was sent to the legislature. He served again as district attorney till 1830, and then for eight years as circuit court judge. In 1838–'42 he was receiver at the land-office in Vincennes. In 1851 he removed to Evansville. In 1855–'7 he served as judge of the court of land-claims, which was created for the adjudication of the claims of the early settlers in Indiana and Illinois. He was elected to congress as a Democrat for two successive terms, serving from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1865. He drew up a bill that was unanimously passed, giving the twelve surviving veterans of the Continental army $100 per annum. He was the attorney of Col. Vigo in his case against the government, involving a claim for supplies that had been furnished to Gen. George R. Clarke in 1779, which was paid in 1877 after the original claimant and his lawyer were both dead. Judge Law was a student of the local history of the west, and before entering congress was long president of the Indiana historical society. He delivered an address at Vincennes in 1839 on the early history of that place, which was published at the time and reissued in an enlarged form under the title of "Colonial History of Vincennes."

LAWLER, Joab, clergyman and politician, b. in North Carolina, 12 June, 1796; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 May, 1838. He removed to Tennessee with his father, crossed over into Alabama about 1815, and in 1820 settled in Shelby county, where he became judge of the county court, and in 1826–'31 was in the legislature, at the same time officiating as pastor of a Baptist church, having received ordination in 1826. He was elected to the state senate in 1831, but resigned in 1832 in order to accept the appointment of receiver of public moneys for the Coosa land district. While living at Mardisville, Talladega co., where the land-office was, he founded two churches, and was their pastor until he was elected to congress in August, 1835. He was re-elected in 1837, but died during the first session of that congress.

LAWLER, Michael K., soldier, b. in Illinois about 1820. He raised an independent company of volunteers at Shawneetown, Ill., in August, 1846, and served as its captain during the remainder of the Mexican war. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Union army, and was commissioned colonel of the 18th Illinois infantry on 20 May, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general on 14 April, 1863.

LAWRANCE, John, senator, b. in Cornwall, England, in 1750; d. in New York city in November, 1810. He came to New York in 1767, and in 1772 was admitted to the bar, where he attained eminence. In 1775 he was appointed to a commission in the 1st New York regiment, of which his father-in-law, Gen. Alexander McDougall, was colonel. He became aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington in October, 1777, and as judge-advocate-general presided at the trial of Maj. John André. After the war he returned to the practice of the law. In 1785–'7 he was a delegate to congress under the confederation, but was superseded in 1788 in consequence of his advocacy of the adoption of the new Federal constitution. In 1789, when he was a member of the state senate, he became the first representative from New York city in the first U. S. congress. He also served in the second, and at its termination in 1794 was the first of the judges that were appointed for the U. S. district court of New York. In 1796 he resigned on being chosen U. S. senator, and served as such until 1800, presiding over the senate in 1798. He was an ardent patriot and the personal friend of Washington and Hamilton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Alexander McDougall, in 1775, and Elizabeth Livingston, widow of James Allen, of Philadelphia, in 1791.

LAWRENCE, Amos, merchant, b. in Groton, Mass., 22 April, 1786; d. in Boston, Mass., 31 Dec., 1852. He was the son of Samuel, a Revolutionary officer, and was educated in the Groton academy, which was founded by his father. Amos became a clerk in a country store in Dunstable in 1799, and soon afterward in Groton. In April, 1807, he went to Boston, and, upon the failure of his employers there, began business upon his own account in December, 1807, as a dry-goods merchant. On 1 Jan., 1814, he entered into a partnership with his brother Abbott, who for the previous five years had been his chief clerk, which continued uninterruptedly until the death of Amos. The business operations of the firm were conducted with great success, and both brothers aided in the establishment of manufactures in New England, especially the cotton industry of Lowell, where they established a factory in 1830. After a serious illness in 1831, Amos was compelled to retire from active participation in the affairs of his firm, and devoted the remaining years of his life to acts of beneficence. From 1829 till his death he expended, according to his books, $639,000 for charitable purposes. Among the public objects of his bounty were Williams college, to which he gave nearly $40,000; the academy in Groton, the title of which was changed in 1843 to Lawrence academy, on which he expended at different times $20,000; Wabash college, Kenyon college, the theological seminary at Bangor, Me., and several others. He sent collections of books to many literary institutions and deserving persons. He established and for some time maintained a child's infirmary in Boston, and gave $10,000 for the completion of the monument on Bunker hill. His private benefactions were almost innumerable, and several rooms in his house were used as the receptacles of articles for distribution. At his death his fortune was estimated at $1,000,000. See "Extracts from the Diary and Correspondence of the late Amos Lawrence, with a Brief Account of some Incidents in his Life," edited by his son, William R. Lawrence, M. D. (Boston, 1855).—His brother, **Abbott,** merchant, b. in Groton, Mass., 16 Dec., 1792; d. in Boston, Mass., 18 Aug., 1855, was bound an apprentice to Amos at the age of fifteen, and in 1814 became one of the firm of A. and A. Lawrence, which for many years conducted a prosperous business in the sale of foreign cotton

and woollen goods on commission. After the conclusion of peace in 1815 the import trade greatly expanded, and in that year, and regularly thereafter, Abbott visited England to buy goods. Subsequent to 1830 they were largely interested as selling agents for the manufacturing companies of Lowell, and in the latter part of his life Abbott participated extensively in the China trade. In 1834 he was elected a representative in congress as a Whig, and was appointed a member of the committee on ways and means. He declined an election to the next congress, but served for a brief period in 1839–'40. In 1842 he was appointed a commissioner for the settlement of the northeastern boundary question, and arranged with Lord Ashburton the basis of an arrangement that was satisfactory to both the American and English governments. He was president of the Essex company, which was organized in 1844 to build the manufacturing town of Lawrence on the Merrimack river. He took an active part in the presidential canvass of 1844 as a supporter of Henry Clay, as he had done four years previously in the election of Gen. Harrison, and was a presidential elector in that year. In the Whig national convention of 1848 he was a candidate for vice-president, lacking but six votes of a nomination. In 1849 President Taylor offered him a seat in the cabinet, first as secretary of the navy, and then as secretary of the interior, which he declined; but he accepted the post of minister to Great Britain, which he occupied until October, 1852, when he was recalled at his own request. He took up the negotiations that had been begun by his predecessor, George Bancroft, relative to the projected Nicaragua canal, and discovered in the archives documents that invalidated Great Britain's territorial claims in Central America; but, much to his disappointment, the negotiations were transferred to Washington. He performed an important service in the settlement of the fishery question, which threatened to lead to a serious complication. The remainder of his life was devoted to his private business. In 1847 he gave to Harvard university $50,000 to found the scientific school, bearing his name, that is connected with that institution, and he bequeathed a like sum in aid of the same object. He also left $50,000 for the erection of model lodging-houses, the income to be forever applied to certain public charities. See "Memoir of Abbott Lawrence," by Hamilton A. Hill (Boston, 1884).—Amos's son, **William Richards**, philanthropist, b. in Boston, 3 May, 1812; d. in Swampscott, Mass., 20 Sept., 1885. After studying in the Dummer academy at Byfield and at Gardiner, Me., he went to Europe in 1829 and spent five years in travel and study. He was living in France at the time of the French revolution of July, 1830, and was at the storming of the barricades in Paris. He then engaged for a short time in business, but afterward studied medicine both at home and abroad, and was graduated at Harvard medical school in 1845. Having engaged for a short time in private practice, he established, with his father's aid, a hospital for poor children in Boston, to the management of which he devoted much of his time. Dr. Lawrence was for about twenty years a manager of the Boston dispensary, a member of the original board of trustees of the Boston city hospital, one of the founders of the Church home for orphans and destitute children, and of the Boston provident association, a trustee of the Industrial school for girls at Lancaster, and president of the Young men's benevolent society. He was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, was interested in the foundation of several parishes, and with his brother built the Church of our Saviour, Longwood. His father's "Diary and Correspondence" was at first printed by him for private distribution; but, being urged to publish it, he did so, and the work obtained a circulation of 22,000 copies within six months, and has been many times republished. He was the author also of a "History of the Boston Dispensary" (1859); and "The Charities of France" (1867).—Another son, **Amos Adams**, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 July, 1814; d. in Nahant, Mass., 22 Aug., 1886, was graduated at Harvard in 1835, entered mercantile life, invested capital in cotton-manufactories, and became president or director of many banks and industrial corporations in Massachusetts; also an officer in numerous charitable institutions. In 1853–'4 he associated himself with Eli Thayer and others in the colonization of Kansas and its development into a free state, and was the treasurer and principal manager of the Emigrant aid association, which sent out parties of settlers from New England during the Kansas struggle. He was twice nominated by the Whigs and Unionists for governor of Massachusetts. In the beginning of the civil war he aided in recruiting the 2d Massachusetts cavalry regiment. He built Lawrence hall, the Episcopal theological school in Cambridge, and was its treasurer for many years. In 1857–'60 he was treasurer of Harvard college, and in 1880 was chosen an overseer. The town of Lawrence, Kansas, and Lawrence university, at Appleton, Wisconsin, were named in his honor. A "Memoir" of him has been prepared by his son William.

LAWRENCE, Charles, British general, d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19 Oct., 1760. He was a major in the British army when he was appointed, 19 Oct., 1749, a member of the council of Nova Scotia. The following spring he led a force against the French at Chignecto, but they withdrew into the woods after burning their town. In the summer he returned, and built Fort Lawrence at the head of the Bay of Fundy. He administered the government after the retirement of Gov. Hopson in 1753, and was appointed lieutenant-governor in 1754, and governor in 1756. He was promoted colonel in September, 1757, and in Loudon's campaign of 1757 commanded the reserve. On 31 Dec., 1757, he was commissioned as a brigadier-general, and was at the siege of Louisburg.

LAWRENCE, Cornelius Van Wyck, congressman, b. in Flushing, N. Y., 28 Feb., 1791; d. there, 20 Feb., 1861. He received a common-school education, and was brought up on a farm. He went to New York city in 1812, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was elected to congress as a Jackson Democrat, serving from 2 Dec., 1833, till May, 1834, when he resigned in order to enter on the office of mayor of New York city, to which he was the first person chosen by popular suffrage. He served as mayor for two successive terms, and in 1836 was a presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket. He was also collector of the port of New

York for two years. For twenty years he was president of the Bank of the state of New York, and an officer in various insurance companies. In 1856 he retired to his country-seat at Flushing.

LAWRENCE, Eugene, author, b. in New York city, 10 Oct., 1823. He was educated in part at Princeton, and graduated at New York university, studied law at Harvard, and practised for some time in New York city, but abandoned law for literature, and spent some time in the libraries of London and Paris. He has contributed to cyclopædias and magazines, presented papers before the New York historical society, and published "Lives of the British Historians" (New York, 1855); "Historical Studies" (1877); and "Literary Primers" (1880). Among his contributions to periodical literature are many articles advocating the extension of the public-school system and a higher range of gratuitous instruction. For many years he has been engaged on a "History of Rome."

LAWRENCE, George Washington, physician, b. in Plymouth, Pa., 4 July, 1823. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, and then went to Baltimore, Md., but later removed to Nicholas, Cal. Subsequently he returned to Maryland and located in Catonsville, but in 1859 settled in Hot Springs, Ark., where he was made medical examiner and resident physician. While in the west he was appointed assistant surgeon-general of California, and during the civil war he served in the Confederate army as inspector of hospitals in the Central Army of Kentucky, then as medical director of the 3d corps of the Army of the Mississippi, and finally as chief surgeon of the bureau of conscription in the trans-Mississippi department. Dr. Lawrence has made a specialty of chronic blood and nervous diseases and skin affections. He is a member of several medical societies, and, besides papers in professional journals, has published a "Report on the Climatology of Arkansas."

LAWRENCE, James, naval officer, b. in Burlington, N. J., 1 Oct., 1781; d. at sea, 6 June, 1813. He received an appointment as midshipman in 1798, and was made acting lieutenant in two years, though he did not receive his commission until 1802. He joined the squadron that was engaged in the war with Tripoli, and distinguished himself while commanding a gun-boat, and also as second in command of Decatur's daring and successful expedition to destroy the captured frigate "Philadelphia" under the walls of Tripoli. Lawrence spent nearly five years in desultory warfare on the Barbary coast. In 1808 he was 1st lieutenant of the "Constitution," and then in command of the "Argus," "Vixen," and "Wasp." He was promoted to captain in 1811, and placed in command of the "Hornet." After war with Great Britain was declared, he made a cruise on the coast of Brazil. He blockaded the British man-of-war "Bonne Citoyenne" in the port of San Salvador, and challenged her captain to meet him at sea, but failed to bring on an action, and was driven off at the end of a fortnight by a ship of the line. Irritation at having been passed over by the recent promotion of Capt. Charles Morris may have led Lawrence to seek for distinction in this manner. A few weeks later he fell in with the "Peacock" brig-of-war off Demerara. Both vessels manœuvred for the weather-gage. Finding that he could weather the enemy, Lawrence tacked, and broadsides were exchanged at short range. The "Peacock" attempted to wear, and the "Hornet," running down on her quarter, poured in a heavy fire, which crippled her and compelled a surrender in less than fifteen minutes. She soon sank, drowning several of her crew and three men of those that were sent from the "Hornet." Lawrence had a slight advantage in weight of metal, and a greater in the superior accuracy of his fire, as shown by the condition of his opponent. The "Peacock" lost her captain and nearly one third of her crew, while the "Hornet" had only one man killed and two wounded. Lawrence gained considerable reputation by this victory, and was sent to Boston to take command of the frigate "Chesapeake." A few days after his arrival a challenge was sent in by Capt. Broke (*q. v.*), of the British frigate "Shannon," which was then cruising in the offing. A fair meeting was promised, and it was pointed out that he could not hope to get to sea in the presence of the British squadron. In view of his previous action in challenging a British ship, and his imperative orders to proceed to sea, Lawrence was unable to decline a combat when, on 1 June, 1813, he sighted the "Shannon" and ran out to meet her. About thirty miles off Boston he came up with her, and went into action in gallant style. After a few broadsides, the "Chesapeake" fouled her opponent, Lawrence fell mortally wounded, and nearly every officer with him was soon shot down. Broke saw that the men were flinching from their guns, and led his boarders to the "Chesapeake's" deck. The crew of the "Chesapeake" could not be brought up to repel them. Those stationed on deck fought desperately, but in disorder, and the ship was soon in the hands of the enemy. Several incidents of the action show that the crew of the "Chesapeake" lacked discipline. They were newly shipped and imperfectly trained. The "Shannon" was noted for excellent gunnery practice, and her captain had supplied sights for the guns at his own expense. In size and armament there was not much disparity between the ships. Neither was much injured during the brief action, but the "Chesapeake's" loss was 47 killed and 99 wounded, while the "Shannon's" total loss was only 85. Of the "Chesapeake's" wounded, 14 died in a few days, among them Capt. Lawrence, and Ludlow, his 1st lieutenant. Both ships were taken to Halifax, where Lawrence was buried with military honors. There was much exultation in England over a victory that seemed to restore the prestige of the British navy. Capt. Broke, who had been severely wounded in boarding the "Chesapeake," was made a baronet, and received other marks of distinction. The

remains of Lawrence and Ludlow were restored to the United States, and received with public honors at Salem. Judge Joseph Story delivered an oration there, and they were buried in state in Trinity church-yard, New York city, where there is a monument to Lawrence's memory, represented in the illustration. The intense disappointment that was caused by the loss of the "Chesapeake" might have led the public to criticise the conduct of Lawrence in accepting a contest for which he was so poorly prepared, had it not been for the memory of his tragic fate and his dying injunction, "Don't give up the ship." If he erred in admitting chivalric traditions into modern warfare, it should not be forgotten that he associated with them courtesy and humanity in the highest degree.

LAWRENCE, Jonathan, author, b. in New York city, 19 Nov., 1807; d. 26 April, 1833. He was graduated at Columbia in 1823, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, where he gave great promise. His writings in prose and verse were collected by his brother (New York, 1833).

LAWRENCE, Joseph Wilson, Canadian author, b. in St. John, New Brunswick, 28 Feb., 1818. He became a manufacturer of furniture in St. John in 1835, and for more than twenty-five years continuously was a director of the Mechanics' institute, of which he has been president. He strongly opposed confederation, and, when the electorate of New Brunswick in 1865 pronounced against the proposed union of that province to the Dominion, and a new administration came into power, Mr. Lawrence was appointed president of the European and North American railway commission, which place he held till the defeat of the government on the question of confederation in 1866. During the Mackenzie administration he was one of a commission to report on the practicability of the construction of the Baie Verte canal. He has attained note as an antiquarian, and has published a pamphlet relative to the route of the Intercolonial railway, and "Foot-Prints, or Incidents in Early History of New Brunswick" (St. John, 1883); and has in preparation "The Judges of New Brunswick in the first Fifty Years."

LAWRENCE, William jurist, b. in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson co., Ohio, 26 June, 1819. He was graduated at Franklin college, Ohio, in 1838, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He was appointed commissioner of bankruptcy for Logan county in 1842, in 1845 prosecuting attorney for the same county, and from 1845 till 1847 was editor and proprietor of the "Logan Gazette," subsequently conducting the "Western Law Journal." He was in the legislature in 1846–'7, in 1848 a member of the state senate, in 1851 was elected reporter for the supreme court of the state, and in 1853 again elected to the state senate, where he advocated and carried bills to quiet land titles. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas for five years in 1856, and re-elected in 1861, but resigned in 1864. He served as colonel of the 84th Ohio regiment at Cumberland and New Creek in 1862, and in 1863 was tendered a U. S. judgeship in Florida, which he declined. He was then elected to congress from Ohio as a Republican, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1871; and from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1877. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalist convention in 1866, and in 1880 was appointed first comptroller of the U. S. treasury, which post he resigned, 20 March, 1885. Judge Lawrence is the only one of the first comptrollers whose decisions were regularly published. After his resignation he engaged in the practice of law in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Washington. In addition to monographs and speeches on political and literary topics, he is the author of "Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio" (Columbus, 1852); "The Treaty Question" (Washington, 1871); "The Law of Religious Societies and Church Corporations" (Philadelphia, 1873–'4); "The Law of Claims against the Government" (Washington, 1875); "The Organization of the Treasury Department of the United States" (1880); and "Decisions of the First Comptroller in the Department of the Treasury of the United States" (6 vols., 1881–'5).

LAWRENCE, William Beach, jurist, b. in New York city, 23 Oct., 1800; d. there, 26 March, 1881. His ancestor came from England about the middle of the 17th century, and received a patent of land on Long Island. His father, Isaac, was a wealthy merchant of New York. Beach was graduated at Columbia in 1818, studied law, went to Europe in 1821, and on his return to the United States in 1823 was admitted to the bar. In 1826 he was appointed secretary of legation in London, and in 1827 he was chargé d'affaires there. From London he went to Paris, and on his return to New York, after an absence of four years, he formed a law partnership with Hamilton Fish, and delivered in Columbia college lectures on political economy, which were repeated before the Mercantile library association, and published. He attained eminence at the bar of New York, and promoted the construction of the Erie railway, being a member of the executive committee. About 1845 he purchased Ochre Point, at Newport, R. I., erected on it a summer residence, and resided there permanently after 1850. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1851, soon afterward became acting governor of the state, and in 1853 was a member of the State constitutional convention. During his term as governor he exerted himself to procure the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and was instrumental in defeating the passage by the legislature of the Maine liquor law. Gov. Lawrence achieved distinction in appearing before the British and American international tribunal at Washington in 1873 in the case of the "Circassian," involving more than half a million dollars. He won the suit, obtaining for his clients the reversal of a decision of the U. S. supreme court, the only instance of that character that has occurred in the country's history. Lawrence's argument in the case, on which the decision was rendered, is regarded, both in this country and in Europe, as an authoritative exposition of several important points of international law. He was a lecturer on international law in 1872–'3 in the law-school of Columbian college, Washington, D. C., and was an original member of the "Institute of the Law of Nations." For thirty years he was noted for the generous hospitality that he dispensed at Ochre Point, where he had collected one of the most valuable private libraries in the land. He was an active member of the New York historical society, and from 1836 till 1845 its vice-president. At the annual meet-

ing on 3 Jan., 1882, James Grant Wilson delivered an address on Gov. Lawrence, at the same time presenting to the society a marble bust by Dunbar, the gift of his eldest son, Isaac; and also an unfinished address on "The Life, Character, and Public Services of Albert Gallatin," which had been prepared for the society. Mr. Lawrence published "Address to the Academy of Fine Arts" (New York, 1825); "The History of Louisiana," by Barbé Marbois, translated, with notes (Philadelphia, 1830); "Bank of the United States" (Boston, 1831); "Institutions of the United States" (New York, 1832); "Lectures on Political Economy" (1832); "Discourses on Political Economy" (1834); "Inquiry into the Causes of the Public Distress" (1834); "History of the Negotiations in Reference to the Eastern and Northeastern Boundaries of the United States" (1841); "Biographical Memoir of Albert Gallatin" (1843); "The Law of Charitable Uses" (1845); a new edition of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," with annotations and a notice of the author (1855); "Visitation and Search" (Boston, 1858); "Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international" (4 vols., Leipsic, 1868–'80); "Étude de droit international sur le mariage" (Ghent, 1870); "The Treaty of Washington" (Providence, 1871); "Disabilities of American Women married Abroad" (New York, 1871); "The Indirect Claims of the United States under the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, as submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva" (Providence, 1872); "Belligerent and Sovereign Rights as regards Neutrals during the War of Secession" (Boston, 1873); "Administration of Equity Jurisprudence" (1874); and "Études sur la juridiction consulaire et sur l'extradition" (Leipsic, 1880).—His son, **Albert Gallatin,** soldier, b. in New York city in 1834; d. there, 1 Jan., 1887, received his early education at the Anglo-American academy, Vevay, Switzerland, entered Harvard on his return, and was graduated in 1856. He then studied in the law-school at Harvard, and, after graduation in 1858, entered the office of a New York attorney, but soon afterward went to Vienna as an attaché of the U. S. legation. When the civil war began he returned, joined the volunteer army, was commissioned as lieutenant in the 54th New York infantry, and served through the Maryland and Virginia campaigns. In 1864 he was made a captain in the 2d U. S. colored cavalry. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at Fort Fisher, where, in leading the forlorn hope, he lost his right arm, and on 25 March, 1865, was given the brevet of brigadier-general. He was appointed minister to Costa Rica on 2 Oct., 1866, but was recalled in 1868 in consequence of a duel that he fought with a Prussian attaché who had disparaged the United States. He subsequently served as a commissioner to investigate the grievances of Sitting Bull and his tribe and other difficulties with the Indians.

LAWRIE, Alexander, artist, b. in New York city in 1828. He studied in the National academy of design and the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, and subsequently went to Europe, where he became a pupil of Leutze at Düsseldorf, and of Picot at Paris. His professional life has been passed chiefly in New York. Mr. Lawrie was elected a member of the National academy in 1866, and is also a member of the Artists' fund societies of New York and Philadelphia. He has made upward of a thousand crayon heads, including likenesses of Richard H. Stoddard and Thomas Buchanan Read. One of his best oil portraits is the likeness of Judge Sutherland, painted for the New York bar association. Among his best landscapes are "A Valley in the Adirondacks," and "Autumn in the Hudson Highlands" (1869).

LAWSON, Alexander, engraver, b. in Ravenstruthers, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 19 Dec., 1772; d. in Philadelphia, 22 Aug., 1846. He was left an orphan at fifteen years of age, and in 1792 came to this country, settling in Philadelphia, where he became an engraver. His first important works were four plates for Thomson's "Seasons," executed for Thomas Dobson, bookseller, which attracted much favorable notice. In 1798 Mr. Lawson formed a friendship with Alexander Wilson, for whose work on ornithology he engraved the best plates, and he contributed to the continuation of this work by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. He also engraved plates for a work on quadrupeds by George Ord, and a work on conchology by Prof. Samuel S. Haldeman. His works are numerous, and include plates for annuals, maps, charts, and illustrations of works on chemistry, botany, and mineralogy.—His son, **Oscar A.,** engraver, b. in Philadelphia, 7 Aug., 1813; d. there 6 Sept., 1854, entered the office of the U. S. coast-survey, at Washington, D. C., and remained there till 1851, when ill health compelled him to return to Philadelphia. His engravings, chiefly book-plates, were executed with taste and ability.—His daughter, **Mary Lockhart,** poet, b. in Philadelphia, published poems in the "Knickerbocker" and "Graham's Magazine" that were characterized by tender feeling and pleasing fancy. She occasionally wrote in the Scottish dialect.

LAWSON, George, Canadian educator, b. in Maryton, Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1827. He studied law for some time in Dundee, but devoted most of his time to natural history and zoölogy. After removing to Edinburgh he was elected, in the spring of 1849, assistant secretary and curator to the Botanical society, and was also chosen a fellow and subsequently assistant secretary of the Royal physical society. He aided in establishing the Scottish arboricultural society in 1854, in 1855 began a class in practical histology, and in 1851 gave a course of lectures on botany in Church college. In 1858 he was elected professor of chemistry and natural history in Queen's college, Kingston, Ont., and subsequently became a professor in Dalhousie college, Halifax, N. S., where he now is (1887). Besides numerous other writings he has published a volume on "Water-Lilies" (Edinburgh, 1850).

LAWSON, James, author, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 9 Nov., 1799; d. in Yonkers, N. Y., 20 March, 1880. He was educated at Glasgow university, came to the United States in 1815, and entered the counting-house of a maternal uncle at New York. On the failure in 1826 of a mercantile house in which Mr. Lawson had become a partner, he turned his attention to literature, wrote for the New York "Literary Gazette," and was associate editor of the "Morning Courier" in 1827–'9, and of the "Mercantile Advertiser" in 1829–'33. He afterward pursued the business of marine insurance in New York. Mr. Lawson was the intimate friend of Edwin Forrest and William Gilmore Simms. He published "Tales and Sketches by a Cosmopolite" (New York, 1830); "Poems" (1857); "Giordano," a tragedy that was first performed at the Park theatre in November, 1828; and contributed many criticisms, essays, tales, and verses to periodicals. See Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (2 vols., New York, 1876).

LAWSON, John, historian, b. in Scotland; d. on the river Neuse, N. C., in 1712. He came to this country as surveyor-general of North Carolina, and

began his surveys in 1700, but fell a victim to the jealousy of the Tuscarora Indians, who confounded the surveyor of their territory with those that despoiled them of it. He was captured while he was exploring North Carolina in 1712, in company with a Swiss named Graffenried (*q. v.*). The latter was permitted to buy himself free, but Lawson was put to death, probably in the manner he thus describes in his book: "Their cruelties to their prisoners are such as none but devils out of hell could invent. . . . Others keep their enemy's teeth which are taken in war, while others split pine into splinters and stick them into the prisoner's body, yet alive, then they light them, which burn like so many torches, and in this manner they make him dance around a great fire, every one buffeting and deriding him till he expires." Lawson left one of the most valuable of the early histories of the Carolinas, entitled "A New Voyage to Carolina, containing the Exact Description and Natural History of that Country, together with the Present State thereof; and a Journal of a Thousand Miles travelled through Several Nations of Indians, giving a Particular Account of their Customs, Manners, etc." (London, 1700; new eds. in 1709, 1711, 1714, and 1718). The volume is a quarto of 258 pages, well illustrated with one of the best maps of the time, and with various other engravings, chiefly in natural history. The original edition is now very rare; it was reprinted at Raleigh, N. C., in 1860.

LAWSON, Leonidas Moreau, physician, b. in Nicholas county, Ky., 10 Sept., 1812; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 24 Jan., 1864. His father, a pioneer Methodist clergyman, went to Kentucky from Virginia. The son was graduated at Transylvania university in 1837, made professor of anatomy and physiology there in 1843, and was sent to Europe in 1846 to investigate the progress of medical science in England, France, and Germany. While there, he delivered a course of lectures before the medical department of University college, London. On his return in 1847, he became professor of materia medica and pathology in Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, and was transferred in 1852 to the chair of the principles and practice of medicine. He accepted in 1854 the professorship of the theory and practice of medicine in the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville, but resumed his chair in Ohio medical college in 1857. He became professor of clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana at New Orleans in 1860, but in 1861 returned to Ohio medical college, where he remained till his death. He was the earliest writer of acknowledged ability on medical subjects in the valley of the Mississippi. He founded the "Western Lancet" in 1847 and contributed abundantly to its pages, conducting it till 1864. He published an edition of Dr. James Hope's "Morbid Anatomy" (1844); and "Practical Treatise on Phthisis Pulmonalis," which was highly praised, and became a standard both in the United States and abroad (Cincinnati, 1861).—His daughter, **Louise,** b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861, began her study of art under the professor of sculpture in the Cincinnati school of art, afterward studied in New York and Boston, and then went to Paris, where she was a pupil of Rhodin. She went to Italy in 1884 and pursued her studies in Rome and Perugia. The directors of the Academy of fine arts of Perugia have conferred upon her their diploma of merit. Among her works are the "Rhodian Boy," "Avaconara," and "Il Pastore."

LAWSON, Robert, soldier, d. in Richmond, Va., in April, 1805. He became major of the 4th Virginia regiment, 13 Feb., 1776, colonel in 1777, and commanded a brigade of Virginia militia under Gen. Greene at the battle of Guilford.

LAWSON, Thomas, soldier, b. in Virginia about 1781; d. in Norfolk, Va., 15 May, 1861. He was appointed surgeon's mate in the U. S. navy, 1 March, 1809, but resigned in 1811 to take a similar place in the army. In May, 1813, he became surgeon of the 6th infantry; surgeon-general, with rank of colonel, 30 Nov., 1836; was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of Louisiana volunteers in the Florida war in 1837; and commanded a battalion of New York and Pennsylvania volunteers till May, 1838. He was brevetted brigadier-general "for meritorious conduct" as chief medical officer of the U. S. forces in the Mexican war, 30 May, 1848. He was author of a "Report on Sickness and Mortality, U. S. Army, 1819–'39" (1840); and of a "Meteorological Register, 1826–'30; and Appendix for 1822–'5" (Philadelphia, 1840).

LAWTON, Alexander Robert, soldier, b. in Beaufort county, S. C., about 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, and stationed on the northern frontier till 1841, when he resigned. He then studied law at Harvard, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar at Savannah, Ga. He was president of the Savannah and Augusta railroad in 1849–'54, state senator in 1854–'61, and president of the Georgia Democratic convention in 1860. When the civil war began he was colonel of the only volunteer regiment in Georgia, and seized Fort Pulaski under Gov. Joseph E. Brown's orders. He retained command at Savannah till April, 1861, when he became brigadier-general in the provisional Confederate army, and was put in command of the coast of Georgia. In June, 1862, he was transferred to Virginia, and served in several campaigns. He received the command of a division, was severely wounded at Antietam, and after his recovery served as quartermaster-general till the close of the war. Afterward he resumed the practice of law in Savannah, and was in the legislature in 1875. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Russia, but the disabilities that he had incurred by taking part in the civil war against the United States government had not been removed, and the appointment could not be confirmed. Subsequently he was appointed United States minister to Austria.

LAY, Benjamin, philanthropist, b. in Colchester, England, in 1681; d. in Abington, Pa., in 1760. In 1710 he settled in Barbadoes as a merchant, but, becoming obnoxious to the people by his abolition principles, he removed to the British colonies and settled at Abington, Pa., where he was one of the earliest and most zealous opponents of slavery. He was originally a member of the Society of Friends, but left it in 1717, because slave-holding was permitted to its members. Afterward he returned to the society when it assumed an attitude that was similar to his own. Mr. Lay was little over four feet in height, wore clothes of his own manufacture, and was distinguished scarcely less for his eccentricities than for his philanthropy. At one time he attempted to fast for forty days, but long before the expiration of that time his abstinence nearly proved fatal. To show his indignation against slave-holders he carried a bladder filled with blood into a meeting, and in the presence of the congregation thrust a sword, which he had concealed under his coat, into the bladder, and sprinkling the blood on several Friends exclaimed, "Thus shall God shed the blood of those who enslave their fellow-creatures." Upon the introduction of tea into Pennsylvania he delivered a lecture against its use

from the balcony of the court-house in Philadelphia, and scattered the tea and broke the cups and saucers that his wife had purchased a short time before. In 1737 he wrote a treatise entitled "All Slave-Keepers, that keep the Innocent in Bondage. Apostates." It was printed by Benjamin Franklin, who told the author, when the manuscript was brought to him, that it was deficient in arrangement. "It is no matter," said Mr. Lay, "print any part thou pleasest first." He was the pioneer of the abolitionists in the colonies, and in his bold, defiant denunciation of slave-holding, was in marked contrast to Anthony Benezet, his successor in this work, who achieved probably greater success by gentler methods.

LAY, Henry Champlin, P. E. bishop, b. in Richmond, Va., 6 Dec., 1823; d. in Easton, Md., 17 Sept., 1885. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, and at the Episcopal theological seminary in Alexandria in 1846. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Meade in Christ's church, Alexandria, 10 July, 1846. During part of his diaconate he served in Lynnhaven parish, Va., but in 1847 he removed to Huntsville, Ala., where he assumed charge of the Church of the Nativity. He was ordained priest by Bishop Cobbs, 12 July, 1848, became rector of the Church of the Nativity, and held that post for eleven years. Having been elected missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian territory, he was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., 23 Oct., 1859. In 1868 the diocese of Maryland was divided, and a new one formed on the eastern shore, under the title of the diocese of Easton. It being the privilege of a missionary bishop to accept the oversight of an organized diocese when elected thereto, Bishop Lay was translated to Easton, 1 April, 1869. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart college in 1857, and from William and Mary in 1873, and that of LL. D. from Cambridge, England, in 1867, at the time of the Lambeth conference. Bishop Lay published numerous single sermons on special occasions, also "Letters to a Man Bewildered among many Counsellors"; "Tracts for Missionary Use"; "Studies in the Church" (New York, 1872); "Ready and Desirous" (1885); and "The Church and the Nation" (1885).

LAY, John L., inventor, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1832. He entered the United States navy as 2d assistant engineer in July, 1862, and designed the torpedo by means of which Lieut. William B. Cushing (*q. v.*) destroyed the Confederate ram "Albemarle." In October, 1863, he was promoted to 1st assistant engineer, and in 1865, after the fall of Richmond, he was sent up James river in advance of Admiral Porter's fleet to remove obstructions. Subsequently he entered the Peruvian service, and was engaged in preparing fixed mines, and in placing suspended torpedoes in the harbor of Callao, in order to prevent the Spanish fleet from entering. At this time he conceived the idea of a locomotive torpedo, and on his return to the United States in 1867 he invented the submarine torpedo that bears his name, which has since become the property of the U. S. government. It consists of a cylindrical boat with conical ends, carrying a spar torpedo or containing in its forward end about 100 pounds of some explosive. The motive power is obtained from an engine that is worked by carbon-dioxide gas, and drives a screw propeller. The carbon dioxide, in a liquid form, is stored in the forward section of the cylindrical body. There is a coil of rope in the interior that connects it with the point from which it has been despatched, and the torpedo can be launched from shore as well as from a ship. All its movements are within the control of the operator, who steers it, regulates its machinery, and explodes it by means of a compact electric battery and key-board. The course of the boat is shown to the operator by a small flag, which rises above the surface of the water, and a speed of nine miles an hour has been attained in experiments.

LAY, Oliver Ingraham, artist, b. in New York city in 1845. He was a pupil of Thomas Hicks, studied at the Cooper institute and the National academy, and was elected an associate of the latter in 1876. His works include portraits of Edwin Booth as Hamlet (1883), Cyrus W. Field, Miss Fidelia Bridges, Henry A. Ferguson, and Winslow Homer, N. A.; "Watching the Snow" (1879); and "The Two Friends."

LAYE, Francis, British soldier, b. about 1753; d. in Newcastle, England, 29 Jan., 1828. He was ordered to New York as a lieutenant of artillery in 1773, wounded at Bunker Hill, took part in numerous battles, and accompanied Gen. Alexander Leslie's expedition to Virginia. He was severely wounded at Camden, under Lord Rawdon, received the special thanks of that officer for his services, and then sent home. He commanded the artillery in the West Indies in 1800, aiding in the capture of the islands by the expeditions under Sir John Duckworth and Gen. Trigge.

LAZARUS, Emma, poet, b. in New York city, 22 July, 1849. She was educated by private tutors and early turned her attention to poetry. Her first "Poems and Translations" (New York, 1867), were soon followed by "Admetus and other Poems" (1871), and were received with favorable criticism on both sides of the Atlantic. Her first important prose work was "Alide, an Episode of Goethe's Life" (Philadelphia, 1874), after which she contributed her poems, including numerous translations from Heine, principally to "Scribner's Monthly." Her translations were collected and published as "Poems and Ballads of Heine" (New York, 1881), and her miscellaneous poems under the title of "Songs of a Semite" (1882). Miss Lazarus is a Jewess, and has written for "The Century" several very striking essays on topics relating to the condition of her race, notably "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" and "Russian Christianity versus Modern Judaism." She has also written critical articles on Salvini, Emerson, and others, for the same periodical. During the winter of 1882 thousands of Russian Jews came to New York to escape the brutal treatment suffered in Russia, and it became necessary to devise means for their employment. Miss Lazarus published articles in the "American Hebrew," indicating a system of technical education, solving the difficulty, and the project was soon put into execution. During this year her "In Exile," "The Crowing of the Red Cock," and "The Banner of the Jew" were written. Her last writings, a series of prose poems, appeared in 1887. She has also translated poems from the mediæval Hebrew writ-

Emma Lazarus

ers Judah Hallery, Ibn Gabiral, and Moses ben Essa, several of which have been incorporated in the ritual of many American synagogues.

LAZCANO, Francis Xavier, Mexican author, b. in Puebla, Mexico, 22 Oct., 1702; d. there, 15 May, 1762. He entered the Society of Jesus, 22 Oct., 1717, and taught rhetoric and theology in Mexico and philosophy in Puebla. Among his works are "Vida y Virtudes de los PP. Keler y Provincial Mateo Ansaldo, de la Compañia de Jesus" (Mexico, 1756); "Brevis notitia apparitionis mirabilis B. Mariæ Virginis de Guadalupe" (Rome, 1757); "Zodiaco Guadalupano" (Mexico, 1776); and "Dos tratados de los Privilegios espirituales de los Jesuitas ye de los Indianos."

LAZELLE, Henry Martyn, soldier, b. in Enfield, Mass., 8 Sept., 1832. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, assigned to the infantry, served on the frontiers of Texas and New Mexico against the Apaches, and in February, 1859, was severely wounded in a skirmish with the latter in the Sacramento mountains. While stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex., he was captured by the Confederates on 8 May, 1861, and held as a prisoner of war until he was exchanged on 28 July, 1862. He was promoted captain on 11 June, 1861, and served in 1862–'3 as assistant commissary of prisoners at Washington, D. C., and in August, 1862, was agent for the exchange of prisoners of war in the west. He was appointed colonel of the 16th New York cavalry on 23 Oct., 1863, commanded that regiment in operations against Mosby's guerillas, and was afterward placed in command of a cavalry brigade. He was brevetted major in the regular army on 19 Sept., 1864, for gallantry in the action near Culpeper, Va., resigned his volunteer commission on 19 Oct., 1863, and served subsequently as provost-marshal-general of the military division of west Mississippi. He took part in the Yellowstone expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1872, being engaged in the action on Powder river, Dakota; also in the Yellowstone expedition of the autumn of 1873, and in the operations against the Sioux in 1874, and was promoted major on 15 Dec., 1874. In 1877 he served in the field against the Indians in Montana. He was commandant of cadets at the U. S. military academy in 1879–'82, was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 26 June, 1882, represented the United States at the military manœuvres in India in 1885, and served as assistant inspector-general of the department of the Columbia till June, 1887, when he was placed in charge of the bureau of publication of war records at Washington, D. C., succeeding Col. Robert N. Scott. Lieut.-Col. Lazelle has contributed to various magazines, and has published "One Law in Nature" (New York, 1872), and a prize essay on "Improvements in the Art of War" (1882).

LAZENBY, William Rane, horticulturist, b. in Benton, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1852. He was graduated at Cornell in 1874, and subsequently became botanist to the New York state horticultural society and horticultural editor of the "Husbandman." Later he was appointed assistant professor of horticulture in Cornell, and secretary of the Cornell experiment station. In 1881 he was called to the chair of botany and horticulture in the Ohio state university, and in 1883 he received the additional appointment of director of the Ohio experiment station. Prof. Lazenby was the author of the bills that established the New York and the Ohio experiment stations. He has also held the office of lecturer to the New York state grange, and was secretary of the National association of teachers of agriculture and horticulture in 1883–'7; also of the Society for the promotion of agricultural science. Prof. Lazenby is a member of other scientific societies, and has written various papers on cross-fertilization, forest-tree culture, and similar subjects, which he has contributed to the proceedings of the various societies of which he is a member, and to official reports.

LEA, Luke, congressman, b. in Surry county, N. C., 26 Jan., 1782; d. near Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 17 June, 1851. He removed with his father to Tennessee in 1790, was clerk of the state house of representatives, and commanded a regiment under Gen. Jackson during the Indian wars in Florida. From 1833 till 1837 he was a representative in congress from Tennessee, having been chosen first as a Democrat and afterward as a Union Democrat. For thirty years he was cashier of the state bank of Tennessee, and in 1849 was appointed by President Taylor Indian agent at Fort Leavenworth. He met his death by being thrown from his horse while returning from a visit to the tribes near that place.—His son, **John M.,** jurist, b. in Knoxville, Tenn., 25 Dec., 1818, was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1837, admitted to the bar in 1840, and began the same year the practice of his profession in Nashville. He was appointed U. S. district attorney in 1842, and in 1850 elected mayor of Nashville. During a cholera epidemic in the following year he was constantly among the sick and the dying in the hospitals, and by his judicious measures contributed largely to the stay of the pestilence. He was an ardent Unionist, and when Nashville fell into the hands of the government troops he was able, from his influence with the authorities, to do much to lighten the hardships which were necessarily felt by the families of the refugee Confederates. In 1865, at the urgent request of the bar of Nashville, he accepted from Gov. William G. Brownlow the appointment of judge of the circuit court, but resigned in the following year, and also declined a seat on the supreme bench of the state. When a bill to remand Tennessee to military control was before the reconstruction committee of congress, his opposition prevented a report in its favor, and secured the defeat of the measure. In 1875 he was elected to the state senate, where he opposed every suggestion for repudiation of the public debt. He has been a liberal benefactor to the Tennessee school for the blind, the Woman's mission home, and other public charities, and is president of the Tennessee historical society.

LEA, Thomas Gibson, botanist, b. in Wilmington, Del., 14 Dec., 1785; d. in Waynesville, Ohio, 25 Sept., 1844. He was of Quaker descent, and his ancestors were among those who accompanied William Penn to this country. He was occupied with business pursuits until 1827, when he withdrew from all mercantile occupations and devoted himself to botany. He was an industrious collector, and left at his death an extensive herbarium with the synonyms and description of many new species, and an unfinished catalogue. There was published posthumously from his papers, by William S. Sullivan, a "Catalogue of Plants, Native and Naturalized, collected in the Vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio" (Philadelphia, 1849). —His brother, **Isaac,** naturalist, b. in Wilmington, Del., 4 March, 1792; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Dec., 1886, showed in early youth great fondness for natural history. This was fostered by his mother, who was familiar with botany, and was developed by his association with Lardner Vanuxem, who encouraged his interest in mineralogy and geology. His birthright in the Society of

Friends was forfeited by his joining a company that was raised for the defence of the United States in 1814, although the organization was never called into service. In 1815 he was elected a member of the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia, and soon afterward published an account of the minerals that he had observed in the vicinity of Philadelphia. This was his first paper, and appeared in the "Journal of the Academy." He became in 1821 a member of the publishing-firm of Mathew Carey, whose daughter he had married, and continued as such until 1851. Meanwhile his leisure was devoted to science, and in 1825 he began a series of memoirs on new forms of fresh-water and land shells, which he maintained throughout his life. The genus Unio received his special attention, and in 1827 he published his first paper on it, afterward issuing a synopsis of this genus (1836; 4th ed., 1870). The separate papers collected under the title of "Observations on the Genus Unio" (Philadelphia, 1827–'74) form thirteen quarto volumes magnificently illustrated. His "Contributions to Geology" (1833) was the best illustrated paleontological work that had appeared in the United States. In his "Fossil Footmarks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville" (1852) he described his discovery of the saurian footprints in the sandstone 700 feet below the conglomerate of the coal-formation. This discovery was of great interest, for the existence of an air-breathing animal as low as the coal-measures had not at that time been definitely accepted. Subsequently the first bones and teeth ever found in this stratum in the United States were described by him, and he named the animal clepsysaurus Pennsylvanicus. The number of new forms, recent and fossil, that were made known by him amount to nearly 2,000. These descriptions he communicated to the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia. His collection of fresh-water shells, marine and land shells, minerals, fossils, and geological specimens were bequeathed to the National museum in Washington, on condition that a room be devoted exclusively to them and the whole called the "Isaac Lea Collection." Mr. Lea received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1852, and was a member of many scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He was elected president of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences in 1858, and of the American association for the advancement of science in 1860. His papers include 279 titles, and a complete bibliography of them, illustrated by an etched portrait, was published as a "Bulletin of U. S. National Museum, No. 23" (Washington, 1885).—Isaac's son, **Mathew Carey,** chemist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Aug., 1823, received his education at home, and then turned his attention to chemistry, which he studied under James C. Booth. His early researches were numerous, and the titles of nearly fifty papers are credited to him by the younger Silliman in his "American Contributions to Chemistry" (Philadelphia, 1875). Mr. Lea has become best known through his large contributions to the literature of photographic chemistry. He has made a specialty of the chemical effects of light, especially on the haloid salts of silver, on which subject he has published numerous papers in the "British Journal of Photography" and in home journals. He is the author of a "Manual of Photography" (Philadelphia, 1868; 2d ed., 1871), which is recognized as a work of standard authority among photographers. — Another son, **Henry Charles,** publisher, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Sept., 1825, was educated in Philadelphia, and at the age of seventeen entered the publishing-house of his father, ultimately becoming principal of the concern. Several papers on chemistry and conchology, notably "Description of New Species of Shells," were published by him. During the civil war he organized the system of municipal bounties to encourage volunteering, and also wrote much for the periodicals. Since 1857 he has devoted special attention to European mediæval history, and has published "Superstition and Force: Essays on the Wager of Battle, the Wager of Law, the Ordeal and Torture" (Philadelphia, 1866); "Studies in Church History: the Rise of the Temporal Power, Benefit of Clergy, Excommunication, the Early Church and Slavery" (1869); "An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy" (1867); and "A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages" (3 vols., New York, 1888).

LEACH, De Witt Clinton, journalist, b. in Clarence, Erie co., N. Y., 22 Nov., 1822. He is a descendant of Lawrence Leach, noticed below. His great-grandfather, Samuel Leach, was killed in the French and Indian war, and his grandfather, Samuel Leach, served in the Revolution. He received his education in the public schools, and on reaching manhood began teaching. He then removed with his parents to Michigan, and in 1849 was chosen to the legislature of that state. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional convention, and made a speech before it urging the granting of the right of suffrage to the colored race. In 1854 he was appointed state librarian, in 1855 he became editor of a Republican paper at Lansing, and in the following year he was elected to congress, serving till 1861. He was commissioned by President Lincoln as Indian agent for Michigan, retaining the office four years. In 1867 he was for the second time chosen a member of a Constitutional convention of the state. About this time he purchased the "Herald," Traverse City, Mich., which he published and edited for nine years. He has since published the "Patriot Advertiser," Springfield, Mo., and the "Northwest Farmer," Traverse City, Mich.

LEACH, James Madison, member of congress, b. in Lansdowne, Randolph co., N. C., in 1824. He received a college education, but was not graduated, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was for ten years in the house of representatives of North Carolina, six years in the state senate, and was a presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. He was then elected to congress from North Carolina as a Whig, and served from 3 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1861. He opposed secession till the beginning of hostilities, but was for one year a field-officer in the Confederate army and a member of the Confederate congress in 1864–'5. After the war he served twice in the state senate, and was elected to congress for two consecutive terms as a Conservative, serving from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1875. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and 1880.

LEACH, Josiah Granville, lawyer, b. in Cape May, N. J., 27 July, 1842. His father, Rev. Joseph S. Leach, a descendant of Lawrence Leach (*q. v.*), became in 1855 editor of the "Ocean Wave," the first newspaper in Cape May county, N. J. The son entered journalism in 1860, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the army, and served as sergeant, sergeant-major, and lieutenant in the 25th New Jersey regiment. In 1866 he was graduated in law at the University of Pennsylvania, and admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He has been active in politics since he was nineteen years old, has served in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1881–'2 was

one of the leaders of the independent Republican movement in Pennsylvania. He is now (1887) commissary-general of Pennsylvania. He has written largely for biographical publications, and is preparing genealogies of the Leach and Manning families in the United States.—His brother, **Frank Willing,** lawyer, b. in Cape May, N. J., 25 Aug., 1855, was educated in public and private schools, studied law, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. He has been active in politics in Pennsylvania, has filled the office of secretary to numerous state conventions, in 1881–'2 was secretary to the independent Republican state committee, and in 1885 was chosen secretary to the Republican state committee, which position he still holds. Since he was seventeen years old he has contributed largely in both verse and prose to periodicals. He contributed several chapters to Scharff and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1883), and has now (1887) in preparation "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence: their Ancestors and Descendants."

LEACH, Lawrence, colonist, b. in England in 1589; d. in Salem, Mass., in 1662. He was one of the "planters" that came over with Rev. Francis Higginson in 1629, was a man of repute in England, and is said to have descended from John Le Leche, surgeon to King Edward III. At Salem he engaged extensively in the farming and milling business, his large plantation and mills being located in what is now Beverly. The mills were of such importance that the adjacent towns caused public roads to be opened to them. He was active in public affairs, was one of the twelve jurymen who at Boston (1630) served on the trial of the first capital case that was heard in Massachusetts, and for many years represented Salem in the legislature. He assisted in the formation of the first church that was organized at Salem.—His son, **Robert,** became one of the founders of Manchester, Mass., and one of its largest landed proprietors. —**Giles,** believed to have been his youngest child, and the only one born in this country, was a founder of Bridgewater, Mass., owning one of the "fifty-six proprietary interests" of the town.

LEACH, Sheperd, manufacturer, b. in Easton, Mass., 30 April, 1778; d. there, 19 Sept., 1832. His father, Abisha Leach, was a member of the "committee of correspondence and safety" in 1775, and afterward served in the Revolutionary army. His business was that of a manufacturer of iron, in which the son was early instructed and by which he became widely known. In 1802 he purchased his father's forge and furnace, and a few years later became the proprietor of the Easton furnaces. He was ambitious to control the iron business in New England, and purchased all the foundries of which he could get possession. In 1823 he was running seven furnaces in Easton besides several in other Massachusetts towns, at which time and up to the time of his death his operations in the iron trade were probably more extensive than those of any other man in New England. He possessed large wealth, of which he gave liberally to benevolent objects. He was commissioned captain of militia in 1804, colonel in 1816, brigadier-general in 1819, and major-general in 1827, which office he held until his death.

LEACH, William Turnbull, Canadian educator, b. in Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, 2 March, 1805; d. in Montreal, Canada, in November, 1886. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, studied theology, and in 1831 was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. Shortly afterward he became pastor of St. Andrew's church at Toronto, Canada. In 1834 he took an active part in the movement to establish Queen's college at Kingston. In 1837–'8 he served as chaplain to the 93d Highlanders, and in 1841 united with the Church of England and became the first incumbent of St. George's, Montreal, which rectorship he filled for nearly twenty years, resigning it to devote his whole time to his educational duties in connection with McGill college. The congregation was then the strongest of the Anglican church in Canada. He also filled for some time the office of rector of Lachine. With McGill college he was prominently identified for twenty-seven years, filling the posts of professor of the faculty of arts, of the Molson chair of English literature, and of mental and moral philosophy. In 1854 he received the dignity of canon of Christ church cathedral, and in 1865 he was appointed archdeacon of Montreal. At the time of his death he held the offices of vice-principal of McGill college and dean and emeritus professor in the faculty of arts. He was an eloquent and able preacher. Dr. Leach was a member of the council of public instruction for the province of Quebec. He had received the degrees of D. D., D. C. L., and LL. D. His lectures on English literature are under revision for publication by Rev. Edwin Gould, of Montreal, and by his son, David S. Leach, a lawyer of that city.

LEACOCK, Hamble James, missionary, b. in Cluff's Bay, Barbadoes, 14 Feb., 1795; d. in Sierra Leone, Africa, 20 Aug., 1856. His father was a wealthy slave-owner. The son was educated at Codrington college, Barbadoes, studied theology, and took deacon's orders in 1826. While acting as assistant priest of St. John's church he aroused the hatred of the whites by freeing his slaves and by extending the privileges of the church to all the slaves in the parish. He was soon afterward transferred to the island of St. Vincent, and then to Nevis, where he became pastor and rural dean of St. George's church, Charlestown. While there he opposed polygamy successfully; but in 1835 a difficulty with the bishop and other causes led him to remove to the United States, where he settled in Lexington, Ky. He secured a livelihood by teaching till 1836, and then held various pastorates. He preached again in Barbadoes from 1848 till 1855, when he went to Africa as a missionary, being the first volunteer to the West Indian church association for the furtherance of the gospel in western Africa. He landed at Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 10 Nov., 1855, and founded a mission station at Rio Pongas, afterward opening a school for boys, which became a great success. As a result of his labors a large missionary field was opened. See his biography by his friend, Rev. Henry Caswall, D. D. (London, 1857).

LEAKE, Walter, senator, b. in Virginia about 1760; d. in Mount Salus, Hinds co., Miss., 17 Nov., 1825. He fought during the Revolutionary war, and afterward removed from Virginia to Hinds county, Miss., where he practised law. He was elected U. S. senator from that state, and served from 11 Dec., 1817, till 1820, when he resigned. Immediately afterward he was appointed a judge of the circuit court, and so continued till 1821, when he was chosen governor of Mississippi, which office he held till 1825.

LEAMING, Jeremiah, clergyman, b. in Middletown, Conn., in 1717; d. in New Haven, Conn., in September, 1804. He was graduated at Yale in 1745, and officiated as lay-reader in the Episcopal church in Norwalk, Conn. In 1747 he went to London to obtain orders, there being no bishop at that date in this country. Having been ordained

deacon and priest, he returned home in September, 1747, bringing a letter from the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, signifying that the society approved of Mr. Leaming for a schoolmaster, catechist, and assistant minister. He entered upon his duties at once in Trinity church, Newport, R. I., where he did good service for eight years. Thence he removed to Norwalk, Conn., in 1755, where he continued for twenty-one years. Mr. Leaming, sympathizing with the British government at the beginning of the Revolution in 1776, suffered severely in consequence. He lost his furniture, books, and papers during Tryon's raid on Norwalk in July, 1779, and for a time was imprisoned as a Tory. After the war he was for several years minister of the church in Stratford, Conn. In 1783 he was chosen by the convention of Connecticut to be their first bishop, but declined the appointment on account of age and infirmities. In 1789 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia. The last years of his life were spent in New Haven, Conn. Dr. Leaming published a "Defence of the Episcopal Government of the Church" (1766); a "Second Defence, in Answer to Noah Welles" (1770); "Evidences of the Truths of Christianity" (1785); and "Dissertations on Various Subjects" (1789).

LEAMING, Thomas, patriot, b. 20 Aug., 1748; d. in Philadelphia in 1797. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law with John Dickinson, and practised his profession until 1776. He possessed a large landed estate in New Jersey, and was chosen a member of the convention that met 10 June, 1776, to frame a constitution for that state and declare its independence. This was done on 2 July, two days before the passage of the Declaration of Independence by congress. Throughout the whole exciting session of this convention, Mr. Leaming's votes and influence were invariably given to the patriot cause. He declined to accept the protection offered by the British to those who would not bear arms against them, although such refusal rendered his property liable to confiscation. He returned to Philadelphia, and, as soon as war was decided upon, joined the patriot army and, after obtaining a knowledge of military tactics, returned to New Jersey to arouse the people in the neighborhood of his estates. He first obtained the signatures of every able-bodied man in the county to a paper pledging them to support their country, and afterward enrolled them in a battalion which he drilled, officered, and equipped. Going back to Philadelphia he joined the 1st city troop of light horse, which acted as a body-guard to Gen. Washington in 1776–'7, until the formation of the regular Continental cavalry. He afterward took part in the battle of Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777, and remained a member of the troop until his death. The war having closed the courts, he began business as a merchant, becoming the moneyed partner in the house of A. Bunner and Co. Notwithstanding the fact that the firm lost largely by the dishonoring by congress of the Continental currency, they persisted in importing large quantities of ammunition and other necessaries of war, and, at a time when the new government had neither money nor credit, furnished from their stock a large quantity of such equipments as were needed. At the time when the army, dispirited by defeat and in want of the common necessaries of life, turned for succor to a bankrupt government, the sum of £260,000 was subscribed for their relief by the merchants of Philadelphia. The list was headed by Robert Morris and Blair McClennaghan with £10,000 each. The next largest subscription was that of Mr. Leaming's firm, which gave £6,000. The latter was also largely engaged in privateering, and Mr. Leaming said, in 1785, that their vessels had captured fifty prizes and over 1,000 prisoners.

LEANDRO DO SACRAMENTO (lay-an'-dro), Brazilian naturalist, b. in Rio Janeiro, 16 Oct., 1762; d. there, 7 April, 1809. He received his early education in his native city, but finished his studies in Coimbra, Portugal, and became a Carmelite friar in 1784. He returned afterward to Rio Janeiro, and until his death was president of the botanical garden, which he greatly improved. He specially directed his attention to the studies of the Balanophorei, and gave valuable assistance in preparing the "Flora Brasilica" (1799–1825). He was a corresponding member of the Academies of sciences in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and published many papers in the proceedings of those societies. He wrote most of his works in French. They include "Mémoires sur les Archimédées ou Balanophorées, plantes particulières à l'Amérique méridionale" (3 vols., Rio de Janeiro and Paris, 1798); the botanical part of Geoffroy St. Hilaire's "Voyage dans le district des diamants et sur le littoral du Brésil" (6 vols., Paris, 1805); "Mémoires sur les légumineuses arborescentes de l'Amérique du Sud" (5 vols., Rio de Janeiro and Paris, 1806); "Études sur les champignons propres à l'Amérique du Sud" (2 vols., 1807); and "Mémoires sur la famille des pommes de terre, iguames, couscous, et autres variétés propres à l'Amérique du Sud" (6 vols., 1808). Many of these are accompanied by colored plates.

LEAR, Tobias, diplomatist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 19 Sept., 1762; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Oct., 1816. He was graduated at Harvard in 1783, and in 1785 became private secretary to Gen. Washington. For several years he attended to the details of Washington's domestic affairs, and was liberally remembered by him in his will. In 1802 Mr. Lear was consul-general at Santo Domingo, and in 1804 was made consul-general at Algiers. In 1805 he was appointed commissioner to conclude a peace with Tripoli, but discharged this duty in a manner that gave umbrage to Gen. William Eaton (*q. v.*), who, in concert with Isaac Hull and Hamet Caramelli, the deposed bey, had gained important advantages over the reigning bey. It was thought that to accept terms of peace at this juncture was to throw away the fruits of hard-earned success, but Mr. Lear's conduct was approved by his government, though much censured by a part of the public. He returned shortly afterward to the United States, and was employed in Washington as accountant for the war department until the time of his death by his own hand.

LEARNED, William Law, jurist, b. in New London, Conn., 24 July, 1821. He was graduated at Yale in 1841, studied law in New London and in Troy, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practised in Albany, N. Y., until 1870, when he was appointed by Gov. John T. Hoffman a justice of the supreme court to fill a vacancy. In the same year he was the Democratic nominee for the office, and was retained in it by the popular vote. In 1875 Gov. Samuel J. Tilden appointed him presiding justice of the third division. At the close of his term he was continued on the bench in the election of 1884, and reappointed presiding justice by Gov. Grover Cleveland. He has been a professor in the Albany law-school since 1874, lecturing on equity, Roman law, and trials of cases, and is president of that institution. Judge Learned edited "Madame Knight's Journal" (Albany, 1865).

and "Earle's Microcosmography" (1867), and compiled the "Learned Genealogy" (1882).

LEAVENWORTH, Abner Johnson, educator, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 2 July, 1803; d. in Petersburg, Va., 12 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at Amherst in 1825, studied theology at Andover, and was licensed to preach as a Congregationalist, 22 April, 1828. After holding charges at Orange and Bristol, Conn., he became pastor, in 1831, of the Young ladies' seminary at Charlotte, N. C., and in 1838 removed to Warrenton, Va., where he again took charge of a school until he was called, in 1840, to a Presbyterian church at Petersburg, Va. Resigning in 1844, he became the principal and proprietor of the Leavenworth academy and collegiate seminary for young ladies, which acquired a wide reputation throughout the south. Mr. Leavenworth was a vigorous and ready writer, and as corresponding secretary of the Virginia educational association, which he was largely instrumental in founding, exerted a powerful influence for good throughout the southern states.

LEAVENWORTH, Elias Warner, lawyer, b. in Canaan, N. Y., 20 Dec., 1803. He was graduated at Yale in 1824, studied law with William Cullen Bryant and at the Litchfield law-school, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised in Syracuse, N. Y., until 1850, when he was compelled to retire through ill health. He was mayor of the latter city in 1849, and again in 1859, member of assembly in 1850 and 1857, secretary of state of New York from 1854 till 1855, and president of the board of quarantine commissioners in 1860. Since 1861 he has been a regent of the State university, and was appointed by President Lincoln a commissioner under the convention with New Granada. He subsequently filled the offices of president of the board of commissioners to locate the State asylum for the blind, trustee of the State asylum for idiots for over twenty years, and constitutional commissioner. He was elected to the 44th congress, serving from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1877. During the past eight years he has acted, with Henry R. Pierson, chancellor of the board of regents, and Chauncey M. Depew, as a commission to establish and define the boundaries between New York and New Jersey, and between New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Leavenworth is the author of an elaborate "Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family in the United States" (Syracuse, 1873).

LEAVENWORTH, Henry, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 10 Dec., 1783; d. in Cross Timbers, Indian territory, 21 July, 1834. He studied and practised law, and at the beginning of the war of 1812 was appointed captain in the 25th infantry. Promoted major, 15 Aug., 1813, lieutenant-colonel, 10 Feb., 1818, and colonel, 16 Dec., 1825, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at the battle of Chippewa, colonel for meritorious conduct at Niagara, where he was wounded, and brigadier-general, 25 July, 1824, for "ten years' faithful service in one grade." He subsequently commanded an expedition against the Arickaree Indians on the upper Missouri river, and founded several military posts on the western frontier, one of which, Fort Leavenworth, was the nucleus of the Kansas town of that name.

LEAVITT, Dudley, almanac-maker, b. in Exeter, N. H., 23 May, 1772; d. in Meredith, N. H., 15 Sept., 1851. He at one time taught in winter, and worked on his farm throughout the year, making almanacs, arithmetics, and grammars during the long winter evenings. He was known throughout his native state as "Old Master Leavitt," and made its almanacs for over half a century. In 1800 he edited the Gilmanton "Gazette," and in 1806 he removed to Meredith. In 1811 he began the publication of the "New Hampshire Register," which he continued to edit for several years.

LEAVITT, Humphrey Howe, jurist, b. in Suffield, Conn., 18 June, 1796; d. in Springfield, Ohio, in March, 1873. He went with his father to Ohio in 1800, received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He settled at Cadiz, but soon removed to Steubenville, and, after being appointed prosecuting attorney, was chosen successively a member of both branches of the Ohio legislature in 1825–'6 and '7. He was then elected, as a Jackson Democrat, to congress, serving from 6 Dec., 1830, till 18 June, 1834, when he resigned, having been appointed by President Jackson judge of the U. S. court for the district of Ohio. This office he held for nearly forty years. His opinions are contained in Bond's and McLean's reports and in Fisher's "Patent Cases," in which latter branch of the law he was deemed an authority. Judge Leavitt decided the Vallandigham case during the civil war, which Mr. Lincoln said was worth three victories to him. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and sat as a delegate during eleven sessions of the general assembly.

LEAVITT, John McDowell, clergyman, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 10 May, 1824. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1841, and studied law, but after a few years' practice he went to the theological seminary at Gambier, Ohio, and was admitted to orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1848. Mr. Leavitt has been successively professor in Kenyon college and in Ohio university; also president of Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa., and of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. For several years he was editor of "The Church Review," and he founded and edited "The International Review." He received the degree of D. D. from Ohio university in 1874. Dr. Leavitt has published "Hymns to our King" (1872); "Old World Tragedies from New World Life" (1876); "Reasons for Faith in this Nineteenth Century" (1883); and "Visions of Solyma" (1887); and he has also contributed freely to educational and current literature.

LEAVITT, Joshua, reformer, b. in Heath, Franklin co., Mass., 8 Sept., 1794; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 Jan., 1873. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, admitted to the bar in 1819, and began to practise in Putney, Vt., in 1821. In 1823 he abandoned his profession for the study of theology, and was graduated at Yale divinity-school in 1825. He settled the same year at Stratford, Conn., where he had charge of a Congregational church until 1828. In 1819, while a student of law in Heath, Mr. Leavitt organized one of the first Sabbath-schools in western Massachusetts, embracing not only the children, but the entire congregation, all of whom were arranged in classes for religious instruction. He also became interested in the improvement of the public schools. Before he entered the theological seminary he prepared a new reading-book, called "Easy Lessons in Reading" (1823), which

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met with an extensive sale. He subsequently issued a "Series of Readers" (1847), but these were not as popular. When the American temperance society was formed he became its first secretary, and was one of its travelling agents, in many places delivering the first temperance lecture the people had heard. In 1828 he removed to New York city as secretary of the American seamen's friend society and editor of the "Sailor's Magazine." He established chapels in Canton, the Sandwich islands, Havre, New Orleans, and other domestic and foreign ports. He also aided in founding the first city temperance society, and became its secretary. He became in 1831 editor and proprietor of the newly established "Evangelist," which under his management soon grew to be the organ of the more liberal religious movements, and was outspoken on the subjects of temperance and slavery. Mr. Leavitt bore a conspicuous part in the early anti-slavery conflict. His denunciation of slavery cost his paper its circulation in the south and a large proportion of it in the north, well-nigh compelling its suspension. To offset this loss he undertook the difficult feat of reporting in full the revival lectures of Charles G. Finney (*q. v.*), which, though not a short-hand reporter, he accomplished successfully. The financial crisis of 1837 compelled him, while erecting a new building, to sell out the "Evangelist." In 1833 he aided in organizing the New York anti-slavery society, and was a member of its executive committee, as well as of that of the National anti-slavery society in which it was merged. He was one of the abolitionists who were obliged to fly for a time from the city to escape mob violence. In 1837 he became editor of the "Emancipator," which he afterward moved to Boston, and he also published in that city "The Chronicle," the earliest daily anti-slavery paper. In the convention that met at Albany in 1840 and organized the Liberal party, Mr. Leavitt took an active part, and he was also chairman of the national committee from 1844 till 1847. In 1848 Mr. Leavitt became office-editor of the New York "Independent," and was connected editorially with it until his death. Mr. Leavitt was an earnest and powerful speaker. In 1855 Wabash college conferred on him the degree of D. D. Dr. Leavitt's correspondence with Richard Cobden, and his "Memoir on Wheat," setting forth the unlimited capacity of our western territory for the growth and exportation of that cereal, were instrumental in procuring the repeal of the English corn laws. During a visit to Europe he also became much interested in Sir Rowland Hill's system of cheap postage. In 1847 he founded the Cheap postage society of Boston, and in 1848–'9 he labored in Washington in its behalf, for the establishment of a two-cent rate. In 1869 he received a gold medal from the Cobden club of England for an essay on our commercial relations with Great Britain, in which he took an advanced position in favor of free-trade. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a hymn-book for revivals, entitled the "Christian Lyre" (1831).

LEBAY, Theodore Constant (leh-bay′), French colonial officer, b. in Lous-le-Saulnier in 1795; d. in Saint Pierre, Martinique, 17 Oct., 1849. He entered the colonial service in 1817 as secretary of the treasurer of Guadeloupe, served in Terre Neuve, La Desirade, and Guadeloupe, as treasurer in 1831–'4, and in St. Pierre as commissary from 1835 till his death. He interested himself in the study of the countries where he resided, and tried to promote emigration from France to the West Indies. His works include "Statistique de la Guadeloupe" (2 vols., Paris, 1831); "Des productions, de la consommation, et du commerce des Antilles Françaises comparées entre elles" (2 vols., 1835); "Les Antilles sont-elles propres à l'émigration Française?" (1836); "Du climat des Antilles" (1839); "Statistique de longévité dans les Antilles Françaises, comparée avec les tables de mortalitée dressées pour la France" (1840); "Des pays propres à l'émigration pour la race Française" (1842); and "Necessité de l'émigration et des avantages qu'elle procure à la mère patrie" (1843).

LEBLOND, John Baptist, French naturalist, b. in Toulongeon, near Autun, France, 2 Dec., 1747; d. in Masille, France, 14 Aug., 1815. He devoted himself from boyhood to the study of the natural sciences, and was named in 1767 royal commissioner to Guiana to make researches as to Peruvian bark and other objects of natural history. He spent many years in this colony, and was there at the time of the French revolution. After his return to France he resided for some years in Paris, where he read several papers on the natural history of Guiana before the Agricultural society of the Seine and the Academy of medicine. He wrote "Essai sur l'art de l'indigotier" (Paris, 1791); "Moyen de faire disparaître les abus et les effets de la mendicité par l'émigration voluntaire à la Guyane française"; "Observations sur le cannellier de la Guyane" (Cayenne, 1795; enlarged ed., Paris, 1796); "Mémoire sur la culture du cotonnier à la Guyane" (1801); "Voyage aux Antilles et à l'Amérique méridionale" (Paris, 1813); and "Description abrégée de la Guyane française" (1814; 2d ed., with a notice on the author, 1825).—His son, a native of Guiana, published "Trente années d'existence de F.-F. Leblond, créole de Cayenne, fils du célèbre médecin-naturaliste de ce nom, ancien médecin du roi à la Guyane française, par un ami" (Paris, 1834).

LEBORGNE DE BOIGNE, Claude Pierre Joseph (leh-born′), French colonial administrator, b. in Chambery, 8 March, 1764; d. in Paris, 7 Jan., 1822. He entered the French service, was given in 1786 an appointment in the colonial department, and in 1791 sent as one of a special commission to Santo Domingo to pacify the island. After a few weeks' stay his colleagues gave up the task and returned to France; but he remained and succeeded in winning the confidence of the negroes. During the following year he promulgated the decree of the National assembly that liberated all slaves within the French dominions; but the whites opposed the decree, and, uniting their forces, besieged the commissary in Jeremie and compelled him to return to France. The home government sustained Leborgne, and sent him again, in January, 1793, to the West Indies. He landed in La Desirade, where he organized a new government, and, going to Guadeloupe, restored order in that island. He had nearly succeeded in accomplishing the same result in Martinique when that colony was attacked by the British under Admiral Jervis. Leborgne at first defeated the enemy, but afterward was taken prisoner, and the colony surrendered on 11 May, 1793. Leborgne was transported to England, but liberated in the course of a few months. In 1796 he was sent again to Santo Domingo as quartermaster of the armies of Gen. Sothonac and Gen. Rigaud, and took possession of the Spanish part of the island, which the treaty of Basel had given to France. In April, 1797, he was elected deputy from the island to the French directory, and returned in 1798 to the council of five hundred. He protested in the latter assembly against the policy of Toussaint l'Ouverture, and was instrumental in the government's

opposition to the measures of that statesman. He refused to serve under Napoleon I., and in 1817 declined the governorship of La Desirade. He published "Essai de conciliation de l'Amérique, et de la necessité de l'union de cette partie du monde avec l'Europe" (Paris, 1817); "Nouveau système de colonisation de Saint Domingue, combinée avec la création d'une compagnie de commerce pour rétablir les relations de la France avec cette île" (1817); "Considérations générales sur le régime colonial des Européens dans les deux Indes" (1818); and "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Saint Domingue" (2 vols., 1819).

LE CARON, Joseph, French missionary, b. in France; d. there, 29 March, 1632. He became a member of the Franciscan order, and in 1615, with three others, followed Champlain to Canada, where they built a rude monastery on St. Charles river, near Quebec. Le Caron set out in the autumn of 1615 with some French traders for the Huron country, and, after enduring many hardships, reached Lake Huron, being the first white man to enter it. He landed at what is now Simcoe county, Ontario, and chanted the first Te Deum and said the first mass in the country of the Hurons on 12 Aug., 1615. His missionary labors were not successful, and, after wintering with the Indians, he set out with Champlain in the spring of 1616 for Quebec, and embarked for France. On his return, in March, 1617, he celebrated the first Christian marriage in Canada. In 1623 the French colony feared that the Hurons would abandon their alliance and join the Iroquois, and Le Caron was sent to the Huron country again, but with no success. When Quebec was taken, in July, 1629, by the English, Le Caron was led prisoner to England, but afterward released. He endeavored to return to Canada when it was restored to France, but every obstacle was thrown in his way by the commercial company that ruled the colony, and he is said to have died broken-hearted at his failure. Le Caron was the founder of the Huron mission, and left Huron vocabularies that were found useful by his successors in Canada.

LECHFORD, Thomas, author, b. in London about 1590; d. there, probably, in 1644. He emigrated to Boston in 1638, and was the first to practise law in New England, but returned to England in 1641, much dissatisfied with his experience. He published "Plaine Dealing, or Newes from New England" (London, 1642), and "New England's Advice to Old England" (1644). A new edition of "Plaine Dealing," with notes by J. Hammond Trumbull, has been published (New York, 1867). Although written in a spirit of hostility to New England, it contains much valuable information.

LE CLEAR, Thomas, artist, b. in Owego, N. Y., 17 March, 1818; d. in Rutherford Park, N. J., 26 Nov., 1882. He began to follow art professionally before he had had any instruction, and his later advantages in that direction were confined to simple observation of the works of other artists. He went to London, Canada, with his father in 1832, and after painting portraits for a time there, and in Elmira and Rochester, he made his way to New York city and opened a studio in 1839. In 1844–'60 he resided in Buffalo, but afterward returned to New York. In 1863 he was elected a National academician. Among his compositions are "The Reprimand"; "Marble-Players"; and "Itinerants" (1862). Of his numerous portraits, one of the best is that of George Bancroft, at the Century club, New York; other excellent portraits are those of William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, President Fillmore, and Edwin Booth as Hamlet.

LE CLERC, French adventurer, b. in Tirles-Moutiers, near Mézières, France, about 1750; d. in Mézières in 1817. Although he was generally known by the name of Le Clerc, his real name seems to have been Milfort. Having killed a servant of the king's household in a duel, according to his own story, he took refuge in the United States, and went to the country of the Creek Indians, whose friendship he gained by adopting their customs. He fought at the head of these savages in the wars against the frontier settlements, and was named by them Tastanegy, or "great warrior." Hearing of the changes that the revolution had wrought in France, he went to Paris and offered his services and those of his adopted tribe in strengthening the French possessions in North America. He was well received by the Directory, but the sale of Louisiana to the United States in 1803 rendered his mission useless. It was feared that he might make a bad use of his influence among the Indians if he returned to this country, and he was therefore ordered to remain in France, where he was given the commission of general of brigade. He lived quietly in France until the invasion of 1814, during which he performed various exploits. He published "Mémoires, ou coup d'œil rapide sur mes voyages en Louisiane, et mon séjour dans la nation Creeke" (Paris, 1802). These memoirs are interesting; but they could not have been written by Le Clerc, who was quite illiterate, and had almost forgotten his native language in the course of his travels.

LECLERC, Victor Emmanuel (leh-clairk'), French soldier, b. in Pontoise, 17 March, 1779; d. in Tortugas, 2 Dec., 1802. He enlisted in the army as a private in 1790, became a captain in 1793, and in 1796 a major-general. He served in Italy under Bonaparte, did good service at the battles of Roveredo and Rivoli, and married, in Milan in 1797, Pauline Bonaparte, sister of the future emperor. Through his timely arrival with his grenadiers, Bonaparte was enabled successfully to carry out his coup d'état in 1799, and Leclerc was rewarded with the commission of lieutenant-general. In 1801 Leclerc defeated the Prince of Brazil at Badajoz, and in December following he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to Santo Domingo, which was then in possession of the negro insurgents under Toussaint l'Ouverture. An army of 33,000 veterans was assembled at Rochefort, and a fleet of eighty sail under Villaret Joyeuse (*q. v.*) transported the troops and co-operated in the campaign. Madame Leclerc accompanied her husband to participate in his triumph, and several poets were in the retinue of the general to celebrate his victories. On 28 Jan., 1802, the fleet anchored in the Bay of Samana. Three divisions were immediately sent to different parts of the island, while Leclerc himself set sail for Cape Français, where he arrived on 3 Feb. Henry Christophe, then in command at Le Cap, tried to negotiate with the French while awaiting instructions from Toussaint l'Ouverture; but Leclerc refused, and on 6 Feb. landed his forces, whereupon Christophe set fire to the town and withdrew with his troops to the mountains. Leclerc afterward entered into negotiations with Toussaint, and through the sons of the latter, whom he had brought from France, tried to win him to the French cause. Failing in this attempt, he issued proclamations to the inhabitants, endeavoring to enlist them against Toussaint, and, joined by a considerable number of negroes, opened the campaign, which lasted three months and devastated the country. Leclerc was besieged at Cape Français so closely that a large

number of his forces fell a prey to a pestilence; but after receiving re-enforcements by sea from the other generals, who had so far been successful, he defeated Toussaint, and on 9 May the latter signed a treaty, acknowledging the dominion of France over the whole island. In spite of the treaty, Leclerc ordered the arrest of Toussaint a few days later, and sent him to France as a prisoner. Then, assuming the rank of governor-general, he began to carry out his plan of re-enslaving the negroes. A rising took place in the interior, and the whole island was soon ablaze with the fires of the insurrectionists. The negroes now committed horrible acts of vengeance, and the French retaliated with revolting cruelties. The latter were soon worn out and decimated by yellow fever and want of provisions. The blacks gained ground, and Leclerc retired to the island of Tortugas, where he died of yellow fever. See Thomas Madion's "Histoire d'Haiti" (Port au Prince, 1847); Pamphile Lacroix's "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la révolution de Saint Domingue" (Paris, 1819); and Ardouin's "Études sur l'histoire d'Haiti" (1833).

LECLERQ, Chrétien, French missionary, b. in Artois, France, about 1630; d. in Lens, France, about 1695. He was a member of the Recollet order of Franciscans, and in 1655 was sent as a missionary to Canada. Landing on the coast of the island of Gaspé, he learned the language of the Indians and labored among them for six years, when he was sent to France to obtain permission to found a house of Recollets in Montreal. He was successful, and returned to his mission in 1662. After passing several years in Canada and meeting with little success in his work, he returned to France, and was made guardian of the convent of Lens. He wrote "Nouvelle relation de la Gaspésie" (Paris, 1691); "Établissement de la foi dans la nouvelle France" (2 vols., Paris, 1691; English translation, by John G. Shea, New York, 1881). Charlevoix complains that Leclerq seldom speaks of any religious affairs except those in which his order took part, and that he treats of the history of the colony only as far as Count Frontenac was connected with it, and that there is reason to believe that Frontenac had some part in composing the work. Leclerq claims for the Recollets the honor of being the first to compile a dictionary of the languages of the Indians of Canada, and insists on the superiority of his order, as Indian missionaries, to the Jesuits.

LE CONTE, Lewis, naturalist, b. near Shrewsbury, N. J., 4 Aug., 1782; d. in Liberty county, Ga., 9 Jan., 1838. He was descended from a French Huguenot family that settled, about the close of the 17th century, in New Rochelle, N. Y., and was graduated at Columbia in 1799, after which he studied medicine with Dr. David Hosack. Mr. Le Conte was soon afterward called to the charge of the family estates of Woodmanston, in Georgia, and gave up his profession, but cultivated several branches of the natural and physical sciences. He established a botanical garden on his plantation, which was especially rich in bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope, and a laboratory in which he tested the discoveries of the chemists of the day. In consequence of an aversion to appearing in print, he published nothing, but gave the fruits of his investigations to his scientific friends. The monographs of his brother, John Eatton Le Conte, were enriched by his observations. Stephen Elliott, of South Carolina, and other contemporary botanists, acknowledged their obligations to him. He also devoted much attention to mathematical subjects, and among others to that of "magic squares." His death resulted from poison that was taken into his system while he was dressing a wound for a member of his family.—His brother, **John Eatton,** naturalist, b. near Shrewsbury, N. J., 22 Feb., 1784; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Nov., 1860, entered the corps of topographical engineers of the U. S. army in 1818, and remained in the service till 1831, attaining, in 1828, the brevet rank of major for ten years' faithful service. He had been associated with his elder brother in the study of botany in New York city. Maj. Le Conte published special studies on utricularia, graticla, ruellia, tillandsia, viola, and pancratium; also on native grape-vines, tobacco, and the pecan-nut. He also wrote several papers on mammals, reptiles, batrachians, and crustacea, mostly of a systematic character, and collected a vast amount of original material for the natural history of American insects, as may be seen by a single instalment that was published in Paris in conjunction with Boisduval upon "North American Butterflies." His specialty was coleoptera, particularly during the latter part of his career, though he published only four papers upon them, and chiefly upon the histeridæ. He not only gathered a considerable collection, but left an extensive series of water-color illustrations of American insects and plants that he made with his own hands. Maj. Le Conte was a member of the New York lyceum of natural history, and vice-president of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, to whose proceedings he contributed scientific papers.—Lewis's son, **John,** physicist, b. in Liberty county, Ga., 4 Dec., 1818, was graduated at Franklin college, of the University of Georgia, in 1838, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1841. He settled in Savannah, Ga., in 1842, and there began the practice of his profession, but in 1846 was called to the chair of natural philosophy and chemistry in Franklin college, which he held until 1855. He lectured on chemistry at the College of physicians and surgeons at New York, in 1855–'6, and in 1856 became professor of natural and mechanical philosophy in South Carolina college, at Columbia. In 1869 he was appointed professor of physics and industrial mechanics in the University of California, and, after holding the office of president of the university, in addition to his chair, during 1876–'81, retired in the latter year to the chair of physics, which he still (1887) retains. His scientific work extends over nearly fifty years, and at first was in the line of medical investigation, but subsequently became confined almost exclusively to physical science. It includes more than fifty communications that have appeared in scientific journals both in the United States and in England, also in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," of which organization he was general secretary in 1857. During the same year he delivered a course of lectures on the "Physics of Meteorology" at the Smithsonian institution in Washington, D. C., and in 1867 one of four lectures on the "Stellar Universe" at the Peabody institute in Baltimore, Md. Prof. Le Conte received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Georgia in 1879. Since 1878 he has been a member of the National academy of science. A treatise on "General Physics," which had been nearly completed by him, was destroyed by fire in the burning of Columbia, S. C., in 1865.—Another son of Lewis, **Joseph,** geologist, b. in Liberty county, Ga., 26 Feb., 1823, was graduated at Franklin college, of the University of Georgia, in 1841, obtained his medical degree at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1845, and, settling in

Macon, Ga., practised for several years. In 1850 he entered the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and there devoted his attention principally to the natural sciences and geology under Louis Agassiz. He received the degree of B. S. in 1851, and during the same year accompanied Agassiz on an exploring expedition to Florida. In 1852 he became professor of natural science in Oglethorpe college, and a year later was called to the chair of geology and natural history in Franklin college. He accepted, in 1857, the professorship of chemistry and geology in South Carolina college, and in 1869 became professor of geology and natural history in the University of California, which chair he still (1887) retains. During the civil war he served as chemist to the Confederate laboratory for the manufacture of medicines in 1862–'3, and in a similar capacity to the nitre and mining bureau in 1864–'5. Prof. Le Conte's work includes numerous original investigations in geology and physiological optics, and he has written essays on subjects pertinent to the development theory, that have been contributed to scientific journals, to the reviews, or to the transactions of societies with which he is connected. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Georgia in 1879, and is a member of numerous scientific societies, including the National academy of sciences, to which he received an election in 1875. Prof. Le Conte has published "Religion and Science," a series of Sunday lectures (New York, 1873); "Elements of Geology" (1878); "Sight: an Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision" (1880); "Compend of Geology" (1884); and "Evolution: its Nature, its Evidences, and its Relation to Religious Thought" (1887).—John Eatton's son, **John Lawrence,** naturalist, b. in New York city, 13 May, 1825; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Nov., 1883, was graduated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md., in 1842, and at the College of physicians and surgeons of New York in 1846. As a student he devoted considerable attention to the study of natural history, visiting Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi in 1844, the Rocky mountains in 1845, and the Lake Superior region again in 1846. He visited this region for a third time, with Louis Agassiz, in 1848, and during the following year went to California, where he remained until 1851, exploring the Colorado river. In 1857 he spent several months in Honduras, during the survey of the interoceanic route across that country, and in 1867 he visited parts of Colorado and New Mexico while the survey for the Kansas Pacific railroad was in progress. Subsequently he made other expeditions at various times to Panama, Europe, Egypt, and Algiers, collecting valuable material on the fauna of the world. In 1852 he moved to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the U. S. army as surgeon of volunteers, and was advanced to the office of medical inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he retained until the end of the war. He became chief clerk of the U. S. mint in Philadelphia in 1878, and held that place until his death. Dr. Le Conte was a member of various scientific societies, held the vice-presidency of the American philosophical society in 1880–'3, and was one of the founders of the American entomological society. He was one of the charter members of the National academy of sciences, and in 1873 was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, delivering his retiring address at the Detroit meeting on "Modern Biological Inquiry," in which he collated the known facts concerning the actual distribution of certain American coleoptera. Dr. Samuel H. Scudder calls him "the greatest entomologist that this country has yet produced." His specialty was the coleoptera, and full lists of his papers are given by Louis Agassiz in his "Bibliographia Zoologiæ," and by Hermann A. Hagen in his "Bibliotheca Entomologica." The Smithsonian collections include his "Classification of the Coleoptera of North America" (part i., 1862; part ii., 1873); "List of Coleoptera of North America" (part i., 1866); and "New Species of North American Coleoptera" (part i., 1866; part ii., 1873).

Jr. LeConte

LECOR, Carlos Federico (lay-kor'), Portuguese soldier, b. in Algarve, Portugal, about 1765; d. in Sacramento, Brazil, in 1836. He was educated in Holland, his father's native country, and was intended for a commercial career, but entered the Portuguese army, and at the close of the Napoleonic wars was a lieutenant-general. He was sent to Brazil at the head of an army of 4,500 men in 1816, and captured Montevideo, 20 Jan., 1817. The Banda Oriental was then exposed to a revolutionary movement in consequence of the intrigues of José Artigas, and Lecor, after routing the latter, persuaded the country to recognize the provisional authority of the court of Brazil. He was rewarded by his sovereign with the title of Baron de Laguna. When it was seen that the Brazilian occupation was to be permanent, there was an insurrection in Montevideo that resulted in a disastrous war. Finally Lecor was commissioned by the court to propose that the inhabitants should place themselves under the protectorate of Brazil, while retaining their independence. This proposition was submitted to an assembly of notables; but, in consequence of the intrigues of Lecor, the deputies pronounced in favor of the union of the country with the united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve. In 1822 Dom Pedro I., who had been proclaimed emperor of Brazil, sent Lecor to Montevideo to persuade or force the deputies to swear to accept the act of union. The city was divided on the question, and Lecor took command of the Brazilian troops against those who favored a continuance of the union with Portugal; but the Portuguese party was victorious, and Lecor was forced to leave Montevideo. Afterward the place fell into his hands again, and he kept control of it till 1825. The discontent of the inhabitants ended in an insurrection which was supported by the government of Buenos Ayres. The army of Lecor was defeated, but he maintained his position in Montevideo until re-enforced from Brazil in 1826. After this he was dismissed, and retired to private life.

LEDERER, John, traveller. He explored the Alleghany mountains in 1669–'70, and wrote in Latin an account of his discoveries, which was translated by Sir William Talbot with the title "The Discoveries of John Lederer in Three Several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina and other Parts of the Continent; begun in March, 1669, and ended in September, 1670. Together with a General Map of the whole Territory which he traversed" (London, 1672). The translator says

in the preface that Lederer's presumption in going "where Englishmen never had been, and whither some refused to accompany him," brought on him "affronts and reproaches" in Virginia, so that he was obliged to flee to Maryland. Here he became known to Talbot, who, though at first prejudiced against him by popular report, found him "a modest, ingenious person and a pretty scholar," and determined to vindicate him by translating his account of his travels. Lederer appears to have reached only the "top of the Apalatean mountains," but gives reasons for supposing that "they are certainly in a great error who imagine that the continent of North America is but eight or ten days' journey over from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean." Sir William's volume is rare.

LEDLIE, James Hewett, soldier, b. in Utica, N. Y., 14 April, 1832; d. in New Brighton, Staten island, N. Y., 15 Aug., 1882. He studied at Union college, became a civil engineer, and at the beginning of the civil war was commissioned major of the 19th New York infantry, which in the autumn of 1861 became an artillery regiment. He was made chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. John G. Foster late in 1862, and on 24 Dec. promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in North and South Carolina, and subsequently in the Army of the Potomac, where his brigade made the assault on the crater after the mine-explosion at Petersburg. On 23 Jan., 1865, he resigned, declining a commission in the regular army, and returned to his profession. He took the entire contract for the construction of bridges, trestles, and snow-sheds on the Union Pacific railroad, built the breakwaters of Chicago harbor, and was engaged in railroad construction in the west and south. At the time of his death Gen. Ledlie was chief engineer of railways in California and Nevada, and president of the Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Western railroad construction company.

LEDO, Joaquim Goncalves (lay-do), Brazilian statesman, b. in Rio Janeiro, 11 Dec., 1771; d. in Macacu, 19 May, 1847. He studied at Coimbra, but was not graduated on account of feeble health. In 1821 he was elected from Rio Janeiro to the constituent assembly that opened its sessions in that year. He was active in exciting the people to rebellion against the Portuguese authorities, and as soon as independence was secured, in 1825, was elected to parliament. He gained the friendship of the Emperor Dom Pedro I. and the sympathies of a great part of the intelligent people of the country, but he had to contend against the brothers Andrada (*q. v.*), who were his political adversaries. In 1827 Ledo fled to Buenos Ayres because the Andradas had discovered a plot to wrest the power from them; but Pedro I. pardoned him and recalled him from exile. In 1831, when Pedro I. abdicated, Ledo also retired from politics; but in 1835 he was elected representative by the province of Rio Janeiro, and until 1847 he held several public offices. When he was in the government he struggled to introduce in his country labor-saving machinery. In 1847 he resolved to withdraw forever from politics, and retired to a farm to devote himself to literature; but in a fit of insanity he burned the larger part of his manuscripts, only a few being saved. The Brazilian government has lately issued a decree for printing those of his works that remain unedited. Ledo was a powerful orator and good writer, his best work being his "History of the Independence of Brazil" (1846). He also composed several poems and tragedies.

LEDRU, André Pierre (leh-droo'), French naturalist, b. in Chantenay, France, 22 Jan., 1761; d. in Mans, 11 July, 1825. At the beginning of the French revolution he had been ordained to the priesthood, and was one of the first to take the oath prescribed by the civil constitution of the clergy in 1791. When, in 1793, the convention decreed the abolition of all religion, Ledru returned to his family and afterward went to Paris, where he remained until he left his country with the expedition to the Canary and West India islands under Capt. Baudin, to which he had been appointed botanist. On his return in 1798 the government made him the professor of legislation in the central school of La Sarthe, and afterward opened a school for free instruction in physics and natural history in his house, where he had a large library, a fine herbarium, and a botanical garden. His collections are now in the museum of the city of Mans. From 1816 until 1830 he occupied himself in preparing for publication several works, of which the most important are "Mémoires sur les cérémonies religieuses et vocabulaire des Guanches," published in "Mémoires de l'Académie Celtique" (1809), and "Voyage aux îsles de Tenerif, La Trinité, St. Thomas, Ste. Croix, et Porto Rico, exécuté par l'ordre du gouvernement Français, par André Pierre Ledru, l'un des naturalistes de l'expédition" (Paris, 1810–'20). A Spanish translation of the part of this book that relates to Porto Rico was made by Julio L. Vizcarrondo (Porto Rico, 1863).

LEDRU, Hector Priam, West Indian sculptor, b. in Les Saintes in 1726; d. there in 1775. He was a mulatto, and, as he early exhibited a strong tendency for sculpture, the Marquis Pinel Dumanoir de la Palan, whose slave he was, sent him to study in Paris. There he interested Diderot, D'Alembert, Holbach, Rousseau, and the philosophers of the "Encyclopædia," to which he contributed several articles and sketches on the colonies and Central American characters. In 1761 he exhibited, in the salon of the Louvre, a bust of Columbus, which was highly praised. Among his other works are "Captive Indians" (1756); "Buccaneers at Rest" (1759); "Slave Unjustly Chastised" (1763); and "America the Treasure of Europe" (1767). Returning to his native country in 1763, he executed ornaments and statues for churches of Les Saintes, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, and became wealthy. He published "Histoire de l'art en Amérique" (2 vols., Paris, 1769) and "L'art chez les Aztiques et les Incas" (4 vols., 1771).

LEDYARD, William, soldier, b. in Groton, Conn., about 1750; d. there, 7 Sept., 1781. He held the commission of colonel in the militia of Connecticut, and during the expedition of Benedict Arnold along the coast of that state in September, 1781, was in command of Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, which protected New London. In the latter work, with 157 hastily collected and poorly armed militia, he resisted for nearly an hour the attack of a British force of 800 men led by Lieut.-Col. Eyre. This attack was made on three sides, and, although there was a battery between the fort and the river, the Americans could spare no men to work it. The enemy made their way into the fosse and scaled the works in the face of a severe fire from the little garrison. Lieut.-Col. Eyre was wounded, and died twelve hours afterward on shipboard, and his successor, Maj. Montgomery, having been killed while mounting the parapet, the command devolved upon Maj. Bromfield, a Tory, who effected an entrance into the fort after nearly 200 of his men had been disabled, including 48 killed, the Americans having lost only about twelve men. Col. Ledyard ordered his men to cease firing and to lay down their arms. "Who

commands this garrrison?" shouted Bromfield, as he entered. "I did, sir, but you do now," replied Ledyard, handing him his sword. According to the generally received tradition, Bromfield immediately plunged the weapon to the hilt in the body of Ledyard, killing him instantly. The waistcoat that was worn by Ledyard on this occasion is still (1887) preserved by the Connecticut historical society. A massacre of the Americans then ensued, in which nearly 100 were killed or wounded. A monument has been erected near the spot to commemorate this event. Arnold, in a despatch to Sir Henry Clinton, two days afterward, gave the impression that the killed were victims of honorable strife. "I have inclosed a return of the killed and wounded, by which your excellency will observe that our loss, though very considerable, is short of the enemy's, who lost most of their officers, among whom was their commander, Col. Ledyard. Eighty-five men were found dead in Fort Griswold, and sixty wounded, most of them mortally. Their loss on the opposite side (New London) must have been considerable, but cannot be ascertained." On the following morning at dawn Col. Ledyard's niece, Fanny, visited the prisoners, who had been conveyed across the river, to alleviate their sufferings.—His nephew, **John,** traveller, b. in Groton, Conn., in 1751; d. in Cairo, Egypt, 17 Jan., 1789, lost his father at an early age, and after an ineffectual attempt to study law, entered Dartmouth in 1772, with a view toward fitting himself for missionary duty among the Indians. The restraints of this mode of life proving irksome, he absented himself from college for several months, during which he visited the Indians of the Six Nations, and finally abandoned the idea of becoming a missionary, and, embarking on the Connecticut river in a canoe of his own fashioning, floated to Hartford. After a brief experience as a theological student, he shipped at New London as a common sailor in a vessel that was bound for the Mediterranean, and at Gibraltar enlisted in a British regiment, from which he was discharged at the request of his captain. Returning to New London by way of the West Indies at the end of a year, he soon embarked from New York for England, and arrived in London when Capt. Cook was about to sail on his third and last voyage around the world. Having procured an introduction to Cook, he was engaged for the expedition, and made corporal of marines. He kept a private journal of this voyage, which, in accordance with a general order of the government, was taken from him on the return of the expedition to England. Subsequently he wrote from recollection, assisted by a brief sketch that was issued under the sanction of the admiralty, an account of the expedition, which was published (Hartford, 1783). During the two years succeeding his return to England he remained in the service of the British navy, but refused to take arms against his native country. In December, 1782, being in a British man-of-war off Long Island, he escaped and revisited his friends after an absence of eight years. After spending many months in fruitless endeavors to fit out an expedition to the northwestern coast of North America, which he was the first of his countrymen to propose, he embarked for Europe in June, 1784, in the hope of finding there the means for carrying out this project. He remained several months in Lorient, where hopes of receiving command of a ship for an exploring expedition were held out to him. Upon the failure of these negotiations he went in 1785 to Paris, where he was received by Thomas Jefferson, then minister to France, Lafayette, and others, and found in Paul Jones a ready co-operator in his plans of maritime exploration. After these had failed he determined to carry out his original design by a journey through northern Europe and Asia, and across Bering straits to the western hemisphere. An application to Catherine II. of Russia for permission to pass through her dominions, which was made by Mr. Jefferson, remained unanswered for five months, during which time Mr. Ledyard went to London, where the influence of Sir James Hall obtained him free passage to the Pacific, but the vessel was brought back by order of the government, and the voyage abandoned. He was finally supplied with a sum of money by Sir Joseph Banks and others, and departed on his long overland journey in 1786. On his arrival at Stockholm, he attempted to cross the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice to Abo in Finland, but was met by open water, which caused him to alter his course, and in the depth of winter he walked around the whole coast of the gulf, arriving in St. Petersburg in the latter part of March, without money, shoes, or stockings. This journey of about 1,400 miles was accomplished in less than seven weeks. After a delay of several weeks, he procured his passport from the empress and received permission to accompany Dr. Brown, a Scotchman in the Russian service, as far as Barnaul, in southern Siberia, a distance of about 3,000 miles. He then travelled with a Swedish officer, Lieut. Laxman, to Irkutsk, whence he sailed in a small boat down the Lena to Yakutsk. Permission being refused to go to Okhotsk, he accompanied Capt. Billings, in the Russian service, back to Irkutsk, where, on 24 Feb., 1788, he was arrested by order of the empress. Accompanied by two guards, he was conducted with speed to the frontiers of Poland, and there dismissed with an intimation that he would be hanged if he entered Russia. The reason for this summary expulsion of Ledyard has never been satisfactorily explained. He returned to London in the spring, to use his own words, "disappointed, ragged, and penniless, but with a whole heart," and was cordially received by Sir Joseph Banks and others who had befriended him. Undaunted by adversity, he eagerly accepted an offer from the Association for promoting the discovery of the inland parts of Africa to undertake an expedition into the interior of that continent; and when asked how soon he would be ready to start, replied: "To-morrow morning." He departed from England in June, intending to cross Africa in a westerly direction from Sennaar, and had reached Cairo, when he became ill. His death was considered a great loss to the society. For capacity of endurance, resolution, and physical vigor he was one of the most remarkable of modern travellers. Thomas Jefferson says of him: "In 1786, while at Paris, I became acquainted with John Ledyard, of Connecticut, a man of genius, of some science, and of fearless courage and enterprise. . . . I suggested to him the enterprise of exploring the western part of our continent by passing through St. Petersburg to Kamtchatka and procuring a passage thence in some of the Russian vessels to Nootka sound, whence he might make his way across the continent to the United States; and I undertook to have the permission of the empress of Russia solicited." Many extracts from Ledyard's journals and private correspondence with Jefferson and others are given in his "Life," by Jared Sparks (Cambridge, 1828; London, 1828 and 1834), which is also included in Sparks's "American Biography."

LEE, Albert Lindley, soldier, b. in Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., 16 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Union college in 1853, studied law, and removed to Kansas, where he was judge of the state supreme court in 1861. He became major of the 7th Kansas cavalry in that year, was made colonel in 1862, and on 29 Nov. was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the cavalry in the Red River expedition of 1864, and was in the advance when the Confederate attack was made at Sabine Cross-roads, after which he was superseded by Gen. Richard Arnold. He resigned on 4 May, 1865, and since the war has passed much of his time in Europe.

LEE, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Lyme, Conn., 7 May, 1745; d. in Lisbon, Conn., 25 Aug., 1832. He was graduated at Yale in 1766, and, after studying theology for two years, began preaching in 1768, being in that year ordained pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational church at Hanover (now Lisbon), Conn. Here he spent his life, discharging his clerical duties until within a twelvemonth of his death. From 1807 till 1823 he was a member of the corporation of Yale college, and in 1809 he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard. Among Dr. Lee's publications are "An Inquiry whether it be the Duty of Man to be Willing to Suffer Damnation for the Divine Glory" (1786); "The Declensions of Christianity an Argument for its Truth" (1793); and "Sermons on Various Important Subjects" (1803).

LEE, Ann, religious teacher, b. in Manchester, England, 29 Feb., 1736; d. in Watervliet, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1784. She was the daughter of a blacksmith, and, after working in a cotton-factory and as cook in an infirmary, while yet a young girl married Abraham Stanley, also a blacksmith, by whom she had four children, all of whom died in infancy. When she was about twenty-two years old Ann came under the influence of James Wardley, who was at that time the chief exponent of the Camisards, or French Prophets, who had fled to England from France on account of persecution and found willing followers, especially among the Quakers. Ann joined the new sect that was founded in 1747, and called from their physical contortions "Shaking Quakers." She was naturally of an excitable temperament, and her experience in the performance of these peculiar religious exercises was most singular and painful. At times her flesh wasted away under the discipline, and she became so weak that she had to be fed like a child, while on other occasions she would enjoy "intervals of releasement," in which she asserted that her strength had been miraculously renewed and her soul filled with heavenly visions and divine revelations. By 1770 she had grown greatly in favor among her people, and being persecuted and imprisoned in that year by the secular authorities, she was acknowledged on her release to be their spiritual mother in Christ. She now also claimed to be the incarnation of infinite wisdom, and the "second appearing of Christ," as really and fully as Jesus of Nazareth was the incarnation of infinite power or Christ's first appearing, and therefore did not hesitate to call herself "Ann the Word." She now began to declare the wrath of the Almighty against marriage, and for this she was again imprisoned, this time on a charge of misdemeanor. On her release she returned to the attack on what she termed "the root of human depravity," which so enraged her fellow-townsmen that she was shut up for several weeks in a mad-house. Thus harassed and persecuted on English soil, she declared that she had "a special revelation" to migrate to this country, and with several of her society that had similar revelations she arrived in New York in May, 1774. In the spring of 1776 she went to Albany and established at Watervliet, eight miles from that city, a congregation that she called "The Church of Christ's Second Appearing," and, after formally dissolving her marriage relation, became its recognized head. The new sect soon aroused the hostility of the authorities, Ann being accused by some of witchcraft and by others of secret correspondence with the British, probably because she was opposed to war. She was arrested on a charge of high treason and imprisoned in Albany during the summer of 1776, but was subsequently removed to the jail at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she remained until pardoned by Gov. George Clinton in 1777. It was not, however, until 1780 that the society increased materially in numbers. At the beginning of that year an unusually extensive revival occurred at New Lebanon, N. Y., in which Mother Lee took an active part. She succeeded in securing many converts and in establishing a branch society at that place. In 1781 she set out, in company with her elders, on an extended preaching tour through the New England states, where she founded societies at Harvard, Mass., and other places. She did not live long after her return to Watervliet, but died a natural death in spite of her claim that when she left this world she would "ascend in the twinkling of an eye to heaven." Notwithstanding her fanatical excesses, it must be admitted that Ann was a remarkable woman. She was entirely without education, but founded a sect and inspired perfect faith in her divine mission, although it was sought to invalidate her claims by plausible charges that her life was shamefully impure.

LEE, Benjamin, sailor, b. in Taunton, England, 26 Feb., 1765; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 15 Aug., 1828. He entered the British navy as a midshipman, having as companions Lord Nelson and the Duke of Clarence, and commanded a battery of guns in the naval battle between Admiral Rodney and Count de Grasse off the island of Guadeloupe, 12 April, 1782. Having challenged a superior officer for countermanding his humane order relative to certain prisoners, he was condemned by court-martial to be shot for insubordination, but was saved through the intervention of the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV., the sentence of death being commuted to dismissal from the service. It is related that on being set ashore he at once sent a fresh challenge to the same officer, which was accepted, and Lee is said to have left his adversary dead on the field. He then came to the United States, entered the merchant marine as captain, and was one of the first to carry the flag of his adopted country to the far east. After thirteen years on the ocean he retired to a farm, and subsequently declined a commission as 1st lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution" that was offered to him by President Adams.—His son, **Alfred,** P. E. bishop, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 9 Sept., 1807; d. in Wilmington, Del., 12 April, 1887, was graduated at Harvard in 1827. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New London, Conn., where he practised for two years, but afterward went to the General theological seminary, New York city, and was graduated in 1837. He was admitted to deacon's orders in Norwich, Conn., by Bishop Brownell, 21 May, 1837, and to priest's orders, by the same bishop, in Hartford, 12 June, 1838. He officiated for a short time in St. James's church, Poquetanoc, Conn., and in September, 1838, became rector of Calvary church,

Rochdale, Pa. This post he occupied for three years. He was elected first bishop of Delaware, and was consecrated in St. Paul's chapel, New York, 12 Oct., 1841. The new bishop took up his residence in Wilmington, Del., and in 1842 assumed the rectorship of St. Andrew's church in that city, which post he held during the remainder of his life. On the death of Bishop Smith in May, 1884, he became presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Trinity in 1841, the same degree from Harvard in 1860, and that of LL. D. from Delaware college in 1877. Bishop Lee was of the same school of churchmanship with Bishop Griswold, Bishop McIlvaine, Bishop Bedell, Dr. Muhlenberg, and others of the older evangelicals. He was also a scholar of excellent attainments, and was a member of the American company of the revisers of the New Testament (1881). Among his publications were "Life of St. Peter" (New York, 1852); "Life of St. John" (1854); "Treatise on Baptism" (1854); "Memoir of Miss Susan Allibone" (1856); "Harbinger of Christ" (1857); and "Eventful Nights in Bible History" (1886). In addition, he published several charges to the clergy, single sermons, addresses, and pastoral letters.—Alfred's son, **Benjamin,** physician, b. in Norwich, Conn., 26 Sept., 1833, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and at the New York medical college in 1856, receiving a prize for his thesis on "The Mechanics of Medicine." After studying abroad he established himself in practice in New York city, in 1862 edited the "American Medical Monthly," and in 1862–'3 was surgeon of the 22d New York regiment. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia. Dr. Lee has made a specialty of orthopedic surgery and the treatment of nervous diseases. He is the inventor of the method of self-suspension as a means of treating spinal affections. He is a member of various medical associations, has been treasurer of the Pennsylvania medical society since 1873, and in 1884 was president of the American academy of medicine. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the newly created State board of health, of which he is now (1887) secretary and executive officer. As a member of the committee on medical legislation of the State medical society, he has been instrumental in securing the passage of laws for regulating the practice of medicine, and for the registration of physicians. Besides contributions to medical literature, he has published "Correct Principles of Treatment for Angular Curvature of the Spine" (Philadelphia, 1867); and "Tracts on Massage," original and translated (1885–'7).

LEE, Benjamin Franklin, clergyman, b. in Gouldtown, N. J., 18 Sept., 1841. He is of African descent, and was educated at Wilberforce university, Ohio. He entered the ministry in 1869, was appointed to the chair of pastoral theology, homiletics, and ecclesiastical history in Wilberforce university in 1873, and elected its president in 1876. He was chosen to represent his church at the Ecumenical conference in London in 1881, and at the Methodist centennial in Baltimore in 1884. He was given the degree of D. D. by Wilberforce university, Ohio, in 1883, and elected editor of the "Christian Recorder" in 1884. He has written "Wesley the Worker" (New York, 1880), and "The Causes of the Success of Methodism."

LEE, Charles, soldier, b. in Dernhall, Cheshire, England, in 1731; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Oct., 1782. He was the youngest son of Gen. John Lee, of Dernhall, and Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Stanney. He is said to have received a commission in the army at the age of eleven. However this may have been, he is known to have studied at the free grammar-school of Bury St. Edmunds, and afterward at an academy in Switzerland. He acquired some familiarity with Greek and Latin and a thorough knowledge of French. In the course of his rambles about Europe he afterward became proficient in Spanish, Italian, and German.

Charles Lee

He applied himself diligently to the study of the military art. On 2 May, 1751, shortly after his father's death, he received a lieutenant's commission in the 44th regiment, of which his father had been colonel. The regiment was ordered to America in 1754, and Lee was present at the disastrous defeat of Braddock in the following year. The remains of the shattered army were in the autumn taken northward to Albany and Schenectady, where they went into winter-quarters. Lee was present at several conferences between Sir William Johnson and the chiefs of the Six Nations, and became much interested in the Indians. His relations with them soon became so friendly that he was adopted into the Mohawk tribe of the Bear under the curiously prophetic name of "Ounewaterika," or "Boiling Water." His captain's commission in the 44th, which he purchased for £900, was dated 11 June, 1756. He was wounded in the disastrous assault upon Ticonderoga, 1 July, and was soon afterward stationed on Long Island, where an army surgeon, with whom he had quarrelled, attempted to assassinate him, and nearly succeeded. It was remarked about this time that Capt. Lee had a fault-finding disposition with an extremely caustic tongue. He was fond of abusing his superior officers, and was by no means nice in his choice of epithets. As commander of foraging parties he pillaged friend and foe with impartial violence, and showed himself on many occasions arrogant and insubordinate. In the next campaign he was present at the capture of Fort Niagara, and was sent with a small party to follow the route of the few French who escaped. This was the first party of English troops that ever crossed Lake Erie. Their march led them to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg), whence they marched all the way to Crown Point to meet Gen. Amherst. In the final campaign of 1760 Lee's regiment was part of the force led by Amherst down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and after the capture of that town he returned to England. He was promoted, 10 Aug., 1761, to the rank of major in the 103d regiment, which was disbanded two years later; but Lee was continued a major on half-pay. In 1762 the British government sent a small army to assist Portugal in driving out the invading Spaniards. Burgoyne commanded a division in this army, and Lee accompanied him with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Portuguese service. The expedition was brilliantly successful, and Lee received honorable mention for personal gallantry in the action at Villa

Velha. On his return to England he busied himself with a scheme for founding two new colonies in America—one on the Ohio river below the Wabash, the other on the Illinois. Inducements were to be held out for emigrants from Switzerland and Germany as well as New England; but the ministry refused to sanction the scheme. About this time he wrote several pamphlets, reviewing the colonial policy of the government in language so arrogant and bitter as to make enemies of the ministry, while on the other hand his censorious and quarrelsome temper prevented his making many friends among the opposition party. In his endeavors after military promotion he was disappointed, and in 1764 he made his way to Poland, where he received an appointment on the staff of King Stanislaus Augustus. Two years afterward, in accompanying the Polish embassy to Turkey, he narrowly escaped freezing to death on the Balkan mountains, and again in Constantinople came near being buried in the ruins of his house, which was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1766 he returned to England and spent two years in a fruitless attempt to obtain promotion. His anger at the ministry was vented so freely that he soon acquired the reputation of a disappointed and vindictive place-hunter. In 1769 he returned to Poland, was appointed major-general in the Polish army, and served in a campaign against the Turks. On this, as on other occasions, he expressed the opinion that the commanders under whom he served were fools. After barely escaping with his life from a violent fever, he went to Vienna and spent the winter there. During the spring of 1770 he travelled in Italy, where he lost two fingers in a duel with an officer whom he killed. He then went by way of Minorca to Gibraltar, whence he returned in the autumn to England, where he wrote his ironical epistle to David Hume, and other papers. He spent the summer of 1772 in France and Switzerland, seeking relief from rheumatism. On 25 May of that year he was promoted lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, but was unable to obtain further recognition from the government.

It now seems to have occurred to him that the troubles in America might afford a promising career for a soldier of fortune. He arrived in New York, 10 Nov., 1773, in the midst of the agitation over the tea duties, and the next ten months were spent in a journey through the colonies as far as Virginia in one direction and Massachusetts in the other. In the course of this journey Lee made the acquaintance of nearly all the leaders of the Revolutionary party, and won high favor from the zeal with which he espoused their cause. At this time he rendered some real services with tongue and pen, while his self-seeking motives were hidden by the affected earnestness of his arguments in behalf of political liberty and the real sincerity of his invectives against the British government. The best of his writings at this time was the "Strictures on a Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans, in Reply to Dr. Myles Cooper" (1774), in which the arguments of the Tory president of King's college were severely handled. This pamphlet was many times reprinted and exerted considerable influence. While the 1st Continental congress was in session at Philadelphia, Lee was present in that city and was ready with his advice and opinions. He set himself up for a military genius, and there was no campaign in modern European history which he could not expound and criticise with the air of a man who had exhausted the subject. The American leaders, ill acquainted with military science and flattered by the prospect of securing the aid of a great European soldier, were naturally ready to take him at his own valuation; but he felt that one grave obstacle stood in the way of his appointment to the chief command. He wrote to Edmund Burke, 16 Dec., 1774, that he did not think the Americans "would or ought to confide in a man, let his qualifications be ever so great, who has no property among them." To remove this objection he purchased, for about £5,000 in Virginia currency (equal to about £3,000 sterling), an estate in Berkeley county, in the Shenandoah valley, near that of his friend Horatio Gates. He did not complete this purchase till the last of May, 1775, while the 2d Continental congress was in session. A letter to a friend at this time indicates that he was awaiting the action of the congress, and did not finally commit himself to the purchase until virtually sure of a high military command. To pay for the estate he borrowed £3,000 of Robert Morris, to whom he mortgaged the property as security, while he drew bills on his agent in England for the amount. On 17 June he received as high a command as congress thought it prudent to give him, that of second major-general in the Continental army. The reasons for making Washington commander-in-chief were generally convincing; and as the only Continental army existing was the force of 16,000 New England men with which Gen. Artemas Ward was besieging Boston, it was not deemed politic to place a second in command over Ward. Some of Lee's friends, and in particular Thomas Mifflin, afterward active in the Conway cabal, urged that he should at least have the first place after Washington; but John Adams declared that, while the New England army would cheerfully serve under Washington, it could not be expected to acquiesce in having another than its own general in the next place. Accordingly, Ward was appointed first of the major-generals and Lee second. The British adventurer, who had cherished hopes of receiving the chief command, was keenly disappointed. For the present he repressed his spleen against Washington, but made no secret of his contempt for Ward, whom he described as "a fat old gentleman who had been a popular church-warden, but had no acquaintance whatever with military affairs." When Lee was informed of his appointment, 19 July, he begged leave, before accepting it, to confer with a committee of congress with regard to his private affairs. The committee being immediately appointed, he made it a condition of his entering the American service that he should be indemnified by congress for any pecuniary loss he might suffer by so doing, and that this reimbursement should be made as soon as the amount of such loss should be ascertained. Congress at once assented to this condition, and Lee accepted his appointment. Three days afterward he wrote a letter to the British secretary of war, Lord Barrington, resigning his commission as lieutenant-colonel and the half-pay that up to this moment he had been willing to receive from a government against which he was concerting measures of armed resistance.

Having thus entered the American service, Lee accompanied Washington in his journey to Cambridge, and at every town through which they passed he seemed to be quite as much an object of curiosity and admiration as the commander-in-chief. According to Lee's own theory of the relationship between the two, his was the controlling mind. He was the trained and scientific European soldier to whose care had been in a measure intrusted this raw American general who for politi-

cal reasons had been placed in command over him. In point of fact, Lee's military experience, as sketched above, had been scarcely more extensive than Washington's. Such little reputation as he had in Europe was not that of a soldier, but of an unscrupulous political pamphleteer. Yet if he had been the hero of a dozen great battles, if he had rescued Portugal from the Spaniard and Poland from the Turk, he could not have claimed or obtained more deference in this country than he did. On arriving at Cambridge he was placed in command of the left wing, with his headquarters at Winter Hill, in what is now Somerville. The only incident that marked his stay at Cambridge was a correspondence with his old friend Burgoyne, then lately arrived in Boston, which led to a scheme for a conference between Lee and Burgoyne, with a view to the restoration of an amicable understanding between the colonies and the mother country. The scheme, being regarded unfavorably by the Provincial congress of Massachusetts, was abandoned. In December, 1775, when Sir Henry Clinton was preparing to start from Boston on his southern expedition, fears were entertained for Rhode Island and New York, and accordingly Lee was sent to Newport, where his military genius displayed itself in the arrest of a few Tory citizens. Thence he proceeded in January to New York, where he did good service in beginning the fortifications needed for the city and neighboring strategic points. On the news of Montgomery's death, Lee was appointed to command the army in Canada; but scarcely had he been informed of this appointment when his destination was changed. It had become clear that Clinton's expedition was aimed at some point in the southern states, and Lee was accordingly put in command over the southern department, and in March went to Virginia. His recommendation to the Virginians to raise and discipline a cavalry force was sensible and useful. On 7 May he wrote a letter to Patrick Henry, strongly advocating a declaration of independence. Shortly after this Clinton, re-enforced by Sir Peter Parker's fleet with fresh troops under Lord Cornwallis, arrived in Charleston harbor; and Gen. Lee, following him, reached that city on the same day, 4 June. Preparations had already been made to resist the enemy, and Col. William Moultrie was constructing his famous palmetto fort on Sullivan's island. Lee blustered and found fault as usual, sneered at the palmetto fort, and would have ordered Moultrie to abandon it; but President Rutledge persuaded him to let Moultrie have his way. In the battle of 28 June between the fort and the fleet, Moultrie won a brilliant victory, the credit of which was by most people inconsiderately given to Lee. On the departure of the discomfited British fleet, the "hero of Charleston," as he was now called, prepared to invade Florida; but early in September he was ordered to report to congress at Philadelphia. The question of his indemnification had been laid before congress in a letter from Rutledge, dated 4 July, and action was now taken upon it. The bills for £3,000 drawn upon his agent in England to repay the sum advanced by Robert Morris had been protested for lack of funds, as Lee's property in England had been sequestrated. Congress accordingly voted, 7 Oct., to advance $30,000 to Gen. Lee by way of indemnification. Should his English estate ever be recovered, he was to repay this sum.

Lee then went to New York, where he arrived on 14 Oct., and took command of the right wing of Washington's army upon Harlem heights. By the resignation of Gen. Ward in the spring Lee had become senior major-general, and in the event of disaster to Washington he might hope at length to realize his wishes and become commander-in-chief. The fall of Fort Washington, 16 Nov., seemed to afford Lee the opportunity desired. At that moment Washington, whose defensive movements had been marked by most consummate skill, had placed half of his army on the New Jersey side of the river, in order to check any movement of the British toward Philadelphia. He had left Lee at Northcastle, with the other half of the army, about 7,000 men, with instructions to await his orders and move promptly upon receiving them. As soon as the nature of Howe's designs had become apparent, Washington sent an order to Lee to cross the Hudson river and effect a junction of the two parts of the army. But Lee pretended to regard the order in the light of mere advice, raised objections, and did not stir. While Washington was now obliged to fall back through New Jersey, in order to avoid fighting against overwhelming odds, his messages to Lee grew more and more peremptory; but Lee disregarded them. Many people were throwing the blame for the loss of Fort Washington upon the commander-in-chief, and were contrasting him unfavorably with the "hero of Charleston," and Lee busied himself in writing letters calculated to spread and increase this disaffection toward Washington. The latter had left Heath in command in the Highlands, with very explicit instructions, which Lee now tried, but in vain, to overrule. On 2 Dec., Washington had retreated as far as Princeton, with a force diminished to 3,000 men. On the same day, after a fortnight's delay, Lee crossed the Hudson and proceeded by slow marches to Morristown, with his force diminished to 4,000 men. The terms of service of many of the soldiers had expired, and the prospect was so dismal that few were willing to re-enlist. At this moment Gates was coming down from Ticonderoga with seven regiments sent by Schuyler to Washington's assistance; but Lee interposed, and diverted three of these regiments to Morristown. By this time Washington had retreated beyond the Delaware, and most people considered his campaign hopelessly ruined. Lee's design in thus acting independently seems to have been to operate upon the British flank from Morristown, a position of which Washington soon afterward illustrated the great value. The insubordinate commander wished to secure for himself whatever advantage might be gained from such a movement. For some unexplained reason, he made his headquarters at Baskingridge, four miles from his army, and here he was captured, 13 Dec., by a party of British dragoons. His troops, thus opportunely relieved of such a commander, were promptly marched by Sullivan to Washington's assistance in time to take part in the glorious movement upon Trenton and Princeton. The capture of Lee was considered a grave misfortune by the Americans, who did not possess the clew to his singular behavior. Of his conduct in captivity, which would soon have afforded such a clew, nothing whatever was known until eighty years afterward. Lee was taken to New York and confined in the city hall, where he was courteously treated, but he well understood that his life was in danger in case the British government should regard him as a deserter from the army. Sir William Howe wrote home for instructions, and in reply was directed to send his prisoner to England for trial. Lee had already been sent on board ship, when a letter from Washington put a stop to these proceedings. The letter informed Howe

that Washington held five Hessian field-officers as hostages for Lee's personal safety. This was the beginning of a discussion that lasted about a year, involving the exchange of several letters between Howe and his government on the one hand and Howe and Washington on the other, until at length, 12 Dec., 1777, Howe was instructed to consider Lee a prisoner of war, and subject to exchange whenever convenient. During the interval, while his fate was in suspense, Lee was busy in operations on his own account. First, he assured the brothers Howe that he was opposed to the Declaration of Independence, and hoped, if he could obtain an interview with a committee from congress, to be able to open negotiations for an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all existing difficulties. The Howes, who were well disposed toward the Americans and sincerely anxious for peace, allowed him to ask for the interview; but congress refused to grant it. Lee's extraordinary conduct before his capture had somewhat injured his reputation, and there were vague suspicions, though no one knew exactly what to suspect him of. These doubts affected the soundness of his judgment rather than of his character. His behavior was considered wayward and eccentric, but was not seen to be treacherous. The worst that was now supposed about him was that he had suffered himself to be hoodwinked by the Howes into requesting a conference that could answer no good purpose. As soon as the conference was refused, he straightway went over to the enemy, and sought to curry favor with the Howes by giving them aid and counsel for the next campaign against the Americans. He went so far as to write out for them a plan of operations. After the disastrous result of the campaigns of 1777, the brothers did not wish to disclose the secret of their peculiar obligations to such an adviser, and Lee's papers remained hidden in their domestic archives until 1857. A fac-simile of it is given in George H. Moore's monograph on the "Treason of Charles Lee" (New York, 1858). The paper is in Lee's handwriting, folded and indorsed as "Mr. Lee's Plan—29th March, 1777." The indorsement is in the handwriting of Henry Strachey, secretary to the royal commissioners, Lord and Sir William Howe. In this paper Lee expressly abandons the American cause, enters "sincerely and zealously" into the plans of the British commanders, and recommends an expedition to Chesapeake bay, essentially similar to that which was actually undertaken in the following summer. This advice seems to throw light upon the movements of Gen. Howe in July and August, 1777, which were formerly regarded as so strange. If anything had been known about these treacherous shifts on the part of Lee, he certainly would never have been taken back into the American service. As nothing was known about the matter, he was exchanged early in May, 1778, and joined Washington's army at Valley Forge. It is not altogether easy to see why he should have returned to his place in the American army unless it may have been with the intention of playing into the hands of the enemy; nor, except upon some such theory, is it easy to see why the British commander should have acquiesced in his return. Possibly Sir Henry Clinton, who had lately superseded Sir William Howe, may have known nothing of Lee's tergiversation; but the facts seem compatible with the supposition that in this case Sir Henry was willing to profit by treachery in the American camp, as afterward in his conspiracy with Arnold. Perhaps he was only acting upon the declared opinion of Sir Joseph Yorke, that such a man as Charles Lee was "the worst present the Americans could receive." In the campaign of 1778 Lee proved himself to be such. When, in June, Sir Henry Clinton evacuated Philadelphia, it was his purpose to retreat across New Jersey to New York without a battle, if possible. It was Washington's object to attack Clinton on his retreat and cripple him. Lee at first endeavored to dissuade Washington from making such an attack. Then, when it was resolved to make the attack upon the rear division of the British army, with the view of cutting it off from the advanced division, Lee showed such unwillingness to undertake the task that Washington assigned it to Lafayette. Each of the opposing armies numbered about 15,000 men, and each was marching in two divisions, three or four miles apart. The American advance, of about 6,000 men under Lafayette, was to attack the British rear division upon its left flank and engage it until Washington, with the main body, should come up and complete its discomfiture. At the last moment Lee changed his mind and solicited the command of the advance, which Lafayette gracefully gave up to him. Washington's orders to Lee were explicit and peremptory. On the morning of 28 June, Lee overtook the enemy near Monmouth Court-House; but the fighting had scarcely begun when his conduct became so strange and his orders so contradictory as to excite uneasiness on the part of Lafayette, who sent a messenger back to Washington, begging him to make all possible haste to the front. When the commander-in-chief, with his main force, had passed Freehold church on the way toward the scene of action, he was astonished at the spectacle of Lee's division in disorderly retreat, with the enemy close at their heels. In a fierce outburst of wrath he upbraided Lee for his behavior, then rallied the troops, and repelled the enemy. Later in the day he sent Lee to the rear. During the night Clinton withdrew from the field, leaving his wounded behind. Lee's extraordinary conduct in failing to grasp the opportunity that all believed within his reach excited indignant comment among officers and soldiers, and he now wrote two angry letters to the commander-in-chief, to which Washington replied by placing him under arrest. He was tried by court-martial on three charges: 1. Disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy. 2. Misbehavior before the enemy in making an unnecessary, disorderly, and shameful retreat. 3. Disrespect to the commander-in-chief. On 12 Aug. he was found guilty on all three charges, and suspended from command in the army for the term of one year. For a long time his conduct in the battle of Monmouth seemed utterly unintelligible; the discoveries since made regarding his behavior while in captivity do not yet clear it up, but they certainly make it appear susceptible of the worst possible interpretation. On learning the sentence of the court-martial, which was presently confirmed by congress, Lee's spite against Washington became quite ungovernable, and his venomous tongue soon got him into trouble. In a duel with Washington's aide-de-camp, Col. Laurens, he was wounded in the arm. After some time he addressed an impudent letter to congress, and was immediately dismissed from the army. He retired in disgrace to his estate in the Shenandoah valley, and lived there long enough to witness the triumph of the cause he had done so much to injure. On a visit to Philadelphia he was suddenly seized with fever, and died in a tavern, friendless and alone. His last words were: "Stand by me, my brave

grenadiers." In his will he had expressed a wish that he might not be buried within a mile of any church or meeting-house, as since his arrival in America he had kept so much bad company in this world that he did not wish to continue it in the next. He was buried, however, in the cemetery of Christ church, and his funeral was attended by the president of congress and other eminent citizens.

Gen. Lee was one of the numerous persons credited with the authorship of "Junius." In a letter dated at Dover, Del., 1 Feb., 1803, published in the "Wilmington Mirror" and copied into the "St. James Chronicle," London, Thomas Rodney gave the substance of a conversation between himself and Gen. Lee in 1773. Lee observed that not a man in the world but himself, not even the publisher, knew the secret of the authorship of "Junius." Rodney naturally replied that no one but the author himself could make such a remark as that. "I have unguardedly committed myself," said Lee, "and it would be folly to deny to you that I am the author; but I must request you will not reveal it during my life, for it never was nor ever will be revealed by me to any other." Lee then went on to point out several circumstances corroborative of his claim. Such a statement, from a gentleman of so high a character as Mr. Rodney, at once attracted attention in Europe and America. Two intimate friends of Lee maintained opposite sides of the question. Ralph Wormeley, of Virginia, published a letter in which he argued that Lee was very far from possessing the knowledge of parliamentary history exhibited in the pages of "Junius." Daniel Carthy, of North Carolina, published a series of articles in the "Virginia Gazette" in refutation of Wormeley. Dr. Thomas Girdlestone, of Yarmouth, England, followed on the same side in a small volume entitled "Facts tending to prove that Gen. Lee was never Absent from this Country for any Length of Time during the Years 1767–'72, and that he was the Author of 'Junius'" (London, 1813). The first part of Dr. Girdlestone's title points to the fatal obstacle to his hypothesis. The simple fact is, that Lee was absent in such remote countries as Poland and Turkey at the very dates when "Junius" was publishing letters exhibiting such minute and detailed acquaintance with affairs every day occurring in London as could only have been possessed by an eye-witness living on the spot. This fact makes it impossible that Lee should have written the "Letters of Junius"; and the statement of Mr. Rodney only goes to show that in other than military matters Lee was willing to claim what did not belong to him. The most interesting thing today in Girdlestone's volume is the portrait of Lee which stands as frontispiece. It was taken from a drawing by Barham Rushbrooke, which, though designed as a caricature, was "allowed, by all who knew Gen. Lee, to be the only successful delineation either of his countenance or person." It was taken on his return from Poland, in his uniform as aide to King Stanislaus, and shows the inevitable dog. Lee was very fond of dogs, and was seldom seen without half a dozen at his heels. He was slovenly in dress, dirty in person, repulsive in feature, and rude in manner, always ready with disagreeable and sarcastic remarks. His eccentricities were so marked as perhaps to afford some ground for the plea of insanity whereby to palliate his misdemeanors. The biography of Charles Lee has not yet been properly written. His essays and miscellaneous papers were edited, with an interesting biographical sketch, by Edward Langworthy, under the title "Memoirs of the late Charles Lee, Esq." (London, 1792). The sketch by Jared Sparks ("American Biography," 2d series, viii., Boston, 1846) is carefully written, but has little value to-day, because the author knew nothing of that treasonable correspondence with the Howes which modifies so profoundly our view of Lee's whole career in America. George H. Moore announced in 1860 a biography and collection of essays, with documents never before published; but this much-needed book has not yet made its appearance. Dr. Moore's monograph above cited contains much information not easily to be found elsewhere; the portrait which stands as its frontispiece is reduced from the folio print published in London during the Revolutionary war. No relationship is traceable between Charles Lee and the illustrious Lees of Virginia.

LEE, Charles Alfred, physician, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 3 March, 1801; d. in Peekskill, N. Y., 14 Feb., 1872. He was graduated at Williams in 1822, and at Berkshire medical college in 1825. In 1826 he settled in New York, and with Dr. James Stewart founded the Northern dispensary of that city, of which he was long the chief physician. Dr. Lee held professorships at various times, chiefly of materia medica and obstetrics, in the medical departments of the University of New York and elsewhere. He was one of the founders of the medical college of the University of New York, and of the Buffalo medical college, of which he was professor emeritus at the time of his death. His attention during his later years was devoted to the subject of the treatment of the insane, and his views on the colonization or outdoor system, which he personally investigated while he was in Europe in 1865, were adopted after his return by some of the chief institutions for the insane in this country. For some years he conducted the "New York Journal of Medicine," and he edited the American edition of Copeland's "Dictionary of Practical Medicine" (New York, 1844–'58). Besides writing numerous medical articles, he was the author of several successful text-books, "Elements of Geology for Popular Use" (New York), and "Human Physiology."

LEE, Chauncey, clergyman, b. in Coventry, Conn., 10 July, 1718; d. in Hartwick, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1842. His father, Jonathan, was the first minister that settled in Salisbury, Conn. Chauncey was graduated at Yale in 1784, and, after practising law for a short time, studied theology, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Sunderland, Vt., in 1790. He officiated successively there, at Colebrook, N. Y., and at Marlborough, Conn., till 1835, when he retired from active duty. He was skilled in music, composed verses, and was a classical scholar. Columbia gave him the degree of D. D. in 1823. His publications include an arithmetic (Boston, 1797); a "Poetical Version of the Book of Job" (1807); "Sermons for Revivals" (1824); and "Letters from Aristarchus to Philemon" (1833).

LEE, Day Kellogg, clergyman, b. in Sempronius, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1816; d. in New York city, 2 June, 1869. He entered the ministry in 1835, and was pastor of various Universalist churches until 1865, when he settled in New York city. Tufts college gave him the degree of M. A. in 1864, and the theological school of St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y., that of D. D. in 1868. His publications include three volumes on the labor question, entitled "Summerfield, or Life on a Farm" (Auburn, N. Y., 1852); "The Master Builder, or Life at a Trade" (New York, 1854); and "Merrimack, or Life at a Loom" (1854).

LEE, Eliza Buckminster, author, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1794; d. in Brookline, Mass., 22 June, 1864. She was the daughter of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, from whom, and from her brother, Joseph S. Buckminster, she acquired a classical education and a fondness for literary pursuits. She married Thomas Lee, of Boston, and passed the greater part of her life in that city and in its vicinity. Her career as an author began with "Sketches of New England Life" (Boston, 1837), which was followed by "Delusion" (1839). She then published a translation from the German of the "Life of Jean Paul Richter" (New York, 1842), and "Walt and Vult, or the Twins" (1845), from Richter's "Flegeljahre." Her other writings are "Naomi, or Boston Two Hundred Years Ago" (Boston, 1848); "Memoir of Dr. Joseph Buckminster and of his Son, Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster" (1849); "Florence, the Parish Orphan" (1850); "Parthenia, or the Last Days of Paganism" (1858); and a translation of Berthold Auerbach's "Barefoot Maiden" (1860).

LEE, Ezra, soldier, b. in Lyme, Conn., in 1749; d. there, 29 Oct., 1821. In August, 1776, he was selected by Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, with the approval of Washington, for the hazardous enterprise of affixing to the British ship Eagle, then lying in New York harbor, an infernal machine called the "Marine Turtle," the invention of David Bushnell (*q. v.*). The attempt was only partially successful, owing to the thickness of the ship's copper sheathing, but Lee landed safely after remaining several hours in the water, and received the congratulations of Washington, who afterward employed him on secret service. Lee made a similar attempt a short time afterward with Bushnell's machine and endeavored to destroy a British frigate that lay opposite Bloomingdale, N. Y., but was discovered and compelled to abandon the enterprise. He subsequently participated in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Monmouth.

LEE, Gideon, merchant, b. in Amherst, Mass., 27 April, 1778; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 21 Aug., 1841. He was a shoemaker by trade, began business on his own account in Worthington, Mass., and, removing to New York city in 1807, entered the leather trade, and, as agent for the Hampshire Leather Manufactory, established an extensive and lucrative business. He was elected to the legislature in 1822, became mayor of New York in 1833, and displayed courage and energy in suppressing the election riots of 1833. He was elected to congress as a Jackson Democrat in 1834 and served till 1837, and in 1840 he was a presidential elector. His son-in-law, Charles M. Leupp, a lover and patron of American art, and a member of the Century Club, was associated with him in the leather trade, and succeeded to his business.

LEE, Hannah Farnham Sawyer, author, b. in Newburyport, Mass., in 1780; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 Dec., 1865. She was the daughter of a physician of Newburyport, married George Gardiner Lee, of Boston, early in life, and resided in the latter city for many years. Her first acknowledged publication was an appendix to Hannah Adams's memoir of herself (Boston, 1832). This was succeeded by "Grace Seymour" (New York, 1835), and "Three Experiments in Living" (1838), a work suggested by the commercial disasters of the time, which passed through more than thirty editions in the United States, and as many as ten in England. Her works exercised a wide and healthful influence on the youth of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Her other writings include many tracts and essays that were published anonymously, and "Eleanor Fulton," a sequel to "Three Experiments in Living" (Boston, 1838); "Familiar Sketches of the Old Painters" (1838); "The Huguenots in France and America" (1842); "Stories from Life" (1849); "Memoir of Pierre Toussaint" (1853); and "Hisory of Sculptors and Sculpture" (1854).

LEE, Henry, pioneer, b. in Virginia in 1758; d. in Mason county, Ky., in 1846. He was well educated, and studied surveying, which profession he pursued for many years in Mason county, Ky., having been one of the early settlers in that state. He was a member of the Virginia legislature from the district of Kentucky, and also of the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States. He was elected to the convention at Danville in 1787, was one of the commissioners that located the seat of government at Frankfort, and county lieutenant for all the territory north of Licking river. He then studied law, was appointed judge of the quarter sessions and associate judge of the circuit court for Mason county, and was also for many years president of the Washington branch of the Bank of Kentucky. He was a sagacious man, of excellent business habits, and amassed a large fortune. His personal appearance was imposing, as he was tall and powerfully built.

LEE, Henry Washington, P. E. bishop, b. in Hamden, Conn., 29 July, 1815; d. in Davenport, Iowa, 26 Sept., 1874. He received his education and training for college at the Episcopal academy, Cheshire, Conn., removed to Massachusetts, opened a private school at Taunton, and studied theology while engaged in school-work. He was ordained deacon in Grace church, New Bedford, Mass., 27 May, 1838, by Bishop Griswold, and priest in St. Anne's church, Lowell, 9 Oct., 1839, by the same bishop. He served part of his diaconate in New Bedford, but in October, 1839, he removed to Springfield, Mass., and became rector of Christ church, 2 April, 1840. Three years later he accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's church, Rochester, N. Y., which post he occupied for eleven years. He was elected first bishop of Iowa, and consecrated in St. Luke's church, Rochester, 18 Oct., 1854. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart college in 1850, and from the University of Rochester in 1852. Bishop Lee received also the degree of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1867. He made no contributions to church literature.

LEE, James, merchant, b. in Scotland in 1795; d. in New York city, 16 June, 1874. For more than forty years he was a prosperous merchant in New York city, and was principally engaged in the Scotch trade. He was for a long time connected with the New York society library, and Brown's statue of Washington on Union square was erected mainly through his instrumentality. When a rich and penurious merchant, in answer to his appeal for a subscription, answered that a statue was unnecessary, as Gen. Washington was enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, Mr. Lee answered: "Well, Mr. R——, if he is in your heart, he is in a d—d tight place."

LEE, Jesse, missionary, b. in Prince George county, Va., 12 March, 1758; d. in Baltimore, Md., 12 Sept., 1816. At the age of nineteen he removed to North Carolina, and, entering the ministry of the Methodist church, preached his first sermon in 1779. In 1780 he was drafted into the militia to repel the British invasion of South Carolina, and on his refusal to do active duty was impressed as a chaplain, serving four months in that capacity. His first appointment was near Edenton, N. C., and in 1783 he was received into the conference on

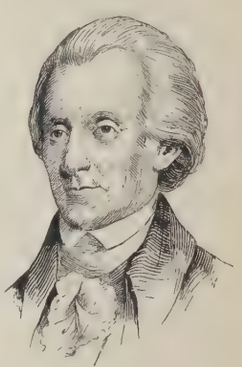
trial. He was appointed to the Salisbury circuit in 1784, and accompanied Bishop Asbury on a tour of labor that extended from Norfolk, Va., to the extreme southwest of North Carolina. Together they reorganized the various circuits that nearly had been destroyed by the war. After three years in North Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, and Maryland, he was sent in 1789 to Stamford circuit, Conn., where his preaching excited general attention. Having visited and established classes in Norwalk, New Haven, and several adjacent towns, he arrived in Boston in 1790, and preached his first sermon on the common. For six years he travelled throughout New England, preaching in barns, private houses, and on the highway, forming new circuits and directing the labors of his assistants. He became an assistant to Bishop Asbury in 1796, and held conferences and superintended churches. His subsequent life was passed for the most part in the south as pastor and presiding elder. In 1808 he advocated a delegated general conference, a plan that he had urged fourteen years before, and on its adoption the general conference became the supreme authority of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was chaplain of the U. S. house of representatives in 1807, 1812, and 1813, and from 1814 until his death he was chaplain of the U. S. senate. Lee's labors in New England earned him the title of the "Apostle of Methodism." He published "A History of Methodism" (1807), which was the first work on the subject, and an authority in the early history of that church. See "Life and Times of Jesse Lee," by Leroy M. Lee (Richmond, Va., 1848).—His nephew, **Leroy Madison,** clergyman, b. in Petersburg, Va., 30 April, 1808; d. in Ashland, Va., 20 April, 1882, studied law, but entered the ministry of the Methodist church in 1828. He occupied many important stations in the Virginia conference till 1836, when he became editor of the Richmond "Christian Advocate." He was a member of the general conference in 1844, took an active part in the events that resulted in the division of the church, and represented the Virginia conference in the Louisville, Ky., conference of 1845, when the organization of the Methodist church, south, was effected. He retired from the editorial management of the "Christian Advocate" in 1858, resumed the work of the itinerant ministry, and became in 1874 presiding elder of the Petersburg district of the Virginia conference. Besides occasional sermons, and the life of his uncle, mentioned above, he published "Advice to a Young Convert" (Richmond, 1834); and "The Great Supper not Calvanistic" (1855).

LEE, Luther, clergyman, b. in Schoharie, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1800. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1821, soon began to preach, and in 1827 entered the Genesee conference, becoming an itinerant missionary, preacher, and successful temperance lecturer. He began to preach against slavery in 1836, was mobbed several times, and in 1841 established and edited "The New England Christian Advocate," an anti-slavery journal, at Lowell, Mass. He subsequently edited "The Sword of Truth," and in 1842 seceded from the Methodist church, began a weekly journal, "The True Wesleyan," and when the Wesleyan Methodist connection was organized, became pastor of that church in Syracuse, N. Y. He was the first president of the first general conference of the new church, was editor of the organ of that body, "The True Wesleyan," till 1852, and after that date was successively pastor of churches in Syracuse and Fulton, N. Y. In 1854–'5 he edited a periodical entitled "The Evangelical Pulpit." He became president and professor of theology in the Michigan union college at Leoni in 1856, resigning the next year to officiate in churches in Ohio. From 1864 till 1867 he was connected with Adrian college, Mich., and at the latter date returned to the Methodist Episcopal church, slavery, which was the cause of the organization of the Wesleyan connection, having ceased to exist. Since 1867 he has been a member of the Michigan conference, and is now (1887) superannuated. His publications include "Universalism Examined and Refuted" (New York, 1836); "The Immortality of the Soul" (1846); "Revival Manual" (1850); "Church Polity" (1850); "Slavery Examined in the Light of the Bible" (1855); and "Elements of Theology" (1856).

LEE, Richard, statesman, b. in Shropshire, England, toward the end of the 16th century; d. in Virginia. He belonged to one of the oldest families in England. The founder of the family, Launcelot Lee, received from William the Conqueror a princely estate in Essex. In 1192 Lionel Lee, first Earl of Lichfield, raised a company of knights, at the head of which he accompanied Richard Cœur-de-Lion in the third crusade. He won his earldom by gallant conduct at the siege of Acre. One of his descendants, Richard Lee, in 1542, accompanied the unfortunate Earl of Surrey in his expedition against the Scotch Borderers. His grandson, Richard, the subject of this article, was member of the privy council of Charles I., and early in the reign of that monarch emigrated to Virginia with a number of followers, whom he settled upon lands improved at his own expense. He made several voyages to England, bringing back settlers each time, and finally made his home in Northumberland county. For many years he was secretary to Sir William Berkeley. On the death of Charles I., Berkeley and Lee declared allegiance to his son, and invited the fugitive royalists to come to Virginia. More than 300 came toward the end of 1649. In the following year Charles II. was invited to come himself to Virginia as its ruler. In 1652 the victorious parliament sent an expedition to Virginia, and a treaty was made in virtue of which Berkeley was removed and a provisional government established. While Charles II. was at Breda, Lee visited him there, to learn whether he could undertake to protect the colony in case it should again declare its allegiance to him; but, as no assurance of support could be obtained, he returned to Virginia, and took no further measures until Cromwell's death. Berkeley and Lee then issued a proclamation of allegiance to Charles II. as "King of England, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia." The assembly nevertheless consulted the dictates of prudence in acknowledging obedience to Richard Cromwell. In recognition of its loyalty, Charles afterward allowed Virginia to quarter its arms with those of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "En dat Virginia quintam"; after the union of England with Scotland, in 1707, this was changed to "En dat Virginia quartam," "Behold, Virginia makes the fourth." Hence, according to the younger Richard Henry Lee, the title of "Old Dominion," often given to Virginia. According to William Lee, his great-grandson, the founder of the Lees of Virginia was "a man of good stature, comely visage, enterprising genius, sound head, vigorous spirit, and generous nature"—qualities that may be recognized in many of his descendants.—His second son, **Richard,** d. in Virginia after 1690, was educated at Oxford, and devoted his life to study, being especially proficient in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He was a member

of the governor's council. He married Miss Corbin, of Staffordshire, and left five sons, Richard, Philip, Thomas, Francis, Henry, and one daughter, who married the second William Fitzhugh.—**Thomas,** third son of the preceding, d. in Virginia in 1750, was for many years president of the coun-

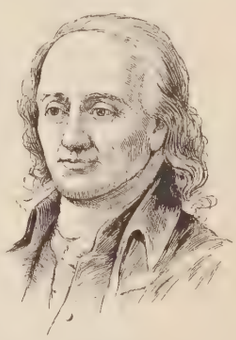
cil. He organized a company for the exploration and settlement of lands in the Ohio valley, but the scheme was premature and unsuccessful. It is said that he once remarked to one of his friends that he "had no doubt this country would in time declare itself independent of Great Britain, and that the seat of its government would be near the little falls of the Potomac river." At the time of his death he had just been appointed royal governor of Virginia. During his life the original manor-house, built by Richard, was burned, and Queen Caroline sent him a sum of money with which to replace it. He then built Stratford House, which is represented in the illustration, and which is still standing. He married Hannah, daughter of Col. Philip Ludwell, of Green Spring, near Williamsburg, whose father had been governor of North Carolina. By this marriage he had six sons, Philip Ludwell, Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William, and Arthur, and two daughters.—His second son, **Thomas Ludwell,** statesman, b. in Stafford, Va., about 1730; d. in 1777, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He took an active part in public affairs, was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, a delegate to the conventions of July and December, 1775, and was also a member of the committee of safety. In the convention of May, 1776, he was appointed one of a committee to draft a declaration of rights and a plan of government. On the organization of the Virginia state government he was one of the five "revisors," and was afterward elected a judge of the general court.—**Richard Henry,** statesman, b. in Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va., 20 Jan., 1732; d. in Chantilly, Va., 19 June, 1794, was third son of Thomas. At an early age he was sent over to England and educated at the academy of Wakefield in Yorkshire. In 1752 he returned to Virginia. The wealth of his family was such that it was not necessary for him to earn a living, but, without any view to professional practice, he applied himself with great diligence to the study of law. Not only English but Roman law occupied his attention, and he was an earnest student of history. In 1757 he was appointed justice of the peace for Westmoreland county. In 1761 he was elected to the house of burgesses, of which he remained a member until 1788. Extreme diffidence for some time prevented his taking any part in the debates. His first speech was on a motion "to lay so heavy a duty on the importation of slaves as effectually to put an end to that iniquitous and disgraceful traffic within the colony of Virginia." On this occasion his hatred of slavery overcame his diffidence, and he made a powerful speech containing the germs of the principal arguments used in later days by the northern Abolitionists. He was an energetic opponent of the stamp-act, and in 1765 formed an association of citizens of Westmoreland county for the purpose of deterring all persons from undertaking to sell stamped paper. A Tory gentleman in the neighborhood accepted the office of stamp-collector, and boasted that he would force the stamped paper upon the people in spite of all opposition. Mr. Lee, being then captain of a volunteer company of light horse, at once went with his men to this gentleman's house and made him deliver up his commission as collector and all the stamped paper in his possession, and bind himself by oath never again to meddle with such matters; the commission and the obnoxious paper were thereupon burned with due ceremony in a bonfire on the lawn. At the news of the Townshend acts of 1767, Mr. Lee moved, in the house of burgesses, a petition to the king, setting forth in pointed terms the grievances of the colonies. In July, 1768, he wrote a letter to John Dickinson, suggesting that all the colonies should appoint select committees "for mutual information and correspondence between the lovers of liberty in every province." The suggestion was in harmony with the views of the famous "circular letter" of the Massachusetts assembly, written by Samuel Adams and lately sent forth to all the colonies. There has been some discussion as to whether Adams or Lee is to be credited with the first suggestion of those remarkable "committees of correspondence" which organized the American Revolution. The earliest suggestion of such a step, however, is to be found in a letter from the great Boston preacher, Jonathan Mayhew, to James Otis, in June, 1766. The letter just mentioned from Lee to Dickinson seems to have come next in point of date, and at the same time Christopher Gadsden appears to have received from Lee a letter of similar purport. Mr. Lee may or may not have heard of Mayhew's suggestion. The idea was one that might naturally have occurred to several of these eminent men independently. The machinery of committees of correspondence was first actually set in motion by Samuel Adams, as between the towns of Massachusetts, in 1772. The project of intercolonial committees was first put into practical shape by the Virginia house of burgesses in the spring of 1773, on motion of the youthful Dabney Carr, brother-in-law of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Lee was a member of the Virginia committee then appointed, and about this time he wrote to Samuel Adams a letter, which was the beginning of the life-long friendship between the two great leaders. In August, 1774, Mr. Lee was chosen delegate to the 1st Continental congress just about to assemble at



Richard Henry Lee

Philadelphia. He was member of the committees for stating the rights of the colonies, for enforcing commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, and for preparing suitable addresses to the king and to the colonies—Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and the Floridas—that had not sent delegates to the congress. In the 2d congress he drew up the address to the people of Great Britain, which, along with a last petition to the king, was carried over to London by Richard Penn in August, 1775. About this time Mr. Lee was chosen lieutenant of Westmoreland county, an office which, after the analogy of the lord-lieutenancy of a county in England, gave him command of the militia; hence he is often addressed or described, in writings of the time, as "Colonel Lee." For more than a year he had openly and warmly advocated a declaration of independence; and after the Virginia convention, 17 May, 1776, had instructed its delegates in congress to propose such a measure, it was Lee who took the foremost part. On 7 June he moved "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." The motion was seconded by John Adams. Congress deferred action for three weeks, in order that more definite instructions might be received from the middle colonies. During the interval Mr. Lee was called home by the illness of his wife, so that Mr. Jefferson was appointed in his place as chairman of the committee for preparing a draft of the proposed declaration. For the same reason, the task of defending the motion, when taken up for discussion, fell mainly upon John Adams, who had seconded it. During the next four years Mr. Lee served on more than a hundred committees, and his labors in congress were so arduous as to injure his health, so that he was several times obliged to go home and devote himself to recruiting his strength. In 1780–'2 he did not take his seat in congress, inasmuch as the affairs of Virginia seemed to require his presence in the assembly of that state. Besides the business of defence against the British army then operating in the southern states, two questions of great importance were then debated in Virginia. The one related to the propriety of making a depreciated paper currency a legal tender for debts, the other was brought up by a proposal to repudiate all debts to British merchants contracted by citizens of Virginia before the beginning of the war. In these debates Mr. Lee took strong ground against paper money, and he vehemently condemned the repudiation of debts, declaring that it were better to be "the honest slaves of Great Britain than to become dishonest freemen." After the peace he devoted much time to considering the best method of funding the public debt of the state, and providing for the revival of public credit. On 30 Nov., 1784, he was chosen president of the Continental congress. At the end of the presidential term of one year he returned to Virginia, but in 1787 was sent again to the congress. He was not a member of the convention at Philadelphia which in the summer of that year framed our Federal constitution; and when the new constitution was reported to congress, he earnestly opposed its adoption. He thought it provided for a consolidated national power that would ultimately destroy the state governments and end in a centralized despotism. His correspondence at this time with Samuel Adams, who was inclined to entertain the same fears, is very instructive. These misgivings were shared by Patrick Henry and many other patriotic Virginians, and the first senators elected by their state were Lee and Grayson, in opposition to two Federalists, one of whom was James Madison, who had been foremost in the constructive work of the great convention. As senator, Mr. Lee proposed the tenth amendment to the constitution in these words: "The powers not delegated by the constitution to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively." The amendment, as adopted, substituted the word "granted" for "delegated," and added at the end the words "or to the people." Though at first an Anti-Federalist, Mr. Lee came to be a warm supporter of Washington's administration, and especially approved of his course in the affair of "citizen" Genet. In 1792 he was obliged by failing health to resign his seat in the senate and retire to his estate at Chantilly, where he spent the last two years of his life.

Mr. Lee was tall and graceful in person and striking in feature. His voice was clear and rich, and his oratory impressive. He did not waste time in rhetoric, but spoke briefly and to the point. His ideas were so lucid and his expression so forcible that when he sat down after a few weighty words it used to seem as if there were no more to be said on the subject. His capacity for work was great, though sometimes limited by poor health; as Dr. Rush said, "His mind was like a sword too large for its scabbard." He was twice married, and left, by his first wife, a Miss Aylett, two sons and two daughters; by his second, a Miss Pinkard, two daughters. His life has been written by his grandson, Richard Henry Lee, of Leesburg, Va., "Memoir of the Life of Richard Henry Lee, and his Correspondence" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1825). See also Bishop Meade's "Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia," vol. ii., pp. 135–143.—**Francis Lightfoot,** signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va., 14 Oct., 1734; d. in Richmond, Va., 3 April, 1797, was fourth son of Thomas Lee. He was educated at home, having for tutor a Scotch clergyman named Craig. In 1765 he was elected to the house of burgesses for Loudon county. In 1772 he married Rebecca, daughter of Col. John Tayloe, of Richmond county, and established his residence in that county, which he was forthwith chosen to represent in the house of burgesses. He was elected delegate to the Continental congress, 15 Aug., 1775, on the resignation of Col. Bland, and was re-elected in the three following years. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and was a member of the committee that drew up the articles of confederation. He rendered good service in the debates on the Newfoundland fisheries and the navigation of the Mississippi, insisting that no peace should be made with Great Britain unless she conceded the American demands upon both these points. In the spring of 1779 he retired from congress, and,



Francis Lightfoot Lee

except for a brief service in the Virginia legislature, took no further part in public affairs. A short sketch of his life is to be found in the ninth volume of Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence" (Philadelphia, 1827).—**William,** diplomatist, b. in Stratford, Va., in 1737; d. at Green Spring, Va., 27 June, 1795, was fifth son of Thomas Lee. He engaged in mercantile business in London, and was for a time agent for Virginia. In 1773 he was elected sheriff of Middlesex, and in 1775 alderman of London. After the breaking out of the war he accompanied his brother Arthur to France, where early in 1777 he was appointed commercial agent for the United States at Nantes. He was afterward appointed commissioner to the Hague, and to Berlin and Vienna, but, owing to the unwillingness of the neutral powers to offend Great Britain by receiving an American commissioner, he was obliged to remain a great part of the time in Paris. In 1778 an Amsterdam merchant, Jan de Neufville, procured a loan for the United States from Holland, and was allowed by Van Berckel, burgomaster of Amsterdam, to meet Lee at Aix-la-Chapelle, to confer with him about the matter. During the conference Lee and Neufville drew up a commercial treaty to be adopted by congress and the states-general. This document, with Neufville's signature, re-enforced by that of Van Berckel, was sent to Philadelphia, and in October, 1780, was found among the papers of Henry Laurens, who was taken prisoner by a British cruiser while on his way to the Hague to negotiate a loan. This document furnished the British ministry with a pretext for declaring war upon Holland. During 1779 William Lee was concerned in his brother Arthur's quarrel with Franklin at Paris, which ended in the recall of the two brothers by congress.—**Arthur,** diplomatist, b. in Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va., 20 Dec., 1740; d. in Urbana, Middlesex co., Va., 12 Dec., 1792, was sixth and youngest son of Thomas Lee. He was educated at Eton, whence he went to the University of Edinburgh and obtained the degree of M. D. He gave especial attention to botany and to materia medica; and his Latin treatise on the botanical character and medicinal uses of Peruvian bark obtained a prize and was published by the university. After taking his degree, he travelled in Holland and Germany, then returned to Virginia and began the practice of medicine at Williamsburg. But presently, in the excitement that ensued upon the passage of the stamp-act, he made up his mind to go to London and study law, with a view to a political career, and in the hope of being able to do good service in England as an advocate of the constitutional rights of the Americans. In 1766 he was accordingly settled in London as a student in the Temple. He continued the study of law until 1770, and before he left England in 1776 he acquired a lucrative practice. He took an active part in the discussions concerning the Townshend acts and other measures relating to America, and won fame as the author of the "Monitor's Letters," "An Appeal to the English Nation," and "Junius Americanus." He was one of the leading members of a society of gentlemen called "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," in which the measures of the ministry were discussed. One of the published resolutions of this society required "from any candidate whom the members of the society would support for election to parliament a pledge to seek the restoration to America of the essential right of taxation by their own representatives, and a repeal of all acts passed in violation of this right since the year 1763." John Wilkes was a member of this society, and Mr. Lee, as author of the resolution just mentioned, sustained an interesting discussion with the mysterious writer of the "Letters of Junius." During these years Mr. Lee numbered among his friends such men as Burke, Priestley, Dunning, Barré, and Sir William Jones, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal society. In 1770 he was appointed by the assembly of Massachusetts to serve as agent for that colony in London, in association with Franklin. In August, 1775, he was associated with Richard Penn in the fruitless attempt to lay before the king the last petition from the Continental congress. In November of that year the congress appointed Franklin, Jay, and Dickinson a committee for the purpose of secretly corresponding with the friends of the colonies in other parts of the world, and this committee appointed Mr. Lee their secret agent in London. In this capacity he entered into negotiations with the French government, at first through the mediation of Caron de Beaumarchais, afterward directly with Count Vergennes. He spent the spring and summer of 1776 in Paris, and in the autumn was appointed by congress joint commissioner with Dr. Franklin and Silas Deane for the purpose of securing a treaty of alliance with France. In the following summer he was intrusted with special missions to the courts of Spain and Prussia. After the conclusion of the French treaty, it was decided to appoint a minister plenipotentiary in place of the joint commission, and Franklin was accordingly appointed in October, 1778, while Lee continued for another year to serve as sole commissioner to Spain and acting commissioner to Prussia. During his residence in Paris he became involved in bitter quarrels with his fellow-commissioners, and was connected with the unjust charges against Silas Deane which led to the virtual exile of that unfortunate gentleman. It may be said in Lee's behalf that appearances were against Deane at the time, and his conduct was never satisfactorily explained until the discovery of Beaumarchais's papers by M. de Loménie in a Paris garret in 1857. It can hardly be questioned, however, that Lee gave abundant evidence of a morbidly suspicious and quarrelsome disposition. By the autumn of 1779 his attacks upon Franklin had become so virulent, and his conduct in general so troublesome, that he was recalled by congress. In 1781 he was elected member of the Virginia assembly, and from 1782 till 1785 was a member of the Continental congress. In 1784 he was appointed on a commission for making treaties with the northwestern tribes of Indians, and travelled on this business through the western districts of New York and Pennsylvania. From 1784 till 1789 he was a member of the "Board of Treasury" by which the desperate financial affairs of the confederation were managed. The last three years of his life were spent on his estate at Urbana. He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal constitution. His biography has been written by his grand-nephew, Richard Henry Lee, "Life of Arthur Lee, with his Political and Literary Correspondence" (2 vols., Boston, 1829). A large number of his papers on political and diplomatic subjects were deposited in the library of Harvard university, and a descriptive catalogue of them has been published in the "University Bulletin," edited by Justin Winsor (1879). A full account of the quarrels at Paris is given in the second volume of Parton's "Life of Franklin." See also Loménie's "Beaumarchais et son temps" (2 vols., Paris, 1858).—**Henry,** sol-

dier, b. at Leesylvania, Westmoreland co., Va., 29 Jan., 1756; d. on Cumberland island, Ga., 25 March, 1818, was grandson of Henry, the younger brother of Thomas Lee, of Stratford. His father, also named Henry, was for many years a member of the house of burgesses. His mother was Miss Lucy Grymes, for whom Washington in early youth entertained an unrequited passion; she is once or twice alluded to in Washington's correspondence as the "Lowland beauty." Henry Lee was graduated at Princeton in 1774, and two years afterward, at the nomination of Patrick Henry, he was appointed captain of one of the six companies of Virginia cavalry that formed the legion commanded by Col. Theodoric Bland. In September, 1777, Capt. Lee, with his company, joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania. In January, 1778, he was promoted for gallant conduct to the rank of major, and placed in command of an independent partisan corps, consisting of two troops of horse, to which a third troop, together with a small body of infantry, was afterward added. This peculiar corps came to be known as "Lee's legion," and its young commander received the affectionate nickname of "Light-horse Harry." With great skill and daring, on 19 July, 1779, he surprised the British garrison at Paulus Hook, and carried off 160 prisoners, losing but five of his own men. For this affair he was presented by congress with a gold medal. In the autumn of 1780, after the disastrous battle of Camden, having been promoted lieutenant-colonel, he was sent to South Carolina with his legion, to join the army just reorganized under command of Gen. Greene. In the famous retreat through North Carolina in February, 1781, Lee's legion covered the rear of the American army and was engaged in some lively skirmishing with Tarleton's dragoons. When Greene crossed the Dan into Virginia, he left Lee on the south side of the river, to act in concert with Pickens in watching and harassing the enemy and keeping up the spirits of the Whigs in that part of the country. In the discharge of these duties Lee was unsuccessful in his attempts to surprise Tarleton, but defeated a body of 400 Loyalists under Col. Pyle. His legion was actively engaged in the desperate battle at Guilford, where it proved itself more than a match for Tarleton's dragoons. When Greene returned into South Carolina to drive Lord Rawdon from Camden, he detached Lee and Marion to operate against Fort Watson, which commanded Rawdon's communications with the sea-coast. By a very skilful operation Fort Watson was forced to surrender, and consequently Rawdon, although victorious in the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, was compelled, by the cutting of his line of communications, to abandon the all-important strategic point of Camden. Col. Lee next captured Fort Motte and Fort Granby, and on 5 June, after a siege of sixteen days, Augusta surrendered to him. He then rejoined Greene, and was engaged in the siege of Ninety-Six. In the brilliant battle of Eutaw Springs, 8 Sept., he played a very important part, and captured great numbers of the enemy in the pursuit that followed. Throughout this eventful year Col. Lee showed himself remarkably fertile in conceiving plans, and swift in executing them. At the close of the campaign he returned to Virginia, married his second cousin, Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, and thus came into possession of Stratford House, where he spent the latter part of his life. In 1786 he was chosen delegate to the Continental congress, and in 1788 was a member of the convention called by Virginia to decide upon the ratification of the Federal constitution. In the remarkable debates that followed in the convention he earnestly and ably seconded the efforts of Madison and Marshall in defence of the constitution, and won distinction for his eloquence. In 1789–'91 he was member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1792–'5 was governor of the state. When the whiskey insurrection, in the summer of 1794, broke out in western Pennsylvania, President Washington appointed Lee as general to command the army of 15,000 men sent against the insurgents. The presence of so large a force made it possible to quell the insurrection without bloodshed. In 1799 Gen. Lee was elected to congress, and on the death of Gen. Washington he was appointed to deliver an oration commemorating the services of that great man. Upon this occasion Lee uttered the famous phrase, "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." In 1801 Gen. Lee retired into private life. In August, 1812, he happened to be in Baltimore at the time of the riot occasioned by the conduct of the "Federal Republican," a Federalist newspaper, in opposing the war; and in the effort to defend the property of his friend, the editor, from the violence of the mob, Gen. Lee received injuries from which he never recovered. He visited the West Indies in the hope of restoring his health, but died on his journey homeward, while stopping at the house of Mrs. Shaw, daughter of his old friend, Gen. Greene. By his first wife, Matilda Lee, he had a son and a daughter; by his second wife, Anne Carter, he had three sons and two daughters. His "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1812; second ed., with additions by his son, Henry Lee, Washington, 1827; third ed., revised, with a biography of the author, by his son, R. E. Lee, New York, 1869), written in 1809, is an excellent book. There is no full and satisfactory biography of Gen. Lee. An engraving of his portrait by Stuart, with a brief biographical notice, may be found in the third volume of "The National Portrait Gallery," by James B. Longacre and James Herring (Philadelphia, 1836).—His brother, **Charles**, attorney-general, b. in 1758; d. in Fauquier county, Va., 24 June, 1815, studied law in Philadelphia under Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar. He was sent as a delegate to the Continental congress, and afterward served as a member of the Virginia assembly. He was naval officer of the district of the Potomac till 1795, when he was appointed on 10 Dec. U. S. attorney-general. This office he filled until 1801. He was subsequently offered the chief-justiceship of the supreme court by President Jefferson, but declined. —His son, **Henry**, author, b. in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1787; d. in Paris, France, 30 Jan., 1837, was graduated at William and Mary college in 1808. He served in the war of 1812, having been appointed by President Madison a major in the 12th regiment, designed chiefly for interior defence, but soon went to the Canadian frontier as

aide to Gen. James Wilkinson and afterward to Gen. George Izard. On his return from Canada he met in New York Lord Jeffrey, the "Edinburgh" reviewer, and both men were much sought after in society on account of their brilliant conversational powers. At the close of the war Major Lee retired to his estate in Virginia. He was first impelled to authorship by the publication of Judge William Johnson's "Life of Gen. Greene," in which he considered that both his father's good name and that of the latter's "Legion" were unjustly assailed. He resolved to defend both, and did so in an octavo volume entitled "The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas" (Philadelphia, 1824). Major Lee, having been by education and conviction attached to the Federal school in politics, was proscribed by the dominant party. On the nomination of Gen. Jackson, who had, in 1812, opposed this proscription, he became one of the most influential advocates of the latter's election, publishing a series of essays in his support. As a reward he was appointed consul at Algiers, where he went in 1829; but, the appointment not being confirmed by the senate, he remained there less than a year. Journeying through Italy on his way home, he met Madame Mère, the mother of Napoleon. His admiration of the latter's Italian campaigns induced him to vindicate Napoleon from slander. He was somewhat delayed in the execution of this task by the necessity of entering the field again in defence of his father's memory from assaults in the published writings of Jefferson. After the completion of his "Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson" (New York, 1832; Philadelphia, 1839), he devoted himself to his "Life of Napoleon," of which only one volume was published before his death (New York, 1835). Subsequently this instalment, together with the additional matter he had prepared, was issued in a single volume with the title, "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte down to the Peace of Tolentino, and the Close of his First Campaign in Italy" (London and Paris).

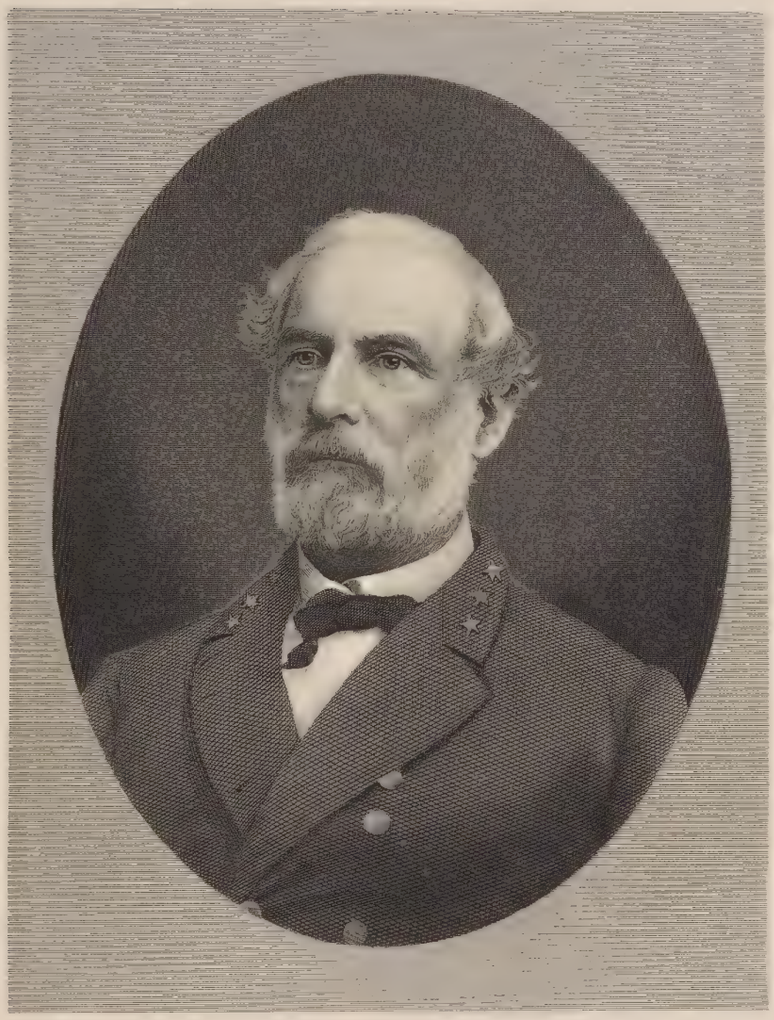
—Richard Henry's grandson, **Samuel Phillips**, naval officer, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 13 Feb., 1812, entered the U. S. navy in 1825, was commissioned lieutenant in 1837, commander in 1855, captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1870. In 1861 he commanded the war-sloop "Oneida" in the attack on Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, and in various battles on the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Vicksburg. In 1862 he was ordered to the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He was assigned to the Mississippi squadron in 1864, and in December of this year, when Gen. John B. Hood was advancing upon Nashville, and the safety of the National troops under Gen. George H. Thomas largely depended on the prompt arrival of re-enforcements and supplies, Lee kept open Cumberland river, which was the only channel of communication. During this campaign he received a vote of thanks from congress. He was president of the board to examine volunteer officers for admission into the regular navy in 1866–'7, and at the latter date commanded the North Atlantic fleet. In 1873 he was retired. He published "The Cruise of the 'Dolphin'" in the "Reports of the U. S. Naval Department" (Washington, 1854).

—Another grandson of Richard Henry, **Richard Henry**, author, b. in Leesburg, Va., about 1802; d. 5 Jan., 1865, was son of Ludwell Lee. He studied law, but after practising a few years abandoned it and accepted the presidency of Washington college, Pa. In 1856 he took orders and became rector of a church in that place, where he remained until the time of his death. He published "Memoirs of the Life of Richard Henry Lee" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1825); and "Life of Arthur Lee" (2 vols., Boston, 1829).

LEE, Robert Edward, soldier, b. in Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va., 19 Jan., 1807; d. in Lexington, Va., 12 Oct., 1870. He was the son of the Revolutionary general Henry Lee (*q. v.*), known as "Light-Horse Harry," was graduated from the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1829, ranking second in a class of forty-six, and was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant in the engineers. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was assigned to duty as chief engineer of the army under Gen. Wool, his rank being that of captain. His abilities as an engineer, and his conduct as a soldier, won the special admiration of Gen. Scott, who attributed the fall of Vera Cruz to his skill, and repeatedly singled him out for commendation. Lee was thrice brevetted during the war, his last brevet to the rank of colonel being for services at the storming of Chapultepec. In 1852 he was assigned to the command of the military academy at West Point, where he remained for about three years. He wrought great improvements in the academy, notably enlarging its course of study and bringing it to a rank equal to that of the best European military schools. In 1855 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regiment of cavalry, and assigned to duty on the Texan frontier, where he remained until near the beginning of the civil war, with the exception of an interval when, in 1859, he was ordered to Washington and placed in command of the force that was sent against John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

On 20 April, 1861, three days after the Virginia convention adopted an ordinance of secession, he resigned his commission, in obedience to his conscientious conviction that he was bound by the act of his state. His only authenticated expression of opinion and sentiment on the subject of secession is found in the following passage from a letter written at the time of his resignation to his sister, the wife of an officer in the National army: "We are now in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole south is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn; and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take part against my native state. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defence of my native state—with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed—I hope I may never be called upon to draw my sword."

Repairing to Richmond, he was made commander-in-chief of the Virginia state forces, and in May, 1861, when the Confederate government was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, he was appointed a full general under that government. During the early months of the war he served inconspicuously in the western part of Virginia. In the autumn Lee was sent to the coast of South Carolina, where he planned, and in part constructed, the defensive lines that successfully resisted all efforts directed against them until the very end of the war. He was ordered to Richmond, and on 13 March, 1862, assigned to duty "under the direction of the president," and "charged with the conduct



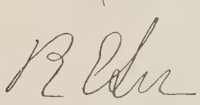
Yours Truly
R E Lee

of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy." The campaign of the preceding year in Virginia had embraced but one battle of importance, that of Bull Run or Manassas, and the Confederate success there had not been followed by anything more active than an advance to Centreville and Fairfax Court-House, with advanced posts on Mason's and Munson's hills. Meantime McClellan had been engaged in reorganizing the National army, and converting the raw levies into disciplined troops. When he was finally ready to advance, the Confederates retired to the south side of the Rappahannock, and when McClellan transferred his base to Fort Monroe and advanced upon Richmond by way of the peninsula, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston removed his army to Williamsburg, leaving Jackson's division in the valley and Ewell's on the line of the Rappahannock. Johnston fell back in May to make his stand in defence of Richmond immediately in front of the town. McClellan advanced to a line near the city with his army of more than 100,000 men, and, under the mistaken impression that Johnston's force outnumbered his own, waited for McDowell, who was advancing with 40,000 men from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg to join him. To prevent the coming of this re-enforcement, Lee ordered Ewell to join Jackson, and directed the latter to attack Banks in the valley of the Shenandoah, drive him across the Potomac, and thus seem to threaten Washington city. Jackson executed the task assigned him with such celerity and success as to cause serious apprehension in Washington. McDowell was recalled, and the re-enforcement of McClellan was prevented. The latter now established himself on the Chickahominy, with a part of his army thrown across that stream. A flood came at the end of May, and, believing that the swollen river effectually isolated this force, Gen. Johnston attacked it on 31 May, hoping to crush it before assistance could reach it from the northern side of the river. Thus resulted the battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, in which Johnston was seriously wounded and rendered unfit for further service for a time. McClellan fortified his lines, his left wing lying near White Oak Swamp, on the south of the Chickahominy, his right extending up the river to Mechanicsville, and his depot being at the White House on the York river railroad and the Pamunkey river.

Now, for the first time, Gen. Lee had direct command of a great army confronting an enemy strongly posted, and his capacity as a strategist and commander was first demonstrated in that bloody and brilliant, but only in part successful, series of manœuvres and contests known as "the seven days' battle." He determined to adopt that offensive defence which was always his favorite method. Instead of awaiting McClellan's attack, he resolved to defend Richmond by dislodging the foe that threatened it. His plan was secretly to bring Jackson's force to his aid, and, while holding McClellan in check on the south side of the river with a part of his force securely intrenched, to transfer the rest of it to the north side, turn the enemy's flank, and move down the river in his rear, threatening his communications and compelling him to quit his intrenchments for a battle in the open, or to abandon his position altogether and retreat. The first necessity was to fortify the lines south of the river, and when that was done, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with a cavalry column, was sent to march around McClellan's position, ascertain the condition of the roads in his rear, and gather such other information as was needed. Jackson, with his entire force, was brought to Ashland, on the Fredericksburg railroad, from which point he was to move on 25 June to the neighborhood of Atlee's Station, and turn the enemy's positions at Mechanicsville and Beaver Dam on the next day. A. P. Hill's division was to cross the river at Meadow Bridge as soon as Jackson's movement should uncover it, and Longstreet and D. H. Hill were to cross in their turn when the passage should be clear. There was a delay of one day in Jackson's movement, however, so that he did not turn the position at Beaver Dam until the 27th. A. P. Hill, after waiting until the afternoon of the 26th for the movement of Jackson to accomplish the intended purpose, pushed across the river at Meadow Bridge and drove out the force that occupied Mechanicsville. Longstreet and D. H. Hill also crossed, and the next morning the works at Beaver Dam were turned and the Confederates pushed forward in their march down the river, Jackson in advance with D. H. Hill for support, while Longstreet and A. P. Hill were held in reserve, and upon the right, to attack McClellan in flank and rear, should he seriously oppose Jackson's advance toward the York river railroad. There was some miscarriage of plans, due to a mistake in Jackson's movement, and, in consequence, Longstreet and Hill encountered the right wing of McClellan's force in a strong position near Gaines's Mills before the advance under Jackson was engaged at all. The resistance of the National troops was stubborn, and it was not until after Jackson came up and joined in the conflict that the position was forced. The National troops suffered severely, and were finally driven across the river. Lee now commanded McClellan's communications, and no course was open to the National general but to save his army by a retreat to the James river, during which severe battles were fought at Savage's Station and Frazier's Farm. The series of manœuvres and battles ended in a fierce conflict at Malvern Hill, where the Confederates suffered terribly in a series of partial and ill-directed assaults upon a strong position taken by the retreating foe. The bloody repulses thus inflicted consoled the retreating army somewhat for their disaster, but could not repair the loss of position already suffered or do more than delay the retreat. The operations outlined above had brought McClellan's movement against Richmond to naught, and their moral effect was very great; but Lee was convinced that he had had and lost an opportunity to compel the actual surrender of his enemy, though stronger than himself in numbers, and regarded McClellan's escape upon any terms as a partial failure of his plans, due to accidental miscarriages. (For a further account of this campaign, see McClellan, George Brinton.) Having driven McClellan from his position in front of Richmond, and having thus raised what was in effect the siege of that city, Gen. Lee's desire was to transfer the scene of operations to a distance from the Confederate capital, and thus relieve the depression of the southern people which had followed the general falling back of their armies and the disasters sustained in the west. McClellan lay at Harrison's Landing, below Richmond, with an army that was still strong, and while the Confederate capital was no longer in immediate danger, the withdrawal of the army defending it would invite attack and capture unless McClellan's withdrawal at the same time could be forced. For effecting that, Lee calculated upon the apparently excessive concern felt at the north for the safety of Washington. If he could so dis-

pose of his forces as to put Washington in actual or seeming danger, he was confident that McClellan's army would be speedily recalled.

In the mean time, Gen. John Pope, in command of another National army, had advanced by way of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, with the purpose of effecting a junction with McClellan, and it was necessary to meet the danger from that quarter without exposing Richmond, as already explained; for if the people of the north laid excessive stress upon the preservation of Washington from capture, the people of the south held Richmond in a like sentimental regard. Jackson was ordered, on 13 July, to Gordonsville with his own and Ewell's divisions, and he moved thence to Orange Court-House, where A. P. Hill was ordered to join him at the end of the month. With this force Jackson crossed the Rapidan, attacked a part of Pope's army at Cedar Mountain on 9 Aug., and gained an advantage, holding the ground until Pope advanced in force two days later, when he retired to the south of the river. Lee now hurried troops forward as rapidly as possible, and on 14 Aug. took personal command on the Rapidan. His force was slightly superior to Pope's, and, as the National commander seemed at that time unaware of the presence of the main body of the Confederate army, Lee hoped, by a prompt attack, to take him somewhat unprepared. The movement was planned for 19 Aug., but there was a delay of a day, and in the mean time Pope had become aware of his danger and withdrawn behind the Rappahannock, where he had posted his army in a strong position to oppose a crossing. Finding the advantage of position to be with the enemy, Lee moved up the river, Pope keeping pace with him until a point near Warrenton Springs was reached. There Lee halted and made a demonstration as if to cross, on 24 Aug., while Jackson, crossing about eight miles above, made a rapid march around Bull Run Mountain and through Thoroughfare Gap, to gain the enemy's rear. The movement was completely successful, and on the 26th Jackson reached Manassas Junction, capturing the supply depots there. As soon as Pope discovered the movement he withdrew to protect his communications. Longstreet at once marched to join Jackson, following the same route and effecting a junction on the morning of 29 Aug., on the same field on which the first battle of Manassas or Bull Run was fought in 1861. Pope's army, re-enforced from McClellan's, was in position, and battle was joined that afternoon. The National assaults upon Lee's lines on that day and the next were determined but unsuccessful, and on 30 Aug. the Confederates succeeded in driving their enemy across Bull Run to Centreville. Lee, re-enforced, turned the position on 1 Sept., and Pope retired toward Washington.



The way was now clear for the further offensive operations that Lee contemplated. The transfer of McClellan's invading force to Washington had been made imperative, and Lee's army, encouraged by success, was again filled with that confidence in itself and its leader which alone can make an army a fit tool with which to undertake aggressive enterprises. He determined to transfer the scene of operations to the enemy's territory. The plan involved the practical abandonment of his communications so far as the means of subsisting his army was concerned, but the region into which he planned to march was rich in food and forage, and, with the aid of his active cavalry under Stuart, he trusted to his ability to live upon the country. The movement was begun at once, and on 5 Sept. the army, 45,000 strong, crossed the Potomac and took up a position near Frederick, Md., from which it might move at will against Washington or Baltimore or invade Pennsylvania. A strong garrison of National troops still held Harper's Ferry, to Lee's surprise and somewhat to the disturbance of his plans, as it was necessary for him to have the route to the valley of Virginia open to his ammunition-trains. On 10 Sept., therefore, he directed Jackson to return to the south side of the river and advance upon Harper's Ferry from the direction of Martinsburg, while McLaws should seize Maryland Heights, Walker hold Loudon Heights, and D. H. Hill post himself at Boonsboro' Pass to prevent the escape of the garrison. Having made these dispositions, Lee moved to Hagerstown to collect subsistence and to await the capture of Harper's Ferry by his lieutenant, after which the several divisions were to unite at Boonsboro' or Sharpsburg, as occasion should determine.

McClellan was at this time advancing at the head of the National army from Washington, but with unusual deliberation. By one of those mishaps which play so large a part in military operations, a copy of Lee's order, giving minute details of his dispositions and plans, fell into McClellan's hands, and that general, thus fully apprised of the exact whereabouts of every subdivision of Lee's temporarily scattered forces, made haste to take advantage of his adversary's unprepared situation. Making a rapid march, on 14 Sept. he fell upon D. H. Hill's division at Boonsboro' Pass. Hill resisted stubbornly and held his ground until assistance arrived. During the night Lee withdrew to Sharpsburg, where news soon reached him of the surrender of Harper's Ferry with about 11,000 men and all its stores. By the 16th the army was again united, except that A. P. Hill's division had remained at Harper's Ferry to care for the prisoners and stores. Meantime McClellan had reached Sharpsburg also, and on the 17th battle was joined. (For an account of the battle, see McClellan.) Neither side having gained a decisive victory, neither was disposed to renew the contest on the 18th, and the day was passed in inactivity. During the night following Lee recrossed the Potomac and marched to the neighborhood of Winchester, where he remained until late in October, the enemy also remaining inactive until that time, when Lee retired to the line of the Rappahannock. The conflict at Sharpsburg or Antietam is called a drawn battle, and it was such if we consider only the immediate result. Neither army overcame the other or gained a decisive advantage, and neither was in condition, at the end of the affair, to make effective pursuit should the other retire. But McClellan had had the best of it in the fight, and Lee's invasion of northern territory was brought to an end; the battle was thus in effect a victory for the National

arms. On the other hand, if we include the capture of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, Lee had inflicted greater loss upon the enemy than he had himself suffered. So far as the definite objects with which he had undertaken the campaign were concerned, it had been successful. Richmond had been relieved of present danger. The moral situation had been reversed for a time. From standing on the defensive, and hard pressed in front of their own capital, the Confederates had been able to march into their enemy's country, overthrowing an army on their way, and to put the National capital upon its defence. The spirits of the southern army and people were revived, and from that time until the last hour of the war the confidence of both in the skill of their commander was implicit and unquestioning. Lee was thenceforth their reliance and the supreme object of their devotion.

Gen. Burnside, having succeeded McClellan in command of the National army, adopted a new plan of campaign that should threaten Richmond by an advance over a short line, and at the same time keep Washington always covered. He made his base upon the Potomac at Acquia Creek, and planned to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. The head of his column reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on 17 Nov. Lee moved promptly to meet this new advance, and occupied a line of hills in rear of the town, which commanded the plain below and afforded excellent conditions for defence. Here he posted about half his army, under Longstreet, while D. H. Hill was at Port Royal, twenty miles below, and Jackson lay between, prepared to support either wing that might be attacked. Lee's total force numbered about 80,000 men of all arms; Burnside's about 120,000, of whom 100,000 were thrown across the river on the day of the battle.

The crossing was made on 12 Dec. in two columns, the one at Fredericksburg and the other three miles below. No serious opposition was made to the crossing, it being Lee's plan to await attack in his strong position on the crests of the hills rather than risk an action in the plain below. Burnside spent the 12th in preparation, and did not advance to the assault until the next morning about ten o'clock. Two points of attack were chosen, one upon the Confederate right, the other upon the left. The attack upon the Confederate right was for a time successful, breaking through the first line of defence at a weak point, but it was quickly met and repelled by Jackson, who had hurried to the point of danger. The National troops were forced back and pressed almost to the river, where a heavy artillery fire checked Jackson's pursuit, and upon his return to the original line of defence the battle in that quarter ended in Confederate success, but with about equal losses to the two armies. On the other side of the field the assaults were repeated and determined, and resulted in much graver loss to the assailants and much less damage to the Confederates. The nature of the ground forbade all attempts to turn Lee's left, and the National troops had no choice but to make a direct advance upon Marye's Heights. Here Lee was strongly posted with artillery so placed as to enfilade the line of advance. A little in front of his main line, and on the side of the hill below, lay a sunken road, flanked by a stone wall running athwart the line of the National advance, and forming a thoroughly protected ditch. Into this road about 2,000 infantry had been thrown, and Burnside's columns, as they made their successive advances up a narrow field, swept by the artillery from above, came suddenly upon this concealed and well-protected force, and encountered a withering fire of musketry at short range, which swept them back. The nature of the obstacle was not discovered by the National commanders, and assault after assault was made, always with the same result, until the approach of night put an end to the conflict. The next day Lee waited for the renewal of the assault, which he had repelled with a comparatively small part of his force, but, although Burnside remained on the Confederate side of the river, he made no further attempt to force his adversary's position. He had lost nearly 13,000 men, while Lee's loss was but a little more than 5,000. The National army recrossed the river on the 15th, and military operations were suspended for the winter. (For a further account of this battle, see BURNSIDE, AMBROSE EVERETT.)

Gen. Joseph Hooker, who succeeded Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, planned a spring campaign, the purpose of which was to force Lee out of his intrenched position at Fredericksburg and overcome him in the field. His plan of operations was to throw a strong detachment across the river below Fredericksburg, threatening an assault upon the works there, while with the main body of his army he should cross the river into the region known as the Wilderness above the Confederate position, thus compelling Lee to move out of his intrenchments and march to meet his advance at Chancellorsville. Lee's army had been weakened by detachments to 57,000 men, while Hooker's strength was about 120,000, and the National commander hoped to compel the further division of his adversary's force by occupying a part of it at Fredericksburg. The plan was admirably conceived, and no operation of the war so severely tested the skill of Lee or so illustrated his character as did the brief campaign that followed.

About the end of April, 1863, the plan was put in operation. Sedgwick, with 30,000 men, crossed below Fredericksburg, while Hooker, with the main body, crossed at the fords above and marched through the Wilderness to gain a position upon the Confederate flank. Leaving about 9,000 men in the works at Fredericksburg, Lee marched on 1 May to meet Hooker's advance, which he encountered near Chancellorsville. He attacked the advance force at once, and it retired upon the main body, which occupied a strong position and seemed disposed to act upon the defensive. Notwithstanding the great inferiority of his force (48,000 men), Lee decided upon the hazardous experiment of dividing it. Retaining about 12,000 or 14,000 men with whom to make a demonstration in front, he sent Jackson with the remainder of the army to march around Hooker's right flank and strike him in the rear. The manœuvre was extremely hazardous, but was made necessary by the situation, and was fully justified by its success. Jackson made his march without discovery of his purpose, and, late in the afternoon of 2 May, came upon Hooker's rear with a suddenness and determination that threw a part of the National army into confusion and gave the Confederates a great advantage. The contest lasted until after nightfall, and the armies lay upon their arms throughout the night. Jackson having received a mortal wound from the fire of his own men, the command of his force devolved upon Stuart, who renewed the attack early next day and pressed it with vigor until about ten o'clock, when a junction was formed with the troops under Lee, operating from in front. The whole line then advanced with great impetuosity, under the immediate command of Gen. Lee, and the enemy was driven with great loss from the field, retiring to the works that defended the river crossings.

Meantime Sedgwick had carried the position at Fredericksburg, and was advancing on Lee's right flank. He had reached a point within six miles of Chancellorsville before forces detached for the purpose could check his advance. On the next day Early came up, and Lee succeeded in driving Sedgwick across the river. A storm interfered with plans for pressing Hooker's retreat, and by the 6th he had withdrawn completely from the southern side of the river, and was resuming his position opposite Fredericksburg. Lee also returned to his works, facing the enemy, with the river between. It was now incumbent upon Gen. Lee to determine, so far as the matter was within his control, where and how the campaign of the approaching summer should be carried on. His policy was in a general sense defensive, but it was open to him to choose between a rigid adherence to that policy and the adoption of offensive measures with a defensive intent. He wished to avoid the depressing moral effect of a second near approach of the enemy to Richmond, and, notwithstanding the inferiority of his force to that which he was likely to encounter, he resolved to risk another attempt to transfer operations to northern soil.

His army now consisted of three corps, under Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill. Early in June Ewell was sent into the valley of Virginia with orders to drive out Gen. Milroy's small force and advance toward the Potomac. As soon as he had cleared the lower valley, Longstreet took up his march, moving northward east of the Blue Ridge, and, in exact fulfilment of Gen. Lee's expectation, Hooker withdrew from in front of Fredericksburg and retired to cover and defend Washington, establishing his army south of the Potomac, near Leesburg, to await the further development of his adversary's plans. A. P. Hill now followed Ewell's line of march, and Longstreet also passed into the valley. Ewell had crossed the Potomac, and Lee followed with the other two corps, arriving at Chambersburg on 27 June, Ewell being then at Carlisle. Stuart, in command of the cavalry, had been left to observe the enemy, with orders to cross the river and place himself on Ewell's right as soon as possible after the National army should have left Virginia. Some discretion was given to him, however, and in the exercise of it he made a successful march around the National army, but meantime left Lee without cavalry in an enemy's country, and without that information of the enemy's movements which was indispensable to the wise ordering of his own. Moreover, Stuart's absence misled Lee. Confident that his cavalry commander, who was a marvel of alertness and promptitude, would not delay to join him after the passage of the river by the adversary, Lee argued from his absence that the main body of the enemy was still south of the river, and perhaps planning a counter-operation against Richmond, while in fact the entire army under Meade was hastening toward Gettysburg, where Lee encountered its advance on 1 July, unexpectedly and under a complete misapprehension as to its strength. Heth's division, which constituted Lee's advance, met the enemy first, and was directed to ascertain his strength, with orders to avoid a general engagement if he should find anything more than cavalry present. Heth undertook to feel of the force in his front, and, as it consisted of infantry and artillery in large bodies, he was soon hotly engaged in spite of his endeavor to confine his operation to a reconnoissance. When Lee arrived on the field, it was evident that a general engagement was not to be avoided, and he ordered up such re-enforcements as were at hand, at the same time sending directions for the remainder of his forces to hasten forward. Two divisions of Hill's corps and two of Ewell's were brought into action, and during the afternoon, after a sharp contest, the enemy was driven to a position south of the town, where he occupied a line of hills and awaited a renewal of the attack. In the absence of his cavalry, Lee was without any other information as to the strength or the purposes of his enemy than that which he could get from the prisoners taken, from whom he learned that Meade's entire army was approaching. It was important, if possible, to seize the position held by the enemy before further bodies of Meade's troops should arrive, as the line of hills afforded many advantages to the commander who could occupy it, and Lee directed Ewell to gain possession of it if possible, leaving him certain discretion, however, in the exercise of which Ewell delayed the attempt, to await the arrival of his remaining division, and so the opportunity was lost. It was Lee's intention to attack with his whole available force on the morning of the 2d, but it was not until late in the afternoon that Longstreet, whose troops had been some miles in the rear, was ready to bear his important part in the assault, and in the mean time the greater part of Meade's force had arrived and taken position. The assault was made at four o'clock, with Ewell on the left, Hill in the centre, and Longstreet on the right. The plan was for Longstreet to carry the position occupied by the enemy's left, Ewell and Hill making demonstrations on the left and centre, but converting their operations into a real attack should it appear that troops from their front were withdrawn to aid in opposing Longstreet. This was done, and a part of the enemy's works was carried by the Confederate left, but relinquished because of Rhodes's inability to render support to Early as promptly as had been intended. Meantime Longstreet had forced back the enemy's left for some distance, and gained a favorable position for further operations. The day came to an end with no decisive result, but Lee was encouraged to believe that by a carefully concerted assault on the next day he might win a victory that would go far to decide the issue of the war in favor of the Confederates, or at any rate to compensate for the continued disasters suffered by the Confederate arms in the west, and perhaps compel the withdrawal of the National forces from that quarter for the defence of the middle and eastern states. The value of such a victory, if he could achieve it, would be incalculable, and, as Longstreet has declared, the army under Lee's command at that time "was in condition to undertake anything." It was therefore decided to make a supreme effort on the next day to carry the enemy's position and put him to rout. Longstreet, strengthened by three brigades under Pickett, and additionally re-enforced from Hill's corps, was to make the main assault upon the enemy's right, while Ewell should attack his left and Hill menace his centre. There was some slight miscarriage in preparation, however, which resulted in Ewell's becoming engaged before Longstreet advanced to the assault. Moreover, for reasons that have since been the subject of somewhat acrimonious controversy, and the discussion of which would be manifestly improper in this place, Longstreet's attack was not made with his entire force, as had been intended; and although by that charge, which has become historically famous as perhaps the most brilliant feat of arms performed by Confederates on any field, Pickett's division succeeded in carrying the hill in their front and entering the enemy's lines, it

was left without adequate support and was quickly hurled back, broken, and almost annihilated.

This in effect ended the battle of Gettysburg. As at Antietam, so on this field, no decisive victory had been won by either army, but Lee's supreme effort had ended in a repulse, and the advantage rested with the National arms. "It is with an invading army as with an insurrection; an indecisive action is equivalent to a defeat." Lee was not driven from the field, and his army was still unbroken; but he had failed to overthrow his adversary, and his project of successful invasion of the enemy's country was necessarily at an end. He tarried a day in inactivity, and then retired without serious molestation to Virginia, whither Meade followed. The two armies having returned to the line of the Rapidan, and neither being disposed to undertake active operations, the campaign of 1863 ended in August. The campaign of 1864 was begun by the advance of the National army under Gen. Grant, who crossed the Rapidan on 4 May with about 120,000 men, including non-combatants, teamsters, etc. Lee's force at that time was about 66,000 men, not including commissioned officers, teamsters, and other non-combatants, but he determined to attack his adversary as quickly as possible. There followed a succession of stubbornly contested battles and movements by flank from the Wilderness, where the adversaries first met, by way of Spottsylvania Court-House and Cold Harbor, to Petersburg, for an account of which, and of the siege of Petersburg, see GRANT, ULYSSES S. Grant sat down before Petersburg about the middle of June, and prepared for a patient siege of that place and of Richmond, to which it afforded a key. By extending his lines farther and farther to the south, and pressing his left forward, he forced Lee to stretch his own correspondingly, until they were drawn out to dangerous tenuity, there being no source from which the Confederate commander could draw re-enforcements, while his already scant force was slowly wasting away under the operations of the siege. Grant was gradually enveloping the position, and pushing back the Confederate right, so as to secure the lines of railway leading to the south, and it was manifestly only a question of time when Petersburg, and Richmond with it, must fall into the hands of the enemy. By all military considerations it was the part of wisdom for the Confederates to withdraw from the obviously untenable position while there was yet opportunity for them to retire to the line of the Roanoke, and there is the best authority for saying that if he had been free to determine the matter for himself, Lee would have abandoned Richmond many weeks before the date of its actual fall, and would have endeavored, by concentration, to win important advantages in the field, where strategy, celerity of movement, and advantages of position might offset disparity of forces. But the Confederate government had decided upon the policy of holding Richmond at all hazards, and Lee was bound by its decision. The end of his power of resistance in that false position came early in the spring of 1865. Grant broke through his defences, south of Petersburg, and compelled the hasty evacuation of the entire Richmond line on 2 April. Meantime Sherman had successfully transferred his base from northern Georgia to Savannah, and was following Johnston in his retreat toward North Carolina and Virginia. Lee made an ineffectual attempt to retreat and form a junction with Johnston somewhere south of the Roanoke; but the head of Grant's column was so far in advance on his left as to be able to beat him back toward the upper James river, capturing a large portion of his force, and the small remnant, in a state of actual starvation, was surrendered on 9 April, at Appomattox Court-House, its total strength being fewer than 10,000 men.

The war being at an end, Lee withdrew at once from public affairs, betaking himself to the work of a simple citizen, not morosely, or in sullen vexation of spirit, but manfully, and with a firm conviction of duty. He frankly accepted the result, and used his great influence for the restoration of friendly relations between the lately warring sections, for the prompt return of his soldiers to peaceful pursuits, and for the turning of their devotion to the southern cause into a patriotic pride of American citizenship. He became president of Washington college, at Lexington, Va. (now Washington and Lee university), and passed the remainder of his life in earnest work as an educator of youth. Physically, intellectually, and morally, Lee was a man of large proportions and unusual symmetry. Whether or not he possessed the highest order of genius, he had a mind of large grasp, great vigor and activity, and perfect self-possession. He was modest in his estimate of himself, but not lacking in that self-confidence which gives strength. His mind was pure, and his character upright in an eminent degree. His ruling characteristic was an inflexible devotion to duty, as he understood it, accompanied by a perfect readiness to make any and every sacrifice of self that might be required of him by circumstance. In manner he was dignified, courteous, and perfectly simple; in temper he was calm, with the placidity of strength that is accustomed to rigid self-control. He was a type of perfectly healthy manhood, in which body and mind are equally under the control of clearly defined conceptions of right and duty. Descended from men who had won distinction by worth, and allied to others of like character, he was deeply imbued with a sense of his obligation to live and act in all things worthily. As a military commander he had thorough knowledge of the art of war, and large ability in its practice. His combinations were sound, and where opportunity permitted, brilliant, and his courage in undertaking great enterprises with scantily adequate means was supported by great skill in the effective employment of such means as were at his command. The tasks he set himself were almost uniformly such as a man of smaller courage would have shrunk from, and a man of less ability would have undertaken only to meet disaster. His military problem was so to employ an inferior force as to baffle the designs of an enemy possessed of a superior one. His great strength lay in that form of defence which involves the employment of offensive manœuvres as a means of choosing the times, places, and conditions of conflict. A military critic has said that he lacked the gift to seize upon the right moment for converting a successful defence into a successful attack, and the judgment appears to be in some measure sound. In the seven days' fight around Richmond his success was rendered much less complete than it apparently ought to have been by his failure so to handle his force as to bring its full strength to bear upon his adversary's retreating column at the critical moment. At Fredericksburg he seems to have put aside an opportunity to crush the enemy whom he had repelled, when he neglected to press Burnside on the river bank, and permitted him to withdraw to the other side unmolested. After his victory at Chancellorsville a greater readiness to press his retreating foe would have promised results that for lack of that readiness

were not achieved. A critical study of his campaigns seems also to show that he erred in giving too much discretion to his lieutenants at critical junctures, when his own fuller knowledge of the entire situation and plan of battle or campaign should have been an absolutely controlling force. It is no reflection upon those lieutenants to say that they did not always make the wisest or most fortunate use of the discretion thus given to them, for with their less complete information concerning matters not immediately within their purview, their decisions rested, of necessity, upon an inadequate knowledge of the conditions of the problem presented. Instances of the kind to which we refer are found in Stuart's absence with the cavalry during all that part of the Gettysburg campaign which preceded the battle, and in Ewell's failure to seize the strong position at Gettysburg while it was still possible to do so. In both these cases Lee directed the doing of that which wisdom dictated; in both he left a large discretion to his lieutenant, in the conscientious exercise of which an opportunity was lost.

Three days after Gen. Lee's death his remains were buried beneath the chapel of the university at Lexington. In accordance with his request, no funeral oration was pronounced. For a view of Gen. Lee's residence, "Arlington House," see Custis, George W. P., vol. ii., p. 45. The corner-stone of a monument to his memory was laid in Richmond, Va., on 27 Oct., 1887. There is a recumbent statue by Valentine over his grave, and a bronze statue on a column in New Orleans. A portrait of him was painted from life by John Elder, for the commonwealth of Virginia, which is now in the senate chamber at Richmond; another by Elder, for the city of Savannah, is in the council chamber of that city; and still another is at the University of Virginia. The vignette is copied from an early portrait, while the steel engraving is from a photograph taken in Richmond, during the last year of the war. Gen. Lee edited, with a memoir, a new edition of his father's "Memoirs of the Wars of the Southern Department of the United States" (New York, 1869). See "Life and Campaigns of Robert Edward Lee," by E. Lee Childe (London, 1875); "Life of Robert E. Lee," by John Esten Cooke (New York, 1871); "Life and Times of Robert E. Lee," by Edward A. Pollard (1871); "Personal Reminiscences of Robert E. Lee," by John W. Jones (1874); "Four Years with Gen. Lee," by Walter H. Taylor (1877); and "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee," by Gen. A. L. Long (1886). A life of Gen. Lee is now (1887) in preparation by Col. Charles Marshall, aide-de-camp on his staff, 1861–'5, to whom the original papers of Gen. Lee have been committed by the family. — His wife, **Mary Randolph Custis**, b. at Arlington House, Alexandria co., Va., in 1806; d. in Lexington, Va., 6 Nov., 1873, was the only daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of Washington, and the grandson of his wife. In June, 1831, she married Robert E. Lee, by which event he came into possession of Arlington, on the Potomac river, and of the White House, on the Pamunkey. Mrs. Lee had strong intellectual powers, and persistently favored the Confederate cause. She was in Richmond during the civil war, and afterward accompanied her husband to Lexington, where she resided until her death.—His eldest son, **George Washington Custis**, soldier, b. at Arlington, Va., 16 Sept., 1832, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854 at the head of his class. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of engineers and assigned to the engineer bureau at Washington. In the spring of 1855 he was assigned to duty on Amelia island, Fla., where he was engaged in constructing the fort at the mouth of St. Mary's river, and in the autumn of 1857 was ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for the construction of the works at Fort Point. In October, 1859, he was promoted 1st lieutenant and ordered to the engineer bureau at Washington, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war, when he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service. He was commissioned major of engineers of the provisional army of Virginia, 10 May, 1861, and on 1 July was appointed captain in the Confederate corps of engineers. He located and constructed the fortifications around Richmond, and on 31 Aug., 1861, was appointed aide-de-camp to Jefferson Davis, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. On 25 June, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general and assigned to a brigade organized for local defence around Richmond. In the autumn of 1864 he was commissioned major-general and given the command of a division in the Army of Northern Virginia, which he led bravely and skilfully till he was captured at Sailor's Creek. In October, 1865, he became professor of military and civil engineering and applied mechanics in Virginia military institute, and in February, 1871, succeeded his father as president of Washington college (now Washington and Lee university). Tulane university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1887.—His brother, **William Henry Fitzhugh**, soldier, second son of Robert E. Lee, b. at Arlington, Va., 31 May, 1837, was graduated at Harvard in 1857, and in the same year appointed 2d lieutenant in the 6th infantry, U. S. army, and served in the Utah campaign of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and afterward in California. Early in 1859 he resigned his commission and took charge of his farm, the historic White House, on the Pamunkey. In the spring of 1861 he raised a cavalry company for the Confederate service, was made captain, and was soon promoted major and made chief of cavalry to Gen. Loring in the West Virginia campaign. In the winter of 1861–'2 he was ordered to Fredericksburg and was made lieutenant-colonel. In the spring of 1862 he was made colonel, and not long afterward was attached to the brigade of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, in most of whose campaigns he participated. On 3 Oct., 1862, he was made brigadier-general, to date from 15 Sept. At Brandy Station, 9 June, 1863, he was severely wounded, and was afterward captured by a raiding party and carried to Fortress Monroe, where he was held for some time as a hostage. In the early spring of 1864 he was exchanged, on 23 April was promoted major-general of cavalry, and led his division in the fights from the Rapidan to Appomattox, where he surrendered. He soon went to work at the White House, rebuilding the dwelling, and became a farmer. For some years he was president of the Virginia agricultural society. In 1875 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1886 to congress. —Robert Edward's nephew, **Fitzhugh**, soldier, b. in Clermont, Fairfax co., Va., 19 Nov., 1835, was

graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 2d cavalry. He was severely wounded in a fight with Indians, and in May, 1860, was ordered to report at West Point as instructor of cavalry. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service. He was first placed on staff duty, and was adjutant-general of Ewell's brigade until September, 1861, when he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry, and later was promoted colonel, and he participated in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia. On 25 July, 1862, he was made brigadier-general, and on 3 Sept., 1863, major general. In the battle of Winchester, 19 Sept., 1864, three horses were shot under him, and he was disabled by a severe wound, which kept him from duty for several months. In March, 1865, he was put in command of the whole cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a month later he surrendered to Gen. Meade at Farmville, after which he retired to his home in Stafford county. In 1874 he made a speech at Bunker Hill which attracted wide attention. In the winter and spring of 1882–'3 he made a tour through the southern states, in the interest of the Southern historical society. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1885.

LEE, Samuel, clergyman, b. in England in 1625; d. in St. Malo, France, in 1691. He was a learned non-conformist divine, and minister to a church in Bristol, R. I., in 1686–'8. On his way home he was captured by the French. Besides several religious treatises, he published "The Temple of Solomon portrayed by Scripture Light" (London, 1659).

LEE, Thomas, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 Dec., 1769; d. there, 24 Oct., 1839. His father was one of the Charleston patriots that were sent to St. Augustine by Sir Henry Clinton. Thomas was admitted to the bar in 1790, soon rose to eminence, was clerk of the South Carolina house of representatives in 1798–1804, at the latter date was elected an associate judge, and on his resignation a few months subsequently became comptroller-general of the state, holding office till 1816. He was president of the state of South Carolina bank from 1817 till his death, served several terms in the legislature, and in 1823 was appointed by President Monroe U. S. district judge, holding office during the remainder of his life. He was active in the temperance reform and in benevolent enterprises.—His niece, **Mary Elizabeth,** author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 23 March, 1813; d. there, 23 Sept., 1849, early manifested literary tastes, was a zealous student, and possessed a remarkable talent for the acquisition of languages. Her prose writings have not been collected, but "Historical Tales for Youth," published in the "Massachusetts School Library," is from her pen. "The Blind Negro Communicant" is the best known of her poems. A volume of her verses, with a memoir of her by Rev. Samuel Gilman, was published after her death (Charleston, 1851).

LEE, Thomas Sim, statesman, b. in Frederick county, Va., in 1744; d. there, 9 Nov., 1819. He was educated by private tutors, and removed to Maryland, where he held several local offices, and was governor of the state in 1779–'83. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1783–'4, and to the State constitutional convention in 1786. In 1794 he was elected U. S. senator from Maryland, but declined to serve.

LEE, William Little, chief justice of the Hawaiian islands, b. in Sandy Hill, Washington co., N. Y., 25 Feb., 1821; d. in Honolulu, 28 June, 1857. He was graduated at Norwich university, Vt., and went to Portsmouth, Va., as superintendent of the military academy that had been established there by Capt. Alden Partridge. He then studied at Harvard law-school and settled in the practice of his profession at Troy, N. Y. Being threatened with pulmonary phthisis, he decided to try a milder climate, and in 1846 set out for Oregon. Being detained for several months at Honolulu by repairs to the vessel on which he had sailed, Mr. Lee undertook some important suits for the Hawaiian government, and soon afterward accepted the post of chief justice and chancellor, which he retained through life. Among his labors were the framing of the revised constitution of the kingdom, and the drawing up of its civil and criminal codes. He strenuously urged upon the king and chiefs the policy of giving up a third of their lands to the common people, and when a law to that effect was passed he was appointed president of the land commission to carry out its provisions; but he declined to accept any compensation for his services. Judge Lee's health, always delicate, gave way as a result of undue exposure in attendance upon the sick during an epidemic of small-pox that decimated the Hawaiian nation in 1853. This brought on a return of his early malady, and in 1855 he left for the United States in the hope of regaining his health. As minister Judge Lee negotiated a reciprocity treaty, while there, with William L. Marcy, who was then secretary of state.

LEE, Wilson, clergyman, b. in Sussex county, Del., in 1761; d. in Anne Arundel county, Md., 11 Oct., 1804. He became an itinerant Methodist minister in 1784, and labored extensively in the west, especially in Kentucky. He was appointed to the New London, Conn., district in 1794, and subsequently served on the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore circuits. He was one of the most laborious and successful missionaries of his time, his labors in the west contributing largely to the evangelization of Kentucky and Tennessee, and he shared with Jesse Lee in the founding of Methodism in New England.

LEECH, Daniel D. Tompkins, government official, b. in Nassau, N. Y., 3 April, 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 Nov., 1869. His grandfather, Capt. Hezekiah Leach, served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. He was graduated at Union college in 1829, was a tutor of languages there, and afterward taught in the Albany academy under Joseph Henry. About 1837 he removed to Washington with Prof. Henry, took a clerkship in the post-office department, and retained a post either in this or in the treasury department until his death, his duties being largely in connection with the foreign departments because of his linguistic acquirements. In 1855, as confidential clerk to the postmaster-general, he compiled a post-route bill, covering the entire United States, for which congress voted him $1,000. In 1857 he wrote the histories of the U. S. departments for the "National Intelligencer." He was the author of the first postal directory (1857), and continued it for several years as a private enterprise, till it was adopted by the government. He was widely known for his zealous ministrations during the civil war among the National soldiers in camp, barracks, and hospitals.—His son, **Samuel Van Derlip,** clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 17 March, 1837, attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he became private secretary of Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia. In 1853 he went as secretary to a government expedition to Central America, Venezuela, and the West Indies, on his

return studied the classics, and then was prepared for the ministry at Garrett biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., and in 1858 was admitted to the Baltimore conference, became pastor of a Methodist church in that city, and subsequently held charges at Martinsburg, Va., Baltimore, and Cumberland, Ind., and Albany and Saratoga, N. Y. In 1886 he was chosen president of New York state temperance society. In 1860 he wrote for the "Baltimore Exchange" a series of historical papers on the "Rise and Progress of American Methodism," and afterward issued a volume of temperance poems (1863). In 1874, as special correspondent of the Baltimore "American," he wrote the "Round Lake Letters" for that journal. He has served on the editorial staff of the "Methodist" and "Baltimore Record," has written for the "Metropolitan Pulpit," and contributed largely to several historical publications. He received in 1879 the degree of D. D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. He has also published "The Drunkard" (1869); "Ingersoll and the Bible" (1880); and "The Inebriates" (1886).

LEEDS, Daniel, author, b. in England in 1652; d. in Burlington, N. J., 28 Sept., 1720. He settled at Shrewsbury, N. J., about 1677, and afterward removed to Burlington, where he became one of the foremost men in the province of West Jersey. In 1682 he was appointed surveyor-general of the province, and was chosen to the assembly. Upon the recommendation of the Earl of Nottingham, he was appointed a member of Lord Cornbury's council in 1702, in which post he served several years. He was at first a Quaker, but became a violent opponent of that denomination. He published a series of almanacs at Philadelphia and New York from 1687 till 1713, his first being the second almanac that was issued in the middle colonies. Among his other works, which are aimed at the Quakers, except his compilation entitled "The Temple of Wisdom" (Philadelphia, 1688), are "The News of a Trumpet" (1697); "Hue and Cry against Error" (1698); "A Trumpet Sounded" (1699); "The Rebuker Rebuked" (1703); and "The Great Mystery of Fox-Craft Discovered" (part i., 1704; part ii., 1706).

LEEDS, John, astronomer, b. in Bay Hundred, Talbot co., Md., 18 May, 1705; d. in Wade's Point plantation, Md., in March, 1780. He was clerk of Talbot county court for forty years, and was subsequently a judge of the provincial court. In 1760 he was commissioned to supervise the returns of Mason and Dixon of the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was surveyor-general of Maryland at the time of his death. He published "Observations of the Transit of Venus," in "Philosophical Transactions" (London, 1769).

LEESER, Isaac, clergyman, b. in Neuenkirchen, Prussia, 12 Dec., 1806; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Feb., 1868. He arrived in Richmond, Va., in 1824, and after engaging in commerce was called to the pastorate of a Philadelphia synagogue in 1829. His literary labors began early, with translations from the German and articles in defence of Judaism; also with the publication of volumes of sermons, catechisms, and the editing of religious and devotional works. In 1843 he issued "The Occident," a monthly, the pioneer in Jewish periodical literature. He published "Instructions in the Mosaic Religion," translated from the German (Philadelphia, 1830); "The Jews and the Mosaic Law" (1833); "Discourses, Argumentative and Devotional, on the Subject of the Jewish Religion" (1836); "Portuguese Form of Prayer, in Hebrew and English" (1837–'8); "Hebrew Spelling and Reading Book" (1838); "Catechism for Young Children" (1839); "Discourses" (1840); an edition of Grace Aguilar's "Spirit of Judaism" (1842); "Descriptive Geography and Brief Historical Sketch of Palestine," from the Hebrew of Rabbi Joseph Schwartz; and a translation of the Scriptures from the original Hebrew, the work by which he is best known (1845–'53). Mr. Leeser was a zealous worker in charitable and educational fields, possessed a wonderful memory, and was esteemed for his honesty and singleness of purpose. He belonged to the conservative school.

LEETE, William, governor of Connecticut, b. in England about 1603; d. in Hartford, Conn., 16 April, 1683. He was educated in England as a lawyer, and, emigrating to this country in 1637, settled in New Haven, and was subsequently a founder of Guilford, Conn., and one of the pillars of the church there. He was deputy governor in 1661–'5, was frequently a commissioner of the colony, re-elected governor in 1676, and afterward annually chosen until his death. Leete was an ardent republican, and befriended and hospitably entertained the regicides Edward Whalley, William Goff, and John Dixwell while he was deputy in 1661. In July, 1675, when Edmund Andros, governor under the grant of the Duke of York, proceeded with armed men to Connecticut to vindicate his jurisdiction as far as the river, Leete convened the assembly, and signed the proclamation that was forwarded to Capt. Thomas Bull, who commanded the garrison at Saybrook. This proclamation, though full of loyalty to the king, forbade Andros's landing, and protested against his illegal proceedings. Dr. John Trumbull says of him: "He presided in times of the greatest difficulty, yet always with such integrity and wisdom as to meet the public approbation. An island near Guilford bears the governor's name.

LEFÈBVRE-DESNOUETTES, Charles (leh-faibr'-day-noo-et'), French soldier, b. in Paris, France, 14 Sept., 1773; d. at sea, 22 April, 1822. He served in the French army in Belgium in 1792, was aide-de-camp to Napoleon at Marengo, became brigadier-general in 1806, and general of division in 1808. He was made a peer in 1815, fought at Fleurus and Waterloo, and after this battle was condemned to death by the royalists, but escaped to the United States, where he attempted, with Gen. Lallemand (*q. v.*), to found a colony of French refugees in Alabama. While in this country he was in correspondence with Napoleon for the purpose of effecting his rescue from St. Helena. On the death of the latter, Lefèbvre received by his will 150,000 francs, but was lost at sea while returning to Europe.

LEFEVRE, Peter Paul, R. C. bishop, b. in Roulers, West Flanders, 30 April, 1804; d. in Detroit, Mich., 4 March, 1869. He finished his studies in Paris, left that city for the United States in 1828, and, going to St. Louis, Mo., was ordained subdeacon by Bishop Rosati in 1831. In the same year he was ordained priest and stationed at New Madrid, Mo., but after a few months was transferred to the pastorate of Salt river, consisting of the northern part of Missouri, the western part of Illinois, and southern Iowa. This was the largest and most laborious mission ever attended by a single priest. In one of his expeditions to a distant part of his charge he sustained an injury to his ankle from which he never recovered. At length his health was broken by his labors, and in 1841 he went to France to rest. While there he was nominated bishop of Zela *in partibus* and coadjutor bishop of Detroit, and on his return to the United States he was consecrated at Philadelphia

by Archbishop Kenrick. On his arrival in Detroit he had a dispute with some of the laity as to the tenure of church property in the city, in which he was finally successful. At this time there were only two Roman Catholic churches in Detroit, and twenty-five in the states of Michigan and Wisconsin, which were included in his diocese. During his episcopate the number of churches in Detroit increased to eleven, and in that part of Michigan called the lower peninsula to 160, the upper peninsula and Wisconsin having been formed into new dioceses. He built the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, and purchased sites for churches and other church property in places where cities where likely to be built. His foresight in this respect has resulted in a permanent revenue for the diocese of Detroit for religious and charitable purposes. The Indian missions were the object of his special care, and he established stations at obscure and distant points where the Indians and half-breeds could attend religious services. To provide a supply of priests he founded the Redemptorist convent of Detroit. He was also instrumental in founding the American college of Louvain, Belgium, with the same object. While the number of priests in his diocese when he entered on his office was but eighteen, at his death it had increased to eighty-eight in the lower peninsula alone. He was a strong supporter of Roman Catholic education, and introduced into his diocese several brotherhoods and sisterhoods that they might open schools. Numerous charitable institutions are due to the energy of Bishop Lefevre, among them four orphan asylums, St. Mary's hospital and insane asylum, and the Michigan state retreat. He attended several of the provincial councils of Baltimore and Cincinnati, and the national council of 1852, and took an active part in these assemblies.

LEFFERTS, Marshall, engineer, b. in Bedford, L. I., 15 Jan., 1821; d. near Newark, N. J., 3 July, 1876. He was educated in the common schools, was first a clerk, and subsequently a civil engineer, and, returning to mercantile pursuits, became a partner in the importing-house of Monewood and Company, New York. In 1849 he became president of the New York, New England, and New York state telegraph companies, from which office he retired in 1860 and began a system of telegraph-wires, which was worked on the automatic plan of transmission. These patents were subsequently purchased by the American (now the Western Union) telegraph company, of which he became electric engineer, and at the same time he was consulting engineer of the Atlantic cable company. He was the first in the United States to make and apply instruments for the detection of faults in electric cables, and to reduce the system of relays to common standards. He resigned his office with the Western Union telegraph company in 1867 to organize the commercial news department of that company, became president of the gold and stock telegraph company in 1869, and when, two years afterward, the latter purchased the commercial news department, he again assumed its control. He joined the New York 7th regiment in 1851 as a private, became its lieutenant-colonel the next year, and its colonel in 1859. In 1861 this regiment, under his command, was the first to leave the city for the seat of war. It was again called out in 1862 and in 1863, and at the latter date was stationed in Frederick, Md., where Col. Lefferts was military governor, returning to New York to protect the city in the draft riots of July, 1863. At the close of the war he resigned his command, and accepted that of commandant of the veteran corps of the 7th regiment, holding office until his death, which occurred on the railroad train while he was going with his corps to the Fourth of July parade in Philadelphia in 1876.—His son, **George Morewood,** physician, b. in Brooklyn, 24 Feb., 1846, was educated at the College of the city of New York, graduated at the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1870, and in 1872–'3 studied in Vienna. He then settled in New York city, making a specialty of diseases of the throat and chest, and in July, 1874, he performed the operation of subhyoidean laryngotomy for the first time that it has been attempted in the United States. He is professor of laryngoscopy in the New York college of physicians and surgeons, is surgeon and consulting surgeon to several New York hospitals, is a member and trustee of various professional bodies, and in 1876 was president of the New York laryngological society. He conducted at one time the quarterly reports of laryngoscopy in the "New York Medical Journal," and the semi-annual reports on syphilis of the mouth, nose, and larynx in the "Archives of Dermatology." He contributed largely to medical literature, and is the author of "Diseases of the Nose and its accessory Cavities" (New York, 1884); "Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Nasal Catarrh" (St. Louis, Mo., 1886); and "Pharmacopia for Diseases of Throat and Nose" (New York, 1887). He has also translated "Fränkel on the General Diagnosis of Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx, and Larynx" (1876); and "Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of Practice of Medicine" (1876).

LEFFINGWELL, Charles Wesley, clergyman, b. in Ellington, Conn., 5 Dec., 1840. He entered Union college in 1857, and studied there for two years. During 1859–'60 he was principal of Galveston academy, Texas. He then entered Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., and was graduated in 1862. He was vice-principal of the military school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1862–'5, studied theology at Nashotah theological seminary, Wis., and after his graduation in 1867 was for a brief period tutor there. He then took orders in the Episcopal church, and was assistant minister in St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., in 1868. Soon afterward he founded and became rector of St. Mary's school, Knoxville, Ill. He received the degree of D. D. from Knox college in 1875. Dr. Leffingwell has been president of the standing committee of the diocese of Quincy, and was editor of the diocese and province in 1875–'9. Since 1879 he has devoted himself earnestly to journalism in the interests of his church, and is editor of a weekly paper, "The Living Church." In addition to his work as editor, he has prepared a "Reading-Book of English Classics for Young People" (1879).

LEFTWICH, Joel, soldier, b. in Bedford county, Va., in 1759; d. there, 20 April, 1846. During the Revolutionary war he fought at Germantown and at Camden, and was severely wounded at Guilford. In the war of 1812 he commanded a brigade under Gen. Harrison, and he was subsequently major-general of militia, often a member of the Virginia legislature, and for many years a justice of the peace of Bedford county.

LEGARÉ, Hugh Swinton (leh-gree'), statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 2 Jan., 1789; d. in Boston, Mass., 2 June, 1843. He was of French Huguenot stock on the paternal, and Scottish on the maternal, side. A physical infirmity that debarred him from manly sports gave him a taste for reading, and to become an orator was the chief object of his ambition. He was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1814, studied law for

three years, and spent the next two in study and travel abroad. On his return to Charleston he engaged in planting cotton on John's island. In 1820–'2 he was in the legislature, and at the latter date he removed to Charleston and began the practice of law, but met with little success. He represented Charleston in the legislature in 1824–'30, was then elected attorney-general, and during the nullification excitement ardently supported the Union in public speeches. At this time Legaré became the coadjutor of Stephen Elliott in the publication of the "Southern Review," a quarterly magazine. He wrote the initial article for the first number on "Classical Literature," and continued its principal contributor until the death of Elliott, when he became editor. At the end of the eighth volume the magazine was suspended. Meanwhile he ably filled the office of attorney-general. In 1832 he became chargé d'affaires at Brussels. In the autumn of 1836, after an extended tour of the continent, he returned home, and was immediately elected to congress as a Union Democrat, taking his seat in the extra session of 1837 that was called to deliberate on the financial embarrassments of the country. He greatly increased his reputation in the debates that followed, but his course in opposition to the sub-treasury project caused his defeat at the next election. He returned to his profession, was soon employed in cases of magnitude that were then pending in the courts of South Carolina, and in the case of "Pell and Wife *vs.* the Executors of Ball" achieved a triumph that decided his place at the Charleston bar. In the presidential canvass of 1840 he favored the election of Gen. Harrison, and at this time he began a series of brilliant papers in the "New York Review" on "Demosthenes," "Athenian Democracy," and "The Origin, History, and Influence of the Roman Law." In 1841 he was appointed by President Tyler attorney-general of the United States, and after the withdrawal of Daniel Webster on the ratification of the Ashburton treaty, in the composition of which, especially in the part regarding the right of search, Mr. Legaré had rendered important service, he discharged for some time the duties of secretary of state. He died suddenly in Boston while attending, with President Tyler, the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Bunker Hill monument. Chief-Justice Story said of him: "His argumentation was marked by the closest logic; at the same time he had a presence in speaking I have never seen excelled." A memoir of him, with selections from his writings, including addresses, despatches, and his diary at Brussels, was edited and published by his sister, Mary Swinton Legaré Bullen (Charleston, S. C., 1848). She attained some success as a painter, and removed in 1849 to West Point, Lee co., Iowa, where she founded and endowed Legaré college for women.

H. S. Legaré.

LEGASPI, Miguel Lopez de (lay-gas'-pee), Spanish soldier, b. in Zumarraga, Guipuzcoa, in 1524; d. in Manila, 20 Aug., 1572. He came to New Spain in 1545, and was for some years chief notary to the common council and the civil governor of the city of Mexico. The viceroy, Luis de Velasco, appointed him in 1564 commander of the expedition that he was preparing by order of Philip II. for the conquest of the Philippine islands. The viceroy died in July of that year, but the audiencia, governing provisionally, completed the armament of the expedition, and on 21 Nov., 1564, Legaspi sailed, with four ships and a numerous force, from the port of Navidad. After visiting the whole Philippine archipelago and conquering Mindoro, he despatched one vessel, to report his progress, to Mexico, which arrived in Acapulco, 20 Aug., 1569. In 1570 he conquered the island of Luzon, and founded the city of Manila, where he died two years afterward. He wrote several despatches to the king about his conquest, which, under the title "Cartas al Rey Don Felipe II. sobre la expedicion, conquistas y progresos de las islas Felipinas," are preserved in manuscript in the archives of the Indies at Seville, Spain.

LEGENDRE, Napoleon Narcisse Gabriel, Canadian author, b. in Nicolet, Canada, 13 Feb., 1841. He was educated at the Christian brothers' college, Point Levis, and at St. Mary's Jesuit college, Montreal, where he received the degree of licencié-en-loi in 1864. He was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1865, and edited "Le journal de l'instruction publique" from 1871 till 1876, when he was appointed clerk of French journals of the legislative council of Quebec. He was made by the governor-general, the Marquis of Lorne, a member of the Royal society of Canada, in the section "de la littérature Française," at the time of its formation. In addition to many articles and essays published in French and Canadian periodicals, he is the author of "Sabre et scalpel," a romance (Montreal, 1872); "Albani," a biography (Quebec, 1874); "À mes enfants" (1875); "Échos de Quebec" (2 vols., 1877); "Notre constitution et nos institutions" (Montreal, 1878); and "Les Perce-Neige," poems (Quebec, 1886).

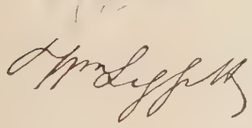
LEGGE, William, second Earl of Dartmouth, English statesman, b. in England in 1731; d. there in 1801. His grandfather, George, first Baron of Dartmouth, was master of the ordnance, and afterward admiral of the fleet, under James II., whose fortunes he followed in the revolution of 1688, and his father, William, was made an earl by Queen Anne, at whose death he was a lord-justice of Great Britain. The son succeeded to the title in 1750. He took much interest in education in the colonies, and was a subscriber to the fund that was collected in England by Sampson Occum, a young Mohican Indian, for the benefit of the Indian charity-school that had been planned by Occum, and partially endowed by Joshua Moor, in Lebanon, Conn. (See Wheelock, Eleazar.) Lord Dartmouth became president of the trustees of this fund, and when, in 1769, the institution was chartered as a college and removed to Hanover, N. H.,

Dartmouth.

it was given the name of its patron, although, with his fellow-trustees, he opposed the change. As a result of this opposition, the charity-school obtained an independent charter, and remained distinct from the college till 1849. Lord Dartmouth was secretary of state for the colonies from 1770 till 1775.

LEGGETT, Mortimer Dormer, soldier, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 19 April, 1831. He removed, in youth, with his parents, who were Friends, to Ohio, was graduated in medicine at Willoughby, Ohio, in 1844, and in 1846 organized the first system of union free schools in the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and was professor of pleadings and practice in the Ohio law college from 1855 till 1858, when he became superintendent of schools in Zanesville. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 78th Ohio infantry, of which he was appointed colonel in January, 1862, and which he led at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where he was wounded, and at Corinth. In June of this year he commanded a brigade, and captured Jackson, Tenn., defended Olivia, Tenn., against a largely superior force, and was slightly wounded. In November, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was severely wounded at Champion Hills, and again at Vicksburg, commanded the 3d division of the 7th corps in Gen. Sherman's march to the sea, and in July, 1864, was brevetted major-general. On 21 Aug., 1865, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and on 28 Sept. resigned. In 1871 he was appointed U. S. commissioner of patents.

LEGGETT, William, author, b. in New York city in 1802; d. in New Rochelle, N. Y., 29 May, 1839. His father, Maj. Abraham Leggett, was a soldier of the Revolution. The son was educated at Georgetown college, D. C., and in 1819 removed with his father to Illinois. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1822, but resigned in 1826, and became editor of the "Critic," a weekly literary journal which was soon united with the "New York Mirror." In 1829 he became an editor of the "New York Evening Post," and was attached to that journal till 1836. At the outset he stipulated with William Cullen Bryant, the senior editor, that he should not be required to write political articles, as he had neither taste nor fixed opinions regarding politics; but before the year had passed he appeared to have found his true vocation in discussing them, and wrote vigorous editorial articles in favor of free trade and against the U. S. bank. In 1835 the meetings of the Abolitionists in New York were dispersed by mobs. Leggett denounced these proceedings, and defended the right to free discussion in regard to slavery as well as all other subjects. Retiring from the "Post," he began the publication of "The Plain Dealer" in 1836, which attained a large circulation, but was discontinued in less than a year through the failure of its publisher. After this, his health being greatly enfeebled, Mr. Leggett left literary work and retired to New Rochelle, N. Y. He was appointed in 1839 by President Van Buren diplomatic agent to Guatemala, but died before the day of sailing. Mr. Leggett was remarkable among the journalists of his day as an unflinching advocate of freedom of opinion for his political opponents as well as for his own party. Mr. Bryant wrote the poem to his memory beginning "The earth may ring from shore to shore." He describes Leggett as fond of study, delighting to trace principles to their remotest consequences, and as having no fear of public opinion regarding the expression of his own convictions. It was the fiery Leggett that urged on Bryant to attack William L. Stone, a brother editor, in Broadway. Soon afterward he fought a duel at Weehawken with Blake, the treasurer of the old Park theatre. To the surprise of all New York, Leggett selected James Lawson, a peacefully disposed Scottish-American poet, who was slightly lame, as his second; and when asked after the bloodless duel for his reasons, he answered: "Blake's second, Berkeley, was lame, and I did not propose that the d—d Englishman should beat me in anything." His writings include "Leisure Hours at Sea" (1825); "Tales of a Country Schoolmaster" (1835); "Naval Stories" (1835); and "Political Writings," edited, with a preface, by Theodore Sedgwick (1840). See "Bryant and His Friends," by James Grant Wilson (New York, 1886).—His nephew, **William Henry,** botanist, b. in New York city, 24 Feb., 1816; d. there in April, 1882, was the son of Abraham Alsop Leggett. He was graduated at Columbia in 1837, and after travelling through Europe followed the profession of a teacher till his death. He was one of the earliest members of the Greek club, an association of college graduates that was formed for the study of that language, and was devoted from early life to the science of botany, in which he became an authority. He founded the "Torrey Botanical Bulletin," and was its sole editor and publisher from 1870 till 1880. Mr. Leggett was a member of the New York academy of sciences and of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences.



LEGRAND, Pierre (leh-gron'), French buccaneer, b. in Dieppe, France, about 1620; d. there in 1670. He was the first buccaneer on the island of Tortugas, and became famous by his audacious capture of the vice-admiral of the Spanish fleet near Cape Tiburon, on the western shore of Santo Domingo, which he performed with a small boat manned by twenty-eight men. His vessel was leaking, and he was rendered desperate by want of provisions. After reaching the Spanish vessel, Legrand cut a hole in the boat by which he had come, so that his followers were forced to take the ship or die in the attempt. The vessel soon surrendered, an immense booty was divided among the buccaneers, and Legrand, with his share, returned to France, where he remained till his death.

LEIB, Michael, senator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1759; d. there, 22 Dec., 1822. After receiving a common-school education, he studied medicine, practised in Philadelphia, and occupied several offices of trust, including a service of several years in the state legislature. He was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1798, re-elected for the three succeeding terms, and served till 1806, when he resigned. In 1808 he was a presidential elector on the Madison and Clinton ticket. In the same year he was elected to the U. S. senate in place of Samuel Maclay, who had resigned, and was in office till 1814, when he was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa.

LEIDY, Joseph, naturalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Sept., 1823. He early acquired a knowledge of mineralogy and botany by his own efforts,

studied medicine under Dr. Paul B. Goddard, and was graduated in that department at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. At first he became assistant in the chemical laboratory of Robert Hare and James B. Rogers, also practising medicine, but in 1846 he wholly relinquished the practice of his profession, excepting during the civil war, when he entered the U. S. volunteer army and served as a contract surgeon in the Satterlee general hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. Meanwhile, in 1845, he became prosector to the chair of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, which was then held by Dr. William E. Horner, and in 1846 became demonstrator of anatomy in Franklin medical college. The latter appointment he held for one session only, and then he renewed his association with Dr. Horner, with whom he also gave a private course of anatomical lectures. He visited Europe in 1848, examining the museums and hospitals there, and on his return lectured on microscopic anatomy, and in 1849 began a course of lectures on physiology at the Medical institute. In 1852 he took Dr. Horner's place, and delivered his lectures to the completion of the course, and on the death of the latter in the following year Dr. Leidy was elected to the chair of anatomy. In 1871 he was also called to the chair of natural history in Swarthmore college, and he still (1887) holds both these posts. Prof. Leidy, in 1884, on the establishment of the department of biology in the University of Pennsylvania, became its director, which office he still fills. He is an accomplished draughtsman, and in 1844, when Dr. Amos Binney was about to publish his work on the terrestrial air-breathing mollusks, he selected Prof. Leidy to dissect and draw the internal organs of the species that were to be described. Prof. Leidy obtained the Walker prize of $1,000 from the Boston society of natural history in 1880, and also the Lyell medal with the sum of £25 from the Geological society of London "in recognition of his valuable contributions to palæontology," and received in 1886 the degree of LL. D. from Harvard. He is a member of numerous scientific societies, in 1884 was elected to the National academy of sciences, and is president of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences. The titles of his published papers exceed 800 in number, all on biological subjects, of which many are from specimens obtained on the various surveys under the U. S. government and submitted to him for study and report. His first palæontological paper, published in 1847, was "On the Fossil Horse," a subject which later, in the hands of Thomas H. Huxley and Othniel C. Marsh, has been used in the illustration of the theory of evolution. Prof. Leidy's principal works are "Memoir on the Extinct Species of American Ox" (1852); "A Flora and Fauna within Living Animals" (1853); "Ancient Fauna of Nebraska" (1853); "On the Extinct Sloth Tribe of North America" (1855); "Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States" (1865); "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska" (1869); "Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories" (1873); "Description of Vertebrate Remains from the Phosphate Beds of South Carolina" (1877); "Fresh-Water Rhizopods of North America" (1879); "The Parasites of the Termites" (1881); "On Manayunkia speciosa" (1883); and "Tape-Worm in Birds" (1887). The foregoing have been issued by the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, the Smithsonian institute, and under the auspices of the National government. He is also the author of "An Elementary Text-Book on Human Anatomy" (Philadelphia, 1861).

LEIGH, Benjamin Watkins, senator, b. in Chesterfield county, Va., 18 June, 1781; d. in Richmond, Va., 2 Feb., 1849. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1802, and at twenty-one years of age was admitted to the bar. He practised successfully till 1813 in Petersburg, Va., was a member of the legislature from that city, and presented a series of resolutions that asserted the right of the legislature to instruct the U. S. senators from Virginia. He then removed to Richmond, where he at once took a high place at the bar, was one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the state, and became reporter to the court of appeals. In 1822 he was sent as commissioner to Kentucky, and in concert with Henry Clay, on the part of that state, made an agreement concerning the "occupying claimants" law, which threatened to annul the Virginia title to lands in Kentucky. He was an active member of the State constitutional convention in 1829–'30, and in 1834 was elected to the U. S. senate, as a Whig, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William C. Rives, Democrat, who had refused to obey the instructions of the legislature. Mr. Leigh was re-elected at the next session of the legislature, but in 1836, the political complexion of that body having changed, he could not obey his instructions, and in July of this year he resigned and retired to private life. William and Mary gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1835. He published "Reports of Cases in the Court of Appeals, and in the General Court of Virginia" (Richmond 1830–'44).—His cousin, **Hezekiah Gilbert,** clergyman, b. in Perquimans county, N. C., 25 Nov., 1795; d. in Mecklenburg county, Va., 18 Sept., 1858, was educated in Murfreesborough, N. C., taught for two years, in 1818 joined the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for thirty-five years occupied responsible charges in that state and in North Carolina. In 1829 he was a founder of Randolph Macon college, Va., and subsequently he was one of its principal supporters. In 1849 he was an organizer of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Randolph Macon college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1858.

LEIGHTON, William, poet, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 22 June, 1833. He received the degree of B. S. at Harvard in 1855, and engaged in the manufacture of glass. In 1868 he removed to Wheeling, W. Va. He is the author of "The Sons of Godwin," a tragedy (Philadelphia, 1876); "Change: the Whisper of the Sphinx," a philosophical poem (1878); "A Sketch of Shakespeare" (Wheeling, 1879); "Shakespeare's Dream, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1881); "The Subjection of Hamlet," an essay on the motives of thought and action in that tragedy (1882); and "The Price of the Present Paid by the Past," a poem that he delivered at the dedication of a soldiers' monument in Wheeling (printed privately, 1883).

LEIPER, Thomas, b. in Strathaven, Lanark, Scotland, 15 Dec., 1745; d. in Delaware county, Pa., 6 July, 1825. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and emigrated to Maryland in 1763. In 1765 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the storing and exportation of tobacco. When the Revolution began the principal tobacco-house was interdicted, and Mr. Leiper, seizing this opportunity, pushed his connection so that he soon became the principal factor in Philadelphia. A few years later he built in Delaware county, Pa., several large mills for the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, and in 1780 he bought and operated quarries in the neighborhood of his mills. By these means he amassed a large fortune, which

enabled him to subscribe freely to the improvement of Philadelphia and that part of Delaware county in the neighborhood of "Avondale," his country residence. Mr. Leiper was one of the founders of the first troop of city light horse, better known as the Philadelphia city troop, and served with them as lieutenant during the Revolution at the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown. As treasurer of the troop, he carried the last subsidies of the French to the Americans at Yorktown. He also acted with his corps in quelling several civil insurrections and riots, notably in the whiskey riot of 1794, and in the attack on the residence of James Wilson in Philadelphia, when he was one of the seven troopers that charged and routed the mob of rioters. Mr. Leiper was a staunch Democrat, and was generally chosen chairman of all Democratic town-meetings, at one of which he was the first to nominate Gen. Jackson for the presidency. He was a presidential elector, director of the banks of Pennsylvania and the United States, commissioner for the defence of the city in the war of 1812, and a member, and ultimately president, of the common council of the city of Philadelphia. In 1809 Mr. Leiper had constructed, from his quarries on Crum creek to his landing on Ridley creek, in Delaware county, what was the first permanent tramway in America. The road was three fourths of a mile in length, and continued in active use until 1828, when it was superseded by a canal, after the plan made by Mr. Leiper, but not carried into effect until after his death.—His son, **George Gray,** b. in Delaware county, Pa., 3 Feb., 1786; d. there, 17 Nov., 1868, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1803. He represented Delaware county in congress from 1829 till 1831, and for many years served as lay associate judge of the Delaware county circuit court.

LEISLER, Jacob, patriot, b. in Frankfort on the Main, Germany; d. in New York city, 16 May, 1691. He came to this country in 1660 as a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India company. Leaving the army soon after his arrival, he engaged in the Indian trade, and became a comparatively wealthy man. While on a voyage to Europe in 1678 he was captured by Moorish pirates, and was compelled to pay a ransom of 2,050 pieces of eight to obtain his freedom. Previous to this voyage he was a resident of Albany, where he was a magistrate, and had incurred the displeasure of Sir Edmund Andros, the governor, for protesting against the high-handed measures that the latter and his associates had adopted to prevent the spread of popery, the political bugbear of the day. Leisler had also endeared himself to the common people by befriending a family of French Huguenots that had been landed on Manhattan island so destitute that a public tribunal had decided they should be sold into slavery in order to pay their ship-charges. Leisler prevented the sale by purchasing the freedom of the widowed mother and son before it could be held. Under Dongan's administration in 1683 he was appointed one of the judges, or "commissioners," of the court of admiralty in New York. In 1688 Gov. Dongan was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Francis Nicholson. In 1689 the military force of the city of New York consisted of a regiment of five companies, of one of which Leisler was captain. He was popular with the men, and probably the only wealthy resident in the province that sympathized with the Dutch lower classes. At that time much excitement prevailed among the latter, owing to the attempts of the Jacobite office-holders to retain power in spite of the revolution in England and the accession of William and Mary to the throne. On a report that the adherents of King James were about to seize the fort and massacre their Dutch fellow-citizens, an armed mob gathered on the evening of 2 June, 1689, to overthrow the existing government. The cry of "Leisler" was raised, and the crowd rushed to his house. At first he refused to lead the movement, but when the demand was reiterated by the men of his regiment he acceded, and within an hour received the keys of the fort, which had meanwhile been seized. Fortunately for the revolutionists, the fort contained all the public funds, whose return the lieutenant-governor in vain demanded. Four hundred of the new party signed an agreement to hold the fort "for the present Protestant power that reigns in England," while a committee of safety of ten of the city freeholders assumed the powers of a provisional government, of which they declared Jacob Leisler to be the head, and commissioned him as "captain of the fort." In this capacity he at once began to repair that work, and strengthened it with a "battery" of six guns beyond its walls, which was the origin of the public park that is still known as the Battery. Nicholson and the council of the province, with the authorities of the city, headed by Stephanus van Cortlandt, the mayor, attempted by pacific means to prevent the uprising, but without effect. Finally, becoming alarmed for their own safety, the lieutenant-governor sailed for England, and the mayor, with the other officials, retired to Albany. To the latter city, where the Jacobite office-holders still held control, Leisler sent his son-in-law, Milbourne, in November, with an armed force to assist in its defence against the Indians, but he was directed to withhold it unless Leisler's authority was recognized. This was refused, and Milbourne returned unsuccessful. In December a despatch arrived from William and Mary directed "to Francis Nicholson, Esq., or in his absence to such as for the time being takes care for preserving the peace and administering the laws in his majesty's province of New York." This Leisler construed as an appointment of himself as the king's lieutenant-governor. He therefore dissolved the committee of safety, swore in a council, and assumed the style of a royal lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief. In the spring of 1690, Albany, terrified by an Indian invasion, and rent by domestic factions, yielded to Milbourne. Amid distress and confusion a house of representatives was convened, and the government was constituted by the popular act. After the massacre at Schenectady in February, 1690, Leisler engaged with great vigor in the expeditions against the French, and equipped and despatched against Quebec the first fleet of men-of-war that had been sent from the port of New York. In January, 1691, Maj. Ingoldesby arrived with the news of Henry Sloughter's appointment as governor, and demanded possession of the fort, which Leisler refused. On Sloughter's own demand immediately upon his arrival in the following March, he likewise refused to surrender it until he was convinced of Sloughter's identity and the latter had sworn in his council. As soon as the latter event occurred, he wrote the governor a letter resigning his command. Sloughter replied by arresting him and nine of his friends. The latter were subsequently released after trial, but Leisler was imprisoned, charged with treason and murder, and shortly afterward tried and condemned to death. His son-in-law and secretary, Milbourne, was also condemned on the same charges. These trials were manifestly unjust; the judges were the per-

sonal and political enemies of the prisoners, and so gross were the acts of some of the parties that Sloughter hesitated at signing the death-warrants, and it is said that he finally did so when under the influence of wine. By the English law of treason their estates were forfeited to the crown, but the committee of the privy council to whom the matter was referred reported that, although the trial was in conformity to the forms of law, they nevertheless recommended the restoration of the estates of the culprits to their heirs. In 1695 Leisler's son succeeded in procuring the passage of an act of parliament reversing his father's attainder. Three years later the Earl of Bellamont, who had been one of the most influential supporters of the efforts of Leisler's son, was appointed governor of New York, and through his influence the assembly voted an indemnity to Leisler's heirs. The bones of Leisler and Milbourne were honorably interred in the Dutch church. Among Leisler's claims to kindly remembrance is the fact that, in 1689, while exercising the functions of governor, he purchased the land that is now occupied by the village of New Rochelle, N. Y., as a place of refuge for the persecuted Huguenots. See his "Life," by Charles Fenno Hoffman, in Sparks's "American Biography" (Boston, 1844). See also "A Man whom New York Beheaded," by Emily C. Judson, included in "Alderbrook" (Boston, 1846).

LEITCH, William, Canadian educator, b. in Rothesay, Scotland, in 1814; d. in Kingston, Canada, 9 May, 1864. He was educated at the grammar-school of Greenock, and at the University of Glasgow, where he received the degree of M. A. in 1836. After studying in the Divinity hall of Glasgow, in 1838 he was licensed as a preacher in the Church of Scotland. He was minister of the parish of Monimail from 1843 till 1859, when he resigned on his appointment as principal of Queen's university, Kingston, Canada. By virtue of his office he was a member of the synod of the Presbyterian church of Canada, and in 1862 was elected moderator. He was also a member of the senate of the University of Toronto, and was an examiner in that institution. He was in favor of maintaining a great Canadian university, with all properly organized colleges throughout the country rallying around it, on such terms as would best secure a collegiate education for the various sections of the country, and at the same time promote a generous rivalry among the various colleges constituting that university. His scheme is still advocated in Canada, but with little prospect of success. He was an enthusiastic student of science, lectured in Glasgow university on astronomy while studying there, and for several years acted as assistant to Prof. Nichol, the astronomer. For some time he conducted a series of investigations on the subject of partheno-genesis and alternate generation, as illustrated by the phenomena of sexual development in hymenoptera, the result of his researches being published in the "Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science" and in the "Annals of the Botanical Society of Canada." In addition to several publications on the subject of national education in Scotland and India, he wrote a work entitled "God's Glory in the Heavens" (New York, 1866).

LEITE FERREIRA DE MELLO, José Bento (lay'-e-teh), Brazilian politician, b. in Campanha, Minas Geraes, 6 Jan., 1785; d. near Pousoalegre, 8 Feb., 1844. He studied and was graduated in São Paulo, where he was ordained priest in 1810, and soon afterward he was appointed rector of the parish of Pousoalegre. In 1821 he took part in politics as a member of the Liberal party, which elected him representative to the assembly of Lisbon. In 1822 he was appointed member of the provisional government of Brazil, and in 1825 he was elected to the legislature of the nation. In that year he began to publish the paper "Pregoeiro Constitucional," and some years afterward the "Recopilador Mineiro." In 1831 he founded in Pousoalegre the society "Defensora da Libertade é Independencia Nacional," and from that year till 1834 he was active in propagating liberal ideas concerning the abolition of slavery. During the regency of Father Feijó he sustained the government, and in 1840 was the first to propose the declaration of the majority of Pedro II. In 1843 he espoused the revolution of the Liberal party in S. Paulo and Minas Geraes, and, being defeated, retired to his province on account of feeble health and his decreasing popularity. Next year, on the way to one of his plantations, he was murdered.

LEITH, Sir **James,** British general, b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 8 Aug., 1763; d. in Barbadoes, W. I., 16 Oct., 1816. He entered the army as a lieutenant in 1780, served under Sir John Moore and Wellington in Spain, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1814 was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in the West Indies, and captain-general of the Leeward isles. From Barbadoes he sent troops to aid the French commander in suppressing the revolt in Guadeloupe, and forced the insurgents to capitulate.

LEIVA, Andres Diaz Venero de (lay'-e-vah), first governor of New Granada, b. in Valladolid, Spain, in 1523; d. in Madrid in 1585. He studied in the College of Santa Cruz de Valladolid, where he obtained the degree of doctor in civil and ecclesiastic law, and occupied the posts of attorney-general and auditor of the council of the Indies. He was appointed in 1563 governor of the newly created province of New Granada, and arrived in Santa Fé on 12 Feb., 1564. He adopted many measures for the protection of the natives, punishing excesses that were committed against them, establishing numerous schools, and obtaining a royal order in 1566 for the foundation of several convents. He organized and regulated the missions, distributing them in different parts of the country, founded villages for the Indians, organized police forces for their protection, and gave them the best lands for their colonies, which were called resguardos. Instead of using the Indians as beasts of burden, he introduced for this purpose a great number of donkeys, thus giving new facilities for commerce. He established a college in the capital for sons of caciques and other Indians of rank, and also created a court of justice for their benefit. Leiva was the only governor under whose administration the country enjoyed peace and prosperity. In 1573 he was recalled to Spain and made president of the council of the Indies.

LE JEUNE, Paul (leh-zhun'), French missionary, b. in the diocese of Chalons, France, in 1592; d. in Paris, 7 Aug., 1664. He became a Jesuit in 1614, and after completing his theological studies was professor of rhetoric and literature in various colleges. He was sent to Canada in 1632, and on his arrival in Quebec made superior of the missions. In 1637 Commander de Sillery sent workmen to Le Jeune with a request that he would employ them in founding villages for the Christian Indians. The superior conducted them to a point about four miles above Quebec, and there founded the village of Sillery. In a few years this settlement became a considerable town, and the Indian inhabitants cleared a large tract, and were gradu-

ally civilized by Le Jeune. He ceased to be superior in 1639, and in 1649 returned to France, where he was made procurator of the foreign missions. In 1658 he was selected by Anne of Austria for the new bishopric that was to be erected in Canada, but the Jesuits represented to her that their rules did not permit them to accept such a dignity. His works are "Briève relation du voyage de la Nouvelle France," the first of the "Relations" on New France which the Jesuits continued to 1672, and which form one of the best sources of information with regard to the North American Indians (Paris, 1632); "Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France en l'année 1633" (1634); and seven other "Relations," ending with that of 1660–'1 (1662). He also wrote many devotional works, some of which became very popular.

LELAND, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Holliston, Mass., 28 May, 1761; d. in Chester, Vt., 25 Aug., 1833. He received a common-school education, was ordained as a Baptist minister about 1786, settled in Chester, Vt., and built up a church from which sprang those at Andover and Grafton, Mass., Weathersfield and Jamaica, Vt., and other places. He was an earnest Jeffersonian Democrat, sat in the legislature from 1801 till 1811, during which period he was thrice elected speaker, was a councillor for four years, and for five successive years elected lieutenant-governor of Vermont. He also served as an assistant justice of the county court for eighteen years. In 1828 he was proposed as a candidate for governor, but declined the nomination, being unwilling to desert the pulpit, in which he was an effective orator.

LELAND, Charles Godfrey, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Aug., 1824. Before he was fifteen years of age he began to contribute short poems to newspapers. He was graduated at Princeton in 1846, afterward studied æsthetics, history, philosophy, and the modern languages in the universities of Heidelberg and Munich, and then went to Paris, where he attended lectures at the Sorbonne and the Collége Louis-le-Grand, and was one of the American deputation that congratulated the provisional government after the revolution of February, 1848. In October, 1848, he returned to Philadelphia, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He soon relinquished that profession, and became a contributor to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," for which he had begun to write while a student in college, the "International Magazine," "Sartain's," "Graham's," and other periodicals. He resided for some time in New York city, where he edited the "Illustrated News," but returned to Philadelphia in 1855, and was connected with the "Evening Bulletin" three years. At the beginning of the civil war he wrote in support of a vigorous National policy in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and established in Boston the "Continental Magazine," in which he proposed and urged the emancipation of the slaves. He returned to Philadelphia in 1863, and wrote and made the illustrations for a political satire entitled "The Book of Copperheads." In 1865 he engaged in speculations in the coal and petroleum fields, and travelled through Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. On his return to Philadelphia he became editor of the "Press," which was prosperous under his management. After travelling through the west he went to Europe in May, 1869, and remained till 1880, residing chiefly in London, and while there he pursued original investigations into the history, language, and customs of the Gypsy race. When he returned to Philadelphia he introduced and supervised a system of industrial-art education in the public schools. Mr. Leland is the author of "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams," containing the fruit of curious researches in ancient and modern literature (Philadelphia, 1855); "Meister Karl's Sketch-Book," a collection of sketches of foreign travel and other articles reprinted from magazines (1855); "Pictures of Travel," translated from the German of Heinrich Heine (1856); "Sunshine in Thought" (New York, 1862); "Legends of Birds" (Philadelphia, 1864); "To Kansas and Back," a pamphlet describing a journey to the far west (1866); and a pamphlet on the "Union Pacific, Eastern Division" (1867). His most popular works were the "Hans Breitmann Ballads" (complete ed., Philadelphia, 1871), the first of which humorous dialect poems were so much admired that he composed an extended series, burlesquing peculiarities of character, as well as of thought and speech among the ruder type of German Americans. His later works are "The Music-Lesson of Confucius, and other Poems," in which he seeks to harmonize the Christian religion with the antique sentiments of joy and beauty (London, 1870); "Gaudeamus," a translation of humorous poems by Josef V. Schefel and other German writers (1871); "Egyptian Sketch-Book" (1873); "The English Gypsies and their Language" (1873); "Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century" (1875); "English Gypsy Songs," in collaboration with Janet Tuckey and Prof. Edward H. Palmer (1875); "Johnnykin and the Goblins" (1876); "Pidgin-English Sing-Song" (1876); "Abraham Lincoln" (1879); "The Minor Arts" (1880); "The Gypsies" (1882); and "The Algonquin Legends of New England" (1884). In connection with the educational movement that he set on foot he edited a series of "Art-Work Manuals" (1885), containing instructions for ceramic painting, brass repoussé work, leather work, papier-maché work, stencilling, and wood-carving. He now (1887) resides in London, England.—His brother, **Henry Perry,** author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Oct., 1828; d. there, 22 Sept., 1868, was a frequent contributor in prose and verse to newspapers and magazines. He was an extensive traveller, and a student in various departments of knowledge, and possessed a vein of humor that pervades his writings. While serving as a lieutenant in the 118th Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war, he was prostrated by a sunstroke, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He published "The Grey Bay Mare, and other Humorous American Sketches" (Philadelphia, 1856), and a volume of sketches of foreign travel, entitled "Americans in Rome" (1863).

LELAND, Henry, artist, b. in Walpole, Mass., in 1850; d. in Paris, France, 5 Dec., 1877. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston till 1874, when he resolved to be an artist, and became a pupil of Bonnat in Paris. Here his short career was marked by rapid success. His early death was the result of an accident. In 1876 he exhibited the portrait of Mlle. d'Alembert at the Paris salon, and in 1877 "A Chevalier of the Time of Henry III." and "An Italian Girl."

LELAND, John, clergyman, b. in Grafton, Mass., 14 May, 1754; d. in North Adams, Mass., 14 Jan., 1841. He was educated as a Congregationalist, but, adopting Baptist tenets, was licensed as a preacher in 1774, and in 1775 removed to Virginia, where until 1791, with the exception of occasional visits to the north, he was actively employed in discharging the duties of his office. He resided at first in Culpepper county, but on account of difficulties in his church removed to Orange

county, and engaged in preaching tours throughout Virginia and the northern parts of North Carolina and as far northward as Philadelphia. He was not regularly ordained until June, 1787. When the Federal constitution was under discussion Elder Leland was put forward as the candidate of the party that was opposed to its adoption unless the views that were dominant in Virginia were incorporated, James Madison being the opposing candidate for delegate to the State convention from Orange county; yet after a conversation with the latter Leland withdrew in his favor. In February, 1792, he settled in Cheshire, Mass., where he resided for the most part until his death. He was a prolific writer, and during his fifteen years' ministry in Virginia preached more than 3,000 sermons, founded two large churches—one in Orange and one in Louisa county—and baptized 700 persons. He continued his itinerant ministry after returning to Massachusetts, and down to 1821 had baptized 1,352 converts. Toward the close of 1801 he went to Washington to present to Mr. Jefferson a mammoth cheese weighing 1,450 pounds, as a testimonial of the esteem and confidence of the people of Cheshire in the new chief magistrate. He was firmly attached to the Democratic party, and sometimes manifested his predilections in his pulpit discourses. His "Occasional Sermons and Addresses," with essays on moral, religious, and political subjects, an autobiography, written in 1819, and additional notices of his life by his granddaughter, Miss L. F. Greene, appeared in 1845.

LE LYONNET, Charles (leh-le'-on-nay'), French statistician, b. in Paris in 1767; d. there in 1826. He entered the colonial civil service, and was several times accredited as unofficial agent to the government of Santo Domingo. He went four times to that country—in 1800, 1803, 1809, and 1811—and was also given missions to French and Dutch Guiana, Louisiana, and several of the West India islands. He published "Statistique de Saint Domingue" (2 vols., Paris, 1811); "Statistique de la Guyane Française" (1813); "Statistique de la Louisiane" (1803; revised ed., 1814); "Statistique des Antilles Françaises" (1817); and other works.

LE MAIRE, James, Dutch navigator, b. in Holland about 1565; d. at sea, 31 Dec., 1616. With the object of eluding the letters-patent that had been granted by the states-general to the Company of the East Indies, and which forbade Hollanders that did not belong to the company to pass south of the Cape of Good Hope or through the Straits of Magellan on the route to India, the chief inhabitants of the town of Hoorn formed a company for the discovery of other routes into the Pacific. The first idea of this enterprise was due to Isaac Le Maire, and he communicated it to Cornelis Schouten, an experienced navigator who believed that the American continent terminated in an open sea south of Tierra del Fuego. The half of the expenses of the expedition was borne by Isaac Le Maire, and Schouten was charged with the equipment of the ship "Concord," of 360 tons, with 65 sailors and 29 cannon of small calibre. A smaller vessel was equipped in the same manner, but its name is not mentioned. Although Schouten was commander, James Le Maire, the son of Isaac, seems to have had entire control of the expedition under the title of director-general. The expedition sailed from the Texel, 14 June, 1615, and after many perils, in which the smaller of the two vessels was lost, the "Concord" passed the Straits of Magellan on 24 Jan., 1616, and found itself near the eastern extremity of Tierra del Fuego. When they reached this point Le Maire and Schouten discovered a high land to the east which they named Staten island. They saw also a fine channel opening to the south, beyond which the coast of Tierra del Fuego tended toward the west, and they expected every moment to reach the extremity of the continent. After discovering Barneveld islands, the "Concord" doubled the cape that extended farthest toward the south, and was the first vessel to enter the Pacific in this way. The Hollanders called the cape Cape Horn, and the strait through which they had passed before doubling it was called after Le Maire. The two navigators next directed their course toward Juan Fernandez; but they were driven back by winds and currents. They then sailed out into the Pacific, and after many discoveries and dangerous experiences reached the Dutch settlement in Batavia, sixteen months after leaving the Texel. Here they were arrested and sent home on board the "Amsterdam" to stand trial for infringing on the privileges of the Company of the East Indies, but Le Maire died before his arrival in Holland. The only original narrative of the voyage of Le Maire was written by Ars Classen, a clerk on board the smaller of the two vessels. It was translated into Latin, and a French version is found in the "Recueil des voyages" of the Company of the East Indies.

LEMAY, Léon Pamphile, Canadian author, b. in Lotbinière, Quebec, 5 Jan., 1837. He was educated at the Quebec seminary and studied law, but after obtaining his diploma he abandoned the profession on his appointment to an office under the government. He is at present (1887) keeper of the legislative library at Quebec. From an early age he had cultivated his poetic talent, and in 1865 published "Essais poétiques" (Quebec). In 1867 he received a gold medal from Laval university for the best poem on "The Discovery of Canada." He had previously been awarded a gold medal for a "Hymne national pour la fête des Canadiens-Français." His translation of Longfellow's "Evangeline" (1870) attracted attention. His romance "Le pèlerin de Sainte Anne" (1877) was violently attacked by many as immoral, but its sequel, "Picounoc le maudit," disarmed hostile criticism. His latest prose publication, "L'Affaire Sougraine" (1884), is said to contain his best work. Besides the volumes of poetry noticed above, he has also issued "Poëmes couronnés" (Quebec, 1870); "Les Vengeances" (1875; the same dramatized, 1876); "Une Gerbe" (1879); and "Petits poëmes" (1883). He is also the author of "Fables Canadiennes" (1882).

LEMBKE, Francis Christian, clergyman, b. in Blansigen, Baden, 13 July, 1704; d. in Nazareth, Pa., 11 July, 1785. He was a graduate of the universities of Strasburg and Jena, and in early years was a skeptic, devoted to philosophy, but he was converted while at Jena, and in 1735 accepted a professorship in the gymnasium of Strasburg and the office of assistant preacher in the church of St. Peter, where he became a popular pulpit orator. Some time afterward he was cited before the consistory, and told that he must pledge himself to relinquish his friendly relations to the Moravians, with whom he had kept up a fraternal fellowship for several years. This he refused to do, whereupon he was forbidden to preach. The effort to deprive him of his professorship failed in consequence of the determined attitude of his colleagues. But he no longer felt at home at Strasburg, and, resigning his professorship in 1746, he joined the Moravians. Eight years later he was called to this country, and intrusted with the church at Nazareth, Pa. There he labored for thirty years

with faithfulness and success. In 1755 the structure known as Nazareth Hall was erected, and within its walls a boarding-school was opened in 1759 for boys of the Moravian church. Of this school Lembke was constituted the principal. Out of it grew, in 1785, that enlarged school which now, for more than a century, has been educating boys from all parts of the United States. Lembke was a learned divine, an able educator, and an eloquent preacher.

LEMCKE, Henry, clergyman, b. in Mecklenburg, Germany, 27 June, 1796; d. in Carrollton, Cambria co., Pa., 29 Nov., 1882. His parents were poor, but he educated himself sufficiently to gain admission to the College of Schwerin, where he supported himself by giving private lessons. He entered the German army in 1813, afterward went to the University of Rostock to study for the Lutheran ministry, and was licensed to preach in 1819. He united with the Roman Catholic church, 21 April, 1824, and was ordained to its priesthood, 11 April, 1826. In 1833 he volunteered for missionary duty among the Germans of the United States, and labored first in Philadelphia and then as assistant to Father Demetrius Gallitzin in Loretto, Pa. He took up his residence at Ebensburg, and purchased a farm near by, on which he afterward erected St. Joseph's church. He next bought 400 acres of land, on which he built a house and chapel in 1838, and in 1839 he laid out a town on it, which he wished to name after his friend Gallitzin, but, on the remonstrance of the latter, called it Carrollton. In 1840 he succeeded Father Gallitzin as pastor of Loretto, and was then the only priest in Cambria county, but he soon obtained the aid of others. After a successful visit to Europe in 1844 to collect money, he bought 800 acres of land, on which he intended to establish a colony of Benedictines, but they preferred to settle in Westmoreland county. He became a member of the order of St. Benedict on 2 Feb., 1852, performed missionary duty in Kansas, and founded the abbey of St. Benedict in Atchison, Kan. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1858, and after a visit to Germany labored in New Jersey till 1877, when he withdrew to Carrollton, Pa. He wrote his own autobiography, part of which appeared in the journals of Cambria county, and published translations of several controversial works in German, and "Leben und Werken des Prinzen Demetrius Augustin Gallitzin" (Münster, 1861).

LEME, Antonio Pires da Silva Pontes (lay'-meh), Brazilian scholar, b. in Minas-Geraes, Brazil, about 1756; d. there in 1807. He studied at the University of Coimbra, was graduated in 1777, and went to the East Indies, whence he returned to Lisbon, and in 1780 accompanied Dr. Lacerda, who was sent to Brazil by the government of Portugal to study the question of boundaries with the Spanish colonies. In 1781 Leme explored Paraguay and the territories of Cazalvasco and Barbados, meanwhile making copious notes on the geography of the country that were afterward published by the government of Brazil (1841). The commission finished its work in 1783, and returned to Portugal. Leme now drew a complete map of Brazil and a maritime guide of its coasts, for which, in addition to his other services, he was given a medal by the government of Portugal. In 1798 he was appointed by the king professor in the Academy of Lisbon, and on 29 March, 1800, he was appointed governor of the province of Espirito Santo, where he gave much attention to the civilization of the Indians, establishing for them a college and an industrial school. He retired from his office in 1804, and devoted himself to the completion of his works, but was obliged to abandon them on account of illness. He published a work entitled "Construcção é Anãlyse das proposiçœs geometricas é experiencias practicas que serven de fundamento á architectura naval" (1799).

LE MERCIER, Andrew (leh-mair'-se-ay'), clergyman, b. in Caen, France, in 1692; d. in Boston, Mass., 31 March, 1763. He was graduated at Geneva, and immediately afterward, in 1715, came to this country through the influence of Andrew Faneuil, to succeed Rev. Pierre Daillé as pastor of the French Protestant church in Boston, over which he presided till 1748. He built a house for the relief of shipwrecked mariners on the Isle of Sables, to which he sent provisions, and which was the means of saving many lives. He wrote "The Church History of Geneva, in Five Books, with a Political and Geographical Account of that Republic" (Boston, 1732), and a "Treatise against Detraction" (1733).

LE MERCIER, Francis, French missionary, b. in France early in the 17th century; d. in Martinique, W. I., 12 June, 1690. He entered the Society of Jesus, 14 Oct., 1620, and was sent to Canada in 1635, where he was attached to the Huron mission until its destruction in 1649. He held the post of superior of the missions from 1653 till 1656, labored among the Iroquois till 1658, and was again superior from 1665 till 1670. After leaving Canada in 1673 he was sent to the West Indies as visitor. While he was superior in Canada he published six volumes of "Relations."

LE MOINE, James MacPherson, Canadian author, b. in Quebec, 24 Jan., 1825. He is the son of Benjamin Le Moine, a wealthy merchant of Quebec and a lineal descendant of Jean Le Moyne, seigneur of three fiefs, who was a near relative of Baron Le Moyne de Longueuil. James received his preparatory education in St. Thomas, Lower Canada, at the home of his maternal grandfather, a United Empire loyalist who fled from Philadelphia in 1783. In 1838 James entered the Petit séminaire de Quebec, where he remained till 1845. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Quebec in 1850. In 1847 he became superintendent of inland revenue at Quebec, which post he still (1887) retains. He has been president of the Literary and historical society of Quebec, and was selected by the Marquis of Lorne to preside over the first section of the Royal society of Canada. Mr. Le Moine is an enthusiastic student of Canadian history and ornithology, and at his residence, Spencer Grange, near Quebec, he has an extensive aviary, a museum of natural history specimens, and a large collection of books and curios connected with the early history of Canada. He has written on the subject of Canadian history with such impartiality as rarely to challenge adverse criticism. His works include "L'Ornithologie du Canada" (Quebec, 1860); "Étude sur les navigateurs arctiques Franklin, McClure, Kane, McClintock" (1862); "Études sur Sir Walter Scott" (1862); "Legend-

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ary Lore of the Lower St. Lawrence" (1862); "Maple Leaves" (4 vols., 1863–'5); "Les pêcheries du Canada" (1863); "Mémoir de Montcalm vengée" (1865); "L'Album Canadien" (1870); "The Tourists' Note-Book" (1870); "Notes historiques sur les fortifications et les rues de Quebec" (1874); "Conférence sur l'ornithologie" (1874); "Coup-d'œil général sur l'ornithologie de l'Amérique du Nord" (1875); "Quebec: Past and Present" (1876); "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence" (1878); "The Sword of Brigadier-General Montgomery" (1879); "The Scot in New France" (1880); "Notes sur l'archéologie, l'histoire, du Canada, etc." (1882); "Monographies et esquisses" (1885); and "Chasse et pêche" (1887).

LE MOINE, Sauvolle, governor of Louisiana, b. in Montreal, Canada, about 1671; d. in Biloxi, in what is now Mississippi, 22 July, 1701. He inherited a large fortune from an aunt, and was sent to be educated in France, where he was a favorite in society and so remarkable for his attainments that he was known as the American prodigy. Racine pronounced him a poet, Bossuet predicted that he would be a great orator, and Villars called him a marshal of France in embryo. He accompanied Iberville and Bienville to the Mississippi, and the former left him in command of the colony there. Louis XIV. appointed him its governor in 1699, and he retained the office till his death. He was the first colonial governor of Louisiana.

LEMOS MESA, Manoel de (lay'-mos-may'-sah), Portuguese jurist, b. in Estremoz in 1670; d. in Coimbra in 1744. He went to Brazil about 1700, and for thirty years held various offices in the courts of justice of that country. He became chief justice of Brazil in 1732, but returned to his native country a few months before his death. His most important work is "Doaçoo da Capitania de Porto Seguro em favor de Pedro Tourinho" (Coimbra, 1724). In it the author relates the conditions of the sale of Brazil by the natives to the early Portuguese settlers, and those which Leonor do Campo Tourinho exacted from the Portuguese government, after the death of her father, for her claims to the sites of Rio de Janeiro and other important cities of Brazil.

LE MOYNE, Charles, Sieur de Longueuil, b. in Dieppe, France, in 1626; d. in Villemarie, Canada, in 1683. In 1641 he sailed for Canada, where, after spending four years among the Hurons and becoming familiar with their language, he settled at Villemarie and served as interpreter to the colony. In 1648 the Iroquois advanced toward the fort under pretence of parleying, but with the real object of surprising it. Le Moyne, who divined their purpose, rushed among them, seized two Indians, and forced them to march as prisoners into the fort. A similar act of bravery on his part some weeks later produced such effect on the savages that for some time they did not venture to appear in the neighborhood. He resumed the cultivation of his lands; but the Iroquois renewed their attacks on the colonists in May, 1651, and, collecting some of his men, Le Moyne routed them with great slaughter. In consequence of this action he was appointed garde magazin, and in 1653 he negotiated a peace with the Iroquois. In 1655 this tribe again attacked the colony, which was saved, owing chiefly to the efforts of Le Moyne. He was captured by these Indians the same year while he was hunting, after displaying great bravery. The savages were about to burn him, but his demeanor at the stake impressed them so much that they released him, and at the end of three months set him at liberty. François de Lauzon, to whom sixty leagues of territory had been granted by the royal government, counted Le Moyne among his earliest vassals, and in 1657 conferred on him the amplest seigniorial rights. To his former possessions was added in 1664 the island of St. Hélène, Round island, and other properties. He took part in the expeditions of Tracy and Courcelles in 1666–'7, and in 1668 Louis XIV., in recognition of his services, ennobled him, conferring on him the title of Sieur de Longueuil, to which was added the title of Chateauguay on his acquiring that fief. He afterward took part in several expeditions against the Iroquois, his knowledge of the Indian dialects rendering his services of great value to successive governors. He was for a long time captain of Montreal, and was recommended by De La Barre to the French government for appointment as governor of that place. He had eleven sons, of whom two (see BIENVILLE and IBERVILLE) are noticed elsewhere.—His son, **Charles,** first Baron de Longueuil, b. in Villemarie, 10 Dec., 1656; d. there, 8 June, 1729, was surnamed the "Maccabeus of Montreal" on account of his valor. He served in the French army in Flanders, was made a lieutenant, and, on returning to Canada in 1683, was made mayor of Montreal, and engaged in colonizing his estates, building churches and a stone fort at Longueuil. He commanded a division of the Canadian militia in the campaign against the Iroquois in 1687, and went with a body of Huron and Abenaki Indians to watch the movements of the English fleet before Quebec in 1690. The same year he was wounded in an action against the British under Sir William Phips and was made governor of Montreal, and baron in 1700, on account of his services to the colony. His dexterity in negotiating with the Onondaga Indians in 1711 saved the French colony from great dangers, and he commanded the Canadian troops at Chambly in the unsuccessful attempt by the English to surprise Montreal. He became commandant-general of the colony in 1711, was governor of Three Rivers in 1720, and of Montreal again from 1724 till 2 Sept., 1726. He administered the colony for some months in 1725, but his request to be appointed governor of Canada was refused on the ground that he was a native of that province. He was made a chevalier of St. Louis, and persuaded the Iroquois in 1726 to rebuild Fort Niagara, notwithstanding the opposition of Gov. William Burnet, of New York.—His son, **Charles,** second Baron de Longueuil, b. in Canada, 18 Oct., 1687; d. there, 17 Jan., 1755, entered the army, and was made captain in 1719. He succeeded his father in the barony in 1729, was named major of Montreal in 1733, and received the cross of St. Louis in 1734. He was appointed governor of Montreal in 1749. On the death of the governor-general, De la Jonquière, in 1752, he administered the government of the colony until the arrival of the Marquis de Menneville in August of the same year. During this period his intervention saved

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the Hôpital-Général of Villemarie from suppression by the French government.—Another son of the second Charles, **Paul-Joseph,** Chevalier de Longueuil, b. in Canada, 17 Sept., 1701; d. in France, 12 May, 1778, entered the army in 1718, and was made lieutenant in the Normandy regiment. After being commander of Fort Frontenac he became successively governor of Detroit, Three Rivers, and the citadel of Quebec. He did good service in several campaigns, especially in that of 1747, during which he marched 180 miles in the depth of winter, through frost and snow, at the head of his men to the succor of Rigaud de Vaudreuil, who was besieging Fort George. His subsequent services gained him the cross of St. Louis. Not wishing to live under English rule, he went to France after the surrender of Quebec.—Paul's son, **Joseph Dominick Emanuel,** Canadian soldier, b. in Canada; d. in Montreal, 19 Jan., 1807, entered the army, became major of marines, and remained in Canada after the conquest. His bravery in defending Fort St. Jean against the English colonists in 1775 gained him rapid promotion. He was made inspector-general of militia in 1777, and afterward appointed colonel of the Royal Canadian regiment. He was created legislative councillor during the administration of Lord Dorchester, which post he held until his death.—The first Charles's second son, **James,** Sieur de St. Hélène, b. in Villemarie, Canada, 16 April, 1659; d. in Quebec in October, 1690, took part in the expedition of De Troye against the English in 1686. At the head of a detachment of fifty men he embarked on a deserted English vessel, and attacked Fort St. Rupert. The garrison, although superior in number, were astounded at his daring, and laid down their arms without striking a blow. He then took part in the attack on Fort Quitchitchouen, the capture of which gave the French the mastery of the southern part of Hudson bay. In 1690 he shared the command of the force that was sent to capture Schenectady, and, after plundering and burning this town, he returned to Montreal. In October of the same year Quebec was besieged by Admiral Phips, and Le Moyne was selected to oppose him. With a force of about 200 volunteers he defended the passage of St. Charles river against 1,300 British troops, who were attempting to cross. The English were repulsed, but Le Moyne fell mortally wounded at the moment of victory.—**Paul,** Sieur de Maricourt, fourth son of the first Charles, b. in Villemarie, 15 Dec., 1663; d. there, 21 March, 1704, followed his brother, Iberville (*q. v.*), in his different campaigns in Hudson bay, and had a large share in his military successes. In 1686, after traversing countries that were till then unknown, crossing several mountains and rivers and enduring incredible hardships, he reached his brother, who was before Fort St. Rupert. He embarked with a few men on board two canoes, and then, in concert with Iberville, captured an English cruiser in the harbor. He was one of the first to go to the succor of Quebec in 1690, and, except his brother, the Sieur de St. Hélène, no one contributed more to the defeat of the English troops. In 1696 he was placed by Frontenac at the head of a corps composed of Sault St. Louis Indians and Christian Abenaquis. After ravaging the country of the Iroquois, and forcing them to lay down their arms, he successfully negotiated terms of peace. The savages, who had learned to esteem his honesty, adopted him into their tribe, chose him for their protector, and begged of him to be a mediator between them and the French governor.—**Joseph,** Sieur de Sérigny, sixth son of the first Charles, b. in Villemarie, 22 July, 1668; d. in Rochefort, France, in 1734, went to France, and was sent to conduct the flotilla with which his brother, Iberville, was to take possession of Hudson bay. He did good work in this office, and afterward attacked the Spaniards, who had fortified the Bay of Pensacola, driving them away on 15 June, 1719. He then went to Louisiana, where he erected several forts. He raised there a fort with four bastions on Mobile bay, defended Dauphin island against the Spaniards, and, after driving them from it, constructed a spacious roadstead. He sailed for France in 1720, was promoted to the grade of captain in the navy, and afterward resided in Rochefort, of which he was made governor in 1723.—Another son of the first Charles, **Antoine,** Sieur de Chateauguay, b. in Montreal, 7 July, 1683; d. in Rochefort, France, 21 March, 1747, entered the royal army, and arrived in Louisiana in 1704 with a band of colonists. He served under Iberville in his last expeditions against the English in 1705–'6, was made commandant of the troops in Louisiana in 1717, and king's lieutenant of the colony and a knight of St. Louis in 1718. He took command of Pensacola after aiding with an Indian force in its capture from the Spaniards, 14 May, 1719, surrendered it to them, 7 Aug., 1719, and was himself retained a prisoner of war till July, 1720. He resumed command at Mobile after the peace in 1820, was removed from office and ordered to France in 1726, and was governor of Martinique from 1727 till 1744. He returned to France in the latter year, and was appointed governor of Isle Royale, or Cape Breton, in 1745.

LE MOYNE, Francis Julius, abolitionist, b. in Washington, Pa., 4 Sept., 1798; d. there, 14 Oct., 1879. His father was a royalist refugee from France, who practised medicine in Washington. The son was graduated at the college there in 1815, studied medicine with his father and at the Medical college in Philadelphia, and began practice in his native town in 1822. In 1835 he assisted in organizing an anti-slavery society in Washington, and from that time entered earnestly into the abolition movement. He was the first candidate of the Liberty party for vice-president, his nomination having been proposed in a meeting at Warsaw, N. Y., 13 Nov., 1839, and confirmed by a national convention at Albany, 1 April, 1840. Though he and James G. Birney, the nominee for president, declined the nomination, they received 7,059 votes in the election of 1840. In 1841, 1843, and 1847 Le Moyne was the candidate of the same party for governor of Pennsylvania. At a later period he became widely known as an advocate of cremation. He erected in 1876, near Washington, Pa., the first crematory in the United States. Dr. Le Moyne founded the public library in Washington, gave $25,000 for a colored normal school near Memphis, Tenn., and endowed professorships of agriculture and applied mathematics in Washington college.

LE MOYNE, Simon, French missionary, b. in France in 1604; d. in Cap de la Magdeleine, Canada, 24 Nov., 1665. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1623, came to Canada in 1638, and was assigned to the Huron mission. In 1639 he helped to establish the mission of St. John among the Arenda tribe. He continued among the Hurons up to 1650, and on 2 July, 1653, set out from Quebec to found an Iroquois mission. He ascended the St. Lawrence, entered Lake Ontario, and, after sailing among the Thousand islands, reached a fishing-village at the mouth of Oswego river. After converting a large number of the savages, including some of the chiefs, he returned to Quebec on 11

Sept., where the favorable account which he gave of the disposition of the Iroquois excited great exultation. On the petition of the Mohawks he was assigned to them in 1656. He was the first to discover the salt-springs of Onondaga, an account of which he gave to Dominie Megapolensis, of New Amsterdam. He visited the latter city in 1658, and was received with much kindness. After his return to the north he wrote three polemical treatises in favor of the claims of the Roman Catholic church, which he forwarded to the Dutch clergyman. The vessel conveying the long rejoinder that the latter sent to Quebec was wrecked on the way. In 1661 he was asked by the governor to go again among the Iroquois, who were inflicting heavy losses on the French. He left Montreal on 21 July, and, although Mohawk parties threatened his life as he ascended the St. Lawrence in his canoe, he at last reached Onondaga and was welcomed by the sachems. He prevailed on them to send deputies to Montreal to make peace, and with them nine of the French prisoners. He spent the winter at Onondaga, where he visited the sick assiduously during an epidemic. He also visited Cayuga, and his missionary labors extended as far as the Seneca country. He was sent back to Quebec in the summer of 1662.

LEMPEREUR, Jeannot (lom-peh-rur'), Haytian revolutionist, b. in Quartier Morin in 1763; d. near Cape Français in December, 1791. He was a slave when the insurrection began in Santo Domingo in 1790, and, escaping from his master, assembled in the mountains a body of followers with which he committed many outrages. He went to Port au Prince in January, 1791, and, haranguing the negroes on the streets, acquired such an influence over them as to receive offers of support from the different parties that divided the colony. On 4 March he instigated the riots in which several officers were murdered, and in June, joining the mulatto chief, Jean François, gathered a force of negro slaves and marched on Cape Français. He carried as a standard the body of a white infant on a spear, and murdered and devastated as he marched, till he reached the neighborhood of the town; but he was soon defeated by the united forces of the whites, although he managed to escape. The crimes that he afterward committed with his band almost pass the limits of credibility, but they are verified by many authorities. At last even his followers revolted. They chained and carried him to Jean François, who ordered him to be shot. See Berlioz d'Auriac's "La guerre noire, souvenirs de Saint Domingue" (Paris, 1860).

LEMPIRA (lem-pee'-rah), Central American cacique, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in 1537. He was the king of Coquin, afterward called Gracias á Dios, and his name signifies "Lord of the Mountains." At the beginning of the conquest the Spaniards were unmolested, but later the Indians revolted, on account of their cruelties, under the leadership of this chief. He had long been a terror to the settlers and a warrior of note among his own countrymen, and was said to bear a charmed life. He had been attacked in his stronghold of Cerquin, close to Gracias á Dios, by Alvarado with a strong party of troops and 2,000 friendly natives; but the assault was unsuccessful. Lempira now proposed to annihilate the invaders, and, gathering a large army, opened hostilities at once. Montejo, governor of Yucatan and Honduras, sent a force to quell the movement, whereupon Lempira retired to his stronghold and siege was laid to the place; but, although assistance was summoned from Comayagua and San Pedro del Puerto de Caballos, the Indians made good their defence. For six months the Spaniards beleaguered the fortress, and, seeing no prospect of taking it, had recourse to a stratagem. A horseman was ordered to approach within arquebus-shot of the rock and summon Lempira to a colloquy, under pretence of opening negotiations for peace, while a foot-soldier who accompanied him, screened from view by the mounted man, shot the unsuspecting chieftain as he appeared on the cliff. His lifeless body rolled over the rock, and his followers, panic-stricken, made no further resistance.

L'ENFANT, Peter Charles (lon-fon'), engineer, b. in France in 1755; d. in Prince George's county, Md., 14 June, 1825. He was a lieutenant in the French provisional service, and came to this country with Lafayette in 1777. He entered the Continental army in the autumn of that year as an engineer, was made captain, 18 Feb., 1778, and at the siege of Savannah was wounded and left on the field. He afterward served under the immediate command of Washington, became a major, 2 May, 1783, was employed as an engineer at Fort Mifflin in 1794, and appointed professor of engineering at the U. S. military academy in July, 1812, but declined. He drew the plan for the city of Washington, and was architect of some of its public buildings. He designed a dwelling for Robert Morris in Philadelphia on such a scale that the latter could not afford to complete it.

LENNOX, Charlotte Ramsay, author, b. in New York city in 1720; d. in London, England, 4 Jan., 1804. She was sent by her father, Col. Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of the colony, to England when fifteen years of age to receive her education, married in that country, and lived there for the remainder of her life. After she was left a widow in straitened circumstances, she resorted to her pen for a livelihood, having previously published a volume of "Poems on Several Occasions" (London, 1747). She enjoyed the friendship of Samuel Richardson and of Samuel Johnson, who had a high opinion of her talents. Her principal work was "Shakespeare Illustrated," of which two volumes were first issued (1753), and a supplementary volume shortly afterward (1754). It is a collection of the novels and tales on which Shakespeare's plays were founded, translated from the original authors, with notes designed to show that the dramatist perverted the stories, introducing absurd intrigues and improbable incidents. Some of these observations were ascribed by Edmond Malone to Dr. Johnson, who wrote the dedication to the Earl of Orrery. Her other works include "Memoirs of Harriet Stuart" (1751); "The Female Quixote" (1752); "Henrietta," a novel that was much read (1758); a translation of the Duke of Sully's "Memoirs" (1761; new ed., 1854–'6); "Sophia," a novel (1763); "The Sisters," a comedy (1769); "Old City Manners," a comedy (1773); "Euphemia," a novel (1790); and "Memoirs of Henry Lennox" (1804).

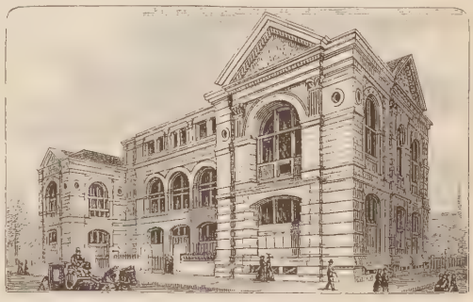
LENOIR, William, soldier, b. in Brunswick county, Va., 20 April, 1751; d. in Fort Defiance, Wilkes co., N. C., 6 May, 1839. When he was eight years old his father removed to Tarborough, N. C. He received a limited education, married at the age of twenty, and settled near Wilkesborough. In the beginning of the Revolution he was an active Whig and clerk of the Surry county committee of safety. He suffered severe hardships as a lieutenant in Gen. Griffith Rutherford's campaign against the Indians in 1776, and was afterward engaged, as a captain in Benjamin Cleveland's regiment, in subduing the Tories. At the battle of King's Mountain he was wounded in the

arm and side, and at the defeat of Col. Pyle, near Haw river, a horse was shot under him. After the war he was appointed a justice by congress and afterward by the state assembly. He was a member of the assembly, and from 1781 till 1795 of the state senate, over which he presided for five years. He also took an active part in the Hillsborough convention for the adoption of the constitution of the United States. At the organization of the State university of North Carolina in 1790 he was chosen president of the board, and for the last eighteen years of his life he was major-general of the militia. A town and also a county in North Carolina were named in his honor.

LENOX, James, philanthropist, b. in New York city, 19 Aug., 1800; d. there, 17 Feb., 1880. He was the only son of Robert Lenox, a wealthy Scotch merchant of New York, from whom he inherited, in 1839, a fortune of several millions of dollars. He was educated at Columbia college and studied law, but never practised the profession. He went to Europe soon after his admission to the bar, and while abroad began collecting rare books, which later became the absorbing passion of his life. To a scholarly love of literature he added a taste for art.

James Lenox

For half a century he devoted the greater part of his time and talent to forming a library and gallery of paintings not surpassed in value by any private collection in the New World. These, together with many rare manuscripts, marble busts and statues, mosaics, engravings, and curios, he conveyed in 1870 to his native city, together with the massive building which he erected for their preservation. The Lenox library, represented in the accompanying illustration, occupies the crest of the hill on Fifth avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, overlooking the Central park, and cost $450,000, the land being valued at very nearly the same amount. It is a fire-proof structure, with outside walls of Lockport limestone, with a front of 200 feet and a depth of 114 feet. It contains four spacious reading-rooms, a gallery for paintings, and another for sculpture. The collection of Bibles, including the Mazarin, both as to number and rarity, is believed to be unequalled even by those in the British museum, while its Americana, incunabula, and Shakespeariana surpass those of any other American library, public or private. The collection may safely be valued at nearly a million of dollars, which, with the $900,000 for the land and building and the endowment, make a total of above $2,000,000. In addition to the library, which the founder saw completed several years before his death, he gave about half a million in money and land to the Presbyterian hospital, of which he was for many years the president. Mr. Lenox was also the president of the American Bible society, to which he was a liberal donor, as he was to Princeton college and theological seminary, and to many churches and charities connected with the Presbyterian church, of which, like his father, he was a member. His gifts were unostentatious; but their number and magnificence made it inevitable that they should be known to the world, from which in many instances Mr. Lenox strove to hide them. Several gifts to needy men of letters which passed through the writer's hands were accompanied by the condition that he should not be known as the donor, the same condition being imposed on a lady to whom he sent $7,000 for a deserving charity. When, some years later, she applied a second time, Mr. Lenox declined to contribute, although the object commended itself to him, because she had revealed his name on the previous occasion. He was of that small class who "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." He never married. The only lady to whom he was ever attached, and who in early life refused him, is still living and still single. This event increased his peculiarly reserved and retired habits, and he became and continued a recluse, never being seen in the best society of his native city, to which by birth and connection he belonged. He declined proffered visits from the most distinguished men of the Old World and the New and from a recent highly gifted governor-general of Canada, as he would doubtless have done had the Queen, whom Lord Dufferin so well represented, expressed a wish to pass his Fifth avenue threshold. An eminent scholar, who was occupied for many weeks in consulting rare books not to be found elsewhere, failed to obtain access to the library of Mr. Lenox, who, however, assigned an apartment in his spacious mansion for his use, and to that apartment the works were sent in instalments without his ever penetrating into the hall containing the precious collection, or to the presence of its possessor. Mr. Lenox occasionally reprinted limited editions, restricted to ten or twenty copies, of rare books, which he placed in some of the great public libraries and notable private collections like John Carter Brown's (*q. v.*). Of his seven sisters, two outlived him, but they have since died; Henrietta Lenox, the last survivor, giving to the library twenty-two valuable adjoining lots and $100,000 for the purchase of books. Portraits of Mr. Lenox were painted by Sir Francis Grant in 1848, and by G. P. A. Healy three years later, which may be seen in the Lenox gallery. He was also painted by Daniel Huntington in 1874. This picture, from which our portrait is copied, is in the Presbyterian hospital. His special request to the family was that no details of his life should be given for publication, and that not even the time of his modest funeral should be announced. See



"Recollections of James Lenox," by Henry Stevens (London, 1886).—His nephew, **Robert Lenox Kennedy,** b. in New York city, 24 Nov., 1822; d. at sea, 14 Sept., 1887, was for many years president of the Bank of Commerce, and succeeded his uncle as president of the board of trustees of the Lenox library, to which institution he presented, in 1879, Munkácsy's important picture of "Blind Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters."

LENTE, Frederick Divoux, physician, b. in New Berne, N. C., 23 Dec., 1823; d. in Cold Spring, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1883. He was of mixed Dutch and Huguenot descent. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina and subsequently at the medical department of the University of the city of New York in 1849. From 1848 till 1851 he was house surgeon at the New York hospital, and from 1851 till 1870 surgeon at the West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y. In the latter year he removed to New York on being appointed to the chair of gynecology and diseases of children at the University of the city of New York. He was also assistant surgeon to the Woman's hospital of the state of New York, surgeon to St. Mary's hospital for sick children, New York city, and consulting surgeon to the New York free dispensary for sick children. After a year's arduous service he returned to Cold Spring, where he practised until failing health compelled him to reside during the remainder of his life at Palatka, Fla., in the winter, and in the summer at Saratoga Springs. Dr. Lente was an unusually prolific writer on medical subjects, but his contributions to the press have never been collected and published in book-form. He was a member of various professional societies, many of which elected him to office, a founder of the American academy of medicine, a manager of the Hudson River state hospital, and a member of the American public health association, before which he often read papers.

LEON, Alonso de (lay-one'), Spanish explorer, b. in Mexico about 1640; d. in Cadereita early in the 18th century. He was governor of Coahuila, and in several expeditions explored the interior of New Leon. Toward the end of 1688 the Count of Galve, on assuming the government of New Spain, was informed that some French adventurers had formed establishments on the coast of Texas, and he ordered Leon to go with an expedition, accompanied by a geographer and interpreter, to that coast. Accordingly the latter set out in the beginning of 1689, and after a long march through the desert arrived at the Bay of San Bernardo, or Espiritu Santo, where he found a partly constructed fort, but no signs of the French settlers. Hearing from friendly Indians that five of them were with a neighboring tribe in search of workmen, Leon sent a detachment to capture them, and after several days the force returned with two of the French adventurers, Jacques Grollet and Jean L'Archeveque, the others having fled. He established a garrison, or presidio, and returned to Monctova, the capital of Coahuila, despatching the two Frenchmen to Mexico, whence the viceroy sent them to Spain, recommending measures to secure the coast against the French. A royal order came to establish more presidios and missions in Texas, and Leon was sent in 1691 for this purpose; but he so oppressed the Indians that there was a general rising in 1693, and nearly all the missions were destroyed. Leon was now recalled and retired to New Leon, where he founded the town of Cadereita, and died there. His report "Relación de mi viaje á la bahía de San Bernardo, dirigida al Exmo. Sr. virey de N. E., Conde de Galve" (1689), is kept in manuscript in the archives of the council of the Indies. Besides this there are in manuscript in the library of the University of Mexico "Diarios de Alonso de Leon" (1689) and "Relación y Discursos del descubrimiento, población y pacificación del Nuevo Reino de Leon, temperamento y calidad de la tierra, dirigidos por Alonso de Leon al Illmo. Sr. Dn. Juan de Mañosca, Inquisidor del Santo Oficio de la N. E. año de 1690."

LEON, Antonio, Mexican soldier, b. in Huajuapam, 4 June, 1794; d. in Molino del Rey, 8 Sept., 1847. In May, 1811, he became an ensign in the militia of his native place, and in the struggle for independence he fought at first on the royalist side, rising to the rank of captain in April, 1817; but after the proclamation of Iguala by Iturbide, Leon, in March, 1821, went over to the popular side. With twenty-six badly armed men he attacked a Spanish detachment of sixty men at Tixtla, forcing them to surrender on 20 June, and with the arms that were thus obtained, and some re-enforcements, he attacked with 180 men his native town, which was strongly fortified by the Spanish forces, and obliged them to surrender on the 22d, capturing three cannon and a large quantity of guns and ammunition. He was rewarded by Iturbide with the command of the Misteca, and immediately marched to besiege the fort of Yanhuitlan, which surrendered after fifteen days. He now turned against the Spanish commander of the province, who had established himself in the church and convent of Tehuantepec, and after he had captured that place on 29 July, the capital of Oajaca surrendered, and the whole province recognized the plan of Iguala. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 7 Aug., and gathered a large force to assist Herrera in the siege of Puebla, and Santa-Anna in Vera Cruz. After the final establishment of independence, Leon was commissioned in October, 1821, to conquer the Pacific coast of the state of Oajaca, which had pronounced for the king of Spain, and after obtaining his object in a short time without bloodshed was promoted colonel. When Iturbide proclaimed the empire, Leon, with Gen. Bravo and Gen. Guerrero, proclaimed the republic on 14 Jan., 1823, in Huajuapam, and, after the abdication of the emperor, Leon was appointed military commander of the province of Oajaca, which elected him deputy to the constituent congress of 1824. In 1827 he retired to private life on account of feeble health, but in 1830 he was called into service again to suppress bands of robbers under Narvaez and Medina. From 1834 till 1837 he was on three different occasions appointed military commander to quell disturbances, and in 1838, during the French invasion, made second chief of the army of the centre, where he had sometimes to supply the garrison from his private means. In 1842, as military and civil governor, he was the means of the separation of Soconusco from Guatemala and its annexation to Mexico, and, although desiring to retire into private life, continued as governor till August, 1846. During the American invasion in 1847 he organized the military forces of his native state, and, after Santa-Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo, Leon's brigade formed a nucleus for the reorganization of the army. He took part in the battle of Padierna, 19 Aug., where his brigade resisted the American advance with the main army, and he fell while fighting at the head of his troop in the battle of Molino del Rey, 8 Sept., 1847.

LEON, Juan Velazquez de, Spanish soldier, b. in Cuellar, Spain, in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in Mexico, 1 July, 1520. He was a nephew of Diego Velazquez, the conqueror and governor of Cuba. When this chief came with Ovando to Santo Domingo in 1502, Leon, then a boy, accompanied him, and took an active part in the conquest of the province of Salvatierra in that island and in that of Cuba in 1511. In the massacre by the Spaniards under Narvaez in the Indian town of Counao he was the first to listen to the voice of Las Casas, and tried to prevent the total destruction of the Indians. He afterward settled

in Trinidad, and was cultivating his plantation, when the expedition of Cortés, which left Santiago de Cuba in November, 1518, touched at that port. Leon then enlisted under Cortés and acted as one of his adjutants, and was greatly esteemed by him. When Diego Velazquez tried to take the command from Cortés, Leon declared in favor of the latter, and when Panfilo de Narvaez landed in Mexico in 1520, to depose Cortés, Leon was sent to arrange the matter, but the latter refused to enter into any settlement. Leon rendered valuable service in the assault on the position of Narvaez, 26 May, 1520, and after the victory of Cortés did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and the prisoners, inducing nearly all of the latter to join Cortés. On their return to Mexico they found that the Indians had revolted and besieged the Spanish quarter. Leon took part in the fighting from 26 June till 1 July, and when Cortés at last resolved to evacuate the city, during the night, Leon commanded the last division of the rear-guard, which was cut off before accomplishing the retreat, and fell overpowered by superior numbers.

LEONARD, Agnes, author, b. in Louisville, Ky., 20 Jan., 1842. She was educated at Henry female college, Newcastle, Ky., of which her father, Dr. Oliver L. Leonard, was president. At the beginning of the civil war the family removed to Chicago, as the father favored the national cause, while the daughter remained a warm friend of the south. Miss Leonard married Dr. Simson E. Scanland, in 1868, and subsequently Samuel H. Hill. She began writing verses for the "Louisville Journal" at the age of thirteen, has contributed editorials to Chicago daily papers, edited the Chicago "Sorosis" in 1868, and the "Chaffee County Times," Col., from 1880 till 1882, and has been associate editor of the "Dispatch," at Leadville, Col., in 1886–'7. She has gained note as a lecturer, and is the author of "Myrtle Blossoms" (Chicago, 1863); "Vanquished," a novel (New York, 1866); and "Heights and Depths" (Chicago, 1871).

LEONARD, George, jurist, b. in Massachusetts in 1698; d. there in 1778. He was descended from Henry Leonard, who, with his brother James, came from England and settled at Raynham, Mass., in 1652. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became a judge of the court of common pleas and probate. He was a member of the council in 1741, and chief justice in 1746.—His son, **George,** jurist, b. in Norton, Mass., 4 July, 1729; d. in Raynham, Mass., 26 July, 1819, was graduated at Harvard in 1748, and the same year was appointed register of probate. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, began practice in his native town, and became a member of the provincial house of representatives, a provincial councillor, and a judge of probate. He was elected from Massachusetts to the 1st congress, and served from 4 March, 1789, till 3 March, 1791, and was again elected, serving from 7 Dec., 1795, till 3 March, 1797. He was afterward a judge of the court of common pleas, again a member of the state house of representatives, and was also a state senator.—The second George's cousin, **Daniel,** jurist, b. in Norton, Mass., 29 May, 1740; d. in London, England, 27 June, 1829, was the son of Col. Ephraim Leonard, a zealous Whig. Daniel was graduated at Harvard in 1760, became a member of the assembly, and at first supported the Whig cause with great eloquence and energy. But in 1774 he was one of the barristers and attorneys that, in an address to Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, approved the latter's course, and in the same year was appointed a "mandamus" councillor, but was not sworn into office. A mob having fired into his house, he took refuge in Boston, but left that city with his family in 1776, and accompanied the British army to Halifax. He was included in the banishment act of 1778 and in the conspiracy act of 1779. From Halifax he went to England, was afterward for many years chief justice of Bermuda, and finally resided in London. He had a passion for cards, was fond of dress, and was the original of "Beau Trumps" in Mrs. Mercy Warren's political satire "The Group." He was the author of a series of papers signed "Massachusettensis," which present the best defence of the measures of the British government that appeared in this country. They were replied to by John Adams under the signature of "Novanglus." Both were reprinted, with a preface by Mr. Adams (Boston, 1819).

LEONARD, John Edwards, lawyer, b. in Chester county, Pa., 22 Sept., 1845; d. in Havana, Cuba, 15 March, 1878. He was graduated at Harvard in 1867, and after a two years' course of study received the degree of LL. D. at Heidelberg. He began the practice of law in Louisiana, soon became district attorney, and was afterward a judge of the state supreme court. In 1876 he was elected to congress as a Republican, and in that body was made a member of the committee on the revision of the laws of the United States.

LEONARD, Levi Washburn, clergyman, b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 16 Jan., 1773; d. in Exeter, N. H., 12 Dec., 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1815, studied theology at Cambridge, and in 1820 was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Dublin, N. H., where he remained thirty years. He contributed extensively to the secular and religious press, superintended the compilation of the "History of Dublin," and wrote a "Literary and Scientific Class-Book" (Keene, N. H.); "North American Spelling Book"; and "Sequel to Easy Lessons."

LÉONARD, Nicholas Germain (láy-ó-nár), author, b. in Guadeloupe, W. I., in 1744; d. in Nantes, France, 26 Jan., 1793. He went to France at an early age, and was educated there. He displayed poetic talent, and published verses that had some reputation in their day. They brought him to the notice of the French minister Chauvelin, who appointed him chargé d'affaires at Liege. Here he composed the "Lettres de deux amans de Lyon," a romance which was very popular, and was translated into English and Italian. He abandoned diplomacy, and returned to Guadeloupe, where he stayed several years, but went back to France in 1787, and published the fourth and best edition of his works (3 vols., Paris, 1787). This edition contains his "Voyage aux Antilles." A short time afterward he set out again for Guadeloupe with the title of lieutenant-general of the admiralty and vice-seneschal of the colony. He returned to France in 1792, and died on the day when he was about to embark again for his native island. Léonard was of an amiable character, but his melancholy and listless temperament, though sometimes giving a certain charm to his works, exercised an unfortunate influence over his whole life. His nephew, Campenon, published a complete edition of his works (3 vols., Paris, 1798).

LEONARD, Richard, Canadian soldier, b. in England in 1780; d. near Niagara, Upper Canada, 31 Oct., 1833. He entered the British army as an ensign in 1796, became a lieutenant in 1797, and after serving in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, joined Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the Mediterranean. He served during the campaign of 1801 in Egypt, and in 1803 in New Brunswick. In

April, 1813, he became deputy assistant adjutant-general, and was present at the attack on Sackett's Harbor, where he was wounded. He was on active service in the campaign of 1814, participated in the action at Lundy's Lane, was severely wounded in the assault on Fort Erie, and succeeded to the command after the death of Lieut.-Col. William Drummond (*q. v.*). He was afterward on military duty in Lower Canada, and subsequently retired to a property that he had purchased near the battle-field of Lundy's Lane.

LEONARD, William Andrews, clergyman, b. in Southport, Conn., 15 July, 1848. His grandfather, Stephen Banks Leonard, was a member of congress from Tioga county, N. Y., in 1837–'41. He was educated at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N. Y., and at Berkeley divinity-school, Middletown, Conn., and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. After holding pastorates in Brooklyn, N. Y., he became rector of St. John's church, Washington, D. C., where he still (1887) remains. In 1880 he was chosen missionary bishop of Washington territory, but declined. He has published "Via Sacra" (New York, 1871), and a "Brief History of the Christian Church" (1881).

LEONOWENS, Anna Harriette Crawford, author, b. in Caernarvon, Wales, 5 Nov., 1834. She was the daughter of Thomas M. Crawford, a British officer, who was killed by the Sikhs, in Lahore, and married Thomas Leonowens, of the British army, after whose death she was compelled to support herself. In 1863 she was selected to fill the post of governess to the family of the king of Siam, who had acquired English from the missionaries, and desired that his children should be educated in that language. She spent four years in Bangkok, occupying not only the place of instructor to the royal family, but also that of secretary to the king in his foreign correspondence. The present king of Siam was educated under her special supervision, and showed his enlightenment by the abolition of slavery in 1868. She came to the United States in 1867, and settled in New York city, where she established a school for the education of teachers in the kindergarten system. Besides articles in the "Atlantic" and other magazines, she has published "The English Governess at the Court of Siam" (Philadelphia, 1870); "The Romance of the Harem" (1872); and "Life and Travels in India" (1884).

LEPROHAN, Jean Lukin, Canadian physician, b. in Chambly, Lower Canada, 7 April, 1822. His grandfather, Jean P., a lieutenant in the French army, emigrated to Canada in 1758, and settled in Montreal after the conquest. The grandson attended Nicolet college, studied medicine, and was graduated at McGill college in 1843. He then visited Europe, remained abroad till 1845, and on his return began to practise medicine in Montreal. Dr. Leprohan has been attached to the Montreal dispensary as consulting physician since 1854. In 1860 he was appointed, with another physician, to examine the sanitary condition of Montreal, and presented a valuable report. In 1870 he became professor of hygiene in Bishop's college, which chair he filled till within a few years. Dr. Leprohan has been Spanish vice-consul since September, 1871, and has been made a knight of the order of Charles III. of Spain. He is one of the founders of the Woman's hospital of Montreal, has edited "La Lancette Canadienne," lectured on hygiene before L'Institute Canadien, and has done much for sanitary science in the province of Quebec.—His wife, **Rosanna Elenora,** Canadian author, b. in Montreal in 1832; d. there, 20 Sept., 1879. Her maiden name was Mullins, and she was educated at the Convent of Notre Dame, Montreal. At the age of fourteen she became a contributor to the "Literary Garland" in Montreal, in 1851 she married Dr. Leprohan, and in 1860 became connected with the "Family Herald" there. She also wrote for the "Boston Pilot" and other publications. Among her works, many of which have been translated into French, are "Ida Beresford," "Florence Fitz Harding," "Eva Huntingdon," and "The Manor-House of De Villerai." An edition of her poems was published after her death (Montreal, 1881).

LERAY, Francis Xavier, archbishop, b. in Château Giron, near Rennes, France, 20 April, 1825; d. there, 23 Sept., 1887. He studied in the lyceum of Rennes in 1833–'43, and in the latter year came to the United States, where he taught for several months in Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., and then entered the Sulpitian college of Baltimore, where he finished his theological studies. He was next appointed prefect of St. Mary's college, near Baltimore, afterward travelled in the west as a missionary, and in 1852 was ordained priest and attached to the diocese of Natchez. At the end of six months he was sent to Jackson, Miss., where during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1853 and 1855 he was unceasing in his efforts to minister to the sick and dying. In 1857 he was sent to Vicksburg, where he formed a parish, and in 1860 established the Sisters of Mercy, whom he had obtained from Baltimore. In 1861, when the civil war began, he placed them in the hospitals of Mississippi Springs, Jackson, and Shelby Springs, while he went to the front as chaplain in the Confederate army. After the war he returned to Vicksburg, where he established many institutions for the general good. In 1867 Vicksburg was visited by the cholera, during which he showed the same fearlessness that he had exhibited during the yellow-fever epidemics. In 1877 he was nominated bishop of Natchitoches, and was consecrated in the cathedral of Rennes, France, on 23 April. He was rapidly restoring this diocese to prosperity when he was made coadjutor archbishop of New Orleans, 23 Oct., 1879, and administrator of the temporalities of the diocese. The losses that had been occasioned by the war had sunk the church of New Orleans in debt, but its finances prospered under his management. He succeeded Archbishop Berche in December, 1883, and was invested with the pallium in the cathedral of St. Louis in January, 1885, with imposing ceremonies. Most of the cities of the south sent deputations to congratulate him on the occasion. Archbishop Leray attended the third plenary council of Baltimore, in November, 1884, where his ability for organization and his knowledge of men and affairs gave him commanding influence. He went to Rome early in 1887, in connection with the appointment of a coadjutor, and fell sick while visiting his birthplace in Brittany.

LERDAN, Nicolas Étienne (lair-don), West Indian physician, b. in Fort Dauphin, Hayti, in 1761; d. in Port au Prince in 1826. He played a conspicuous part in the revolution of Santo Domingo as secretary of the colonial assembly of Saint Marc in 1790, and participated in the uprising of Ogé in the same year, for which he was tried at Port au Prince, but acquitted for lack of evidence. He then emigrated to the United States and practised medicine in New Orleans till 1797, when he returned to his native country and soon became a political leader. He strongly supported Toussaint l'Ouverture, and was imprisoned by Gen. Victor Leclerc; but after the defeat of the French

he became the trusted adviser of Henry Christophe, and contributed greatly to the latter's elevation to the throne of Hayti. In 1815–'16 he was among the Haytians who opposed the annexation of their country to France, and published several pamphlets in opposition to the plan. These include "Haiti peuple libre" (Port au Prince, 1814); "Le régime Français à Haiti" (1815); "Concitoyens, voulez-vous redevenir esclaves?" (1815); and "De l'intérêt de la France à rentrer en possession de Haiti" (1815). Dr. Lerdan was also the author of several surgical works.

LERDO DE TEJADA, Miguel (lair-do-deh-teh-hah'-dah), Mexican statesman, b. in Vera Cruz in 1814; d. in Mexico, 22 March, 1861. He was educated in the college of his native city, and followed a commercial career, but also published a history of the state of Vera Cruz, and acquired reputation as a statistician. After the entry of Gen. Alvarez into Mexico in October, 1855, he called Lerdo to his cabinet as under-secretary of public works, which place he occupied till President Comonfort appointed him in May, 1856, secretary of the treasury. While in this office he prepared the famous law forbidding the clergy and public corporations to hold landed property, which was published on 25 June, and signed by Comonfort (*q. v.*) only after much hesitation. Lerdo's energetic measures alone saved the credit of the government, which was opposed by the influential and wealthy classes. As he belonged to the advanced branch of the Liberal party, he soon found that he was not in accord with the rest of the ministry and the president, who were attached to the moderate wing, and he resigned in January, 1857. The progressive Liberals nominated him as their candidate for president; but in July he withdrew his name, and advised his partisans not to oppose the government, although he condemned its policy. After the usurpation of power by Zuloaga and afterward by Miramon, Lerdo joined Juarez in Vera Cruz, and in February, 1859, was called by the latter to the portfolio of the treasury. He also held for three months that of public works, and in these posts, in accordance with the views of the provisional president, he continued the advanced measures that he had advocated in 1856, and prepared the law for the nationalization of church property and the secularization of the male monastic orders. This measure, published by executive decree of 12 July, 1859, in Vera Cruz, and signed by the whole ministry, was principally due to the energy of Lerdo, and prepared the way for the final fall of the reactionary party, as it cut off their resources. Having some disagreement with the president of the council, Ocampo, Lerdo resigned in July, 1859, but after the latter's resignation he was again in charge of the treasury from December, 1859, till May, 1860, and of the portfolio of public works from December, 1859, till January, 1860. After the triumph of the Liberal government and its return to Mexico, Lerdo was elected by popular vote judge of the supreme court. In the elections for the constitutional presidency in 1861 he was nominated by the advanced Liberals, and toward the end of February had obtained the electoral vote of five states, while Gonzalez Ortega had five and Juarez six states; but he withdrew again from the contest, fell sick shortly afterward, and died within a week.—His brother, **Sebastian,** president of Mexico, b. in Jalapa, 25 April, 1825, was educated in the Seminary of Puebla and the College of San Ildefonso in the city of Mexico. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, began practice, and became president of the College of San Ildefonso in 1852. In December, 1855, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and on 1 June, 1857, was called by President Comonfort to take the portfolio of foreign affairs and assume the presidency of a moderate Liberal cabinet, but resigned on 16 Sept., as he was a supporter of the new Liberal constitution, and opposed the policy of the president. After the advent of the church party to power he joined the Liberal administration of Juarez at Vera Cruz, and with him returned to Mexico in January, 1866. He was a member of congress during the sessions of 1861–'2, and in August, 1861, in the extraordinary session of that body, he opposed the treaty that had been made for arranging the English debt. The failure of this treaty led to the downfall of the Zamacona cabinet, and Lerdo was called by Juarez to form a new one; but he refused, and, after the formation of the Doblado ministry, he continued to oppose the conclusion of treaties by the executive without the approbation of congress. He was commissioned by Juarez to arrange a treaty of commerce and extradition with the United States, which afterward was of great use to his country in its struggle against foreign intervention. He was again a member of congress in 1862–'3, and, abandoning his opposition to the government, earnestly advocated the concession of extraordinary powers in the unusual circumstances of that time. When the French troops were about to invade the capital, and the government retired on 31 May, 1863, Lerdo accompanied the president. He was appointed by Juarez minister of justice on 2 Sept., and on 11 Sept. minister of foreign affairs, was a constant companion of the president till 1867, and counselled him on the expiration of his presidential term, 30 Nov., 1865, to issue a decree declaring his term to be extended until constitutional elections could be held. After the fall of Queretaro, and the capture of Maximilian, he was solicited to exert his influence over Juarez to spare the prisoner's life, but refused to interfere. After the return of the government to Mexico in July, 1867, Lerdo, as minister of foreign relations, suspended the treaties with those foreign nations that had failed in neutrality toward Mexico, joined the intervention or recognized the imperial government, but all the subjects of those powers that resided in Mexico were guaranteed full security. In the elections of December, 1867, he was chosen chief justice of the supreme court; but, in opposition to the president's wishes, that body at first refused to grant him permission to continue in the cabinet. The necessary permission was obtained in September, 1868, and he resumed his portfolio. During the elections of 1871 he was proclaimed by a numerous party a candidate for the presidency, and on that account resigned the presidency of the ministry. In October, 1871, congress declared Juarez re-elected, and at the latter's death, 18 July, 1872, Lerdo, in virtue of his office of chief justice, assumed the executive. He issued a decree of amnesty, and nearly all the chiefs that were in rebellion against the government, including Gen. Porfirio Diaz, made

M. Lerdo de Tejada

their submission. When congress convened for the election of a constitutional president on 16 Nov., Lerdo was victorious without much opposition, and entered on his new term on 1 Dec. To the astonishment of all he retained the cabinet of the Juarez party without any change, and by this policy brought about serious results. He presided at the opening of the railroad to Vera Cruz in 1873, and he also fostered the extension of telegraph-lines and sent a valuable collection of Mexican products to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. In November, 1874, he sanctioned the law that established the Federal senate, and sent an astronomical commission to Asia to observe the transit of Venus. In 1875 he was proclaimed a candidate for re-election in 1876, and this was the cause of revolutionary movements in all parts of the country. These began with the "plan of Tuxtepec," 15 Jan., 1876, and spread very rapidly. Notwithstanding that the plan of Tuxtepec had pronounced re-election illegal, Lerdo accepted the candidacy, and on 26 Sept., 1876, congress declared him re-elected president; but as there was doubt as to the validity of the vote, the chief-justice of the supreme court, José Maria Iglesias (*q. v.*), declared the constitutional order interrupted and retired to Guanajuato, proclaiming himself provisional president. The governor of Guanajuato recognized Iglesias's government, and meanwhile Diaz, with his army, advanced from the east. After the government troops under Gen. Alatorre had been defeated at Tecoac on 16 Nov., Lerdo fled on 26 Nov., accompanied by his ministers, Escobedo, Romero Rubio, Baz, and Mejia. The party was captured by a bandit, Pioquinto Huato, who called himself a partisan of Diaz, and detained until a ransom of $30,000 was paid, but finally they arrived at the seaport of Sihuantanejo, and afterward sailed from Acapulco for the United States. Lerdo has since lived in retirement in New York city.

LEROY, William Edgar, naval officer, b. in New York, 24 March, 1817. He became a midshipman, 11 Jan., 1832, and lieutenant, 13 July, 1843, served in the Mediterranean on Com. Isaac Hull's flagship the "Ohio," was afterward attached to the steamer "Princeton," and took part in the engagement with Mexican soldiers at Rio Aribiqua in 1847. After promotion to commander, 1 July, 1861, he was assigned to the steamer "Keystone State," of the South Atlantic squadron, with which he was at the capture of Fernandina, Fla., in 1862, and in an engagement with iron-clads off Charleston, S. C., in January, 1863. He commanded the steam-sloop "Oneida," of the Western Gulf squadron, in 1864, and the "Ossipee" in the same year. In the latter vessel he received the surrender of the Confederate ram "Tennessee," in the battle of Mobile Bay. He was made captain, 25 July, 1866, commodore in July, 1870, and rear-admiral, 5 April, 1874, and in 1876 commanded the South Atlantic station. On 20 March, 1884, he was placed on the retired list. Admiral Leroy is familiarly known as "the Chesterfield of the Navy."

LÉRY, Jean de (lay-ree), sometimes improperly written Delléry, Burgundian clergyman, b. in La Margelle in 1534; d. in Berne, Switzerland, in 1611. He became a convert to Calvinism, and was ordained to the ministry at Geneva in 1555. In the same year Villegaignon asked the consistory of that city for a clergyman to accompany him to Brazil, where the French Protestants had resolved to make a settlement, and Léry was sent to him. He remained in Brazil from 1556 till 1559, and rendered valuable aid to Villegaignon, who sent him back to Geneva in 1559 to forward re-enforcements and supplies. But subsequent events in Brazil rendered his commission useless, and Léry settled in Berne, where he became pastor of a church. He published "Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Brésil" (La Rochelle, 1578; several revised eds., Geneva, 1580–1611).

LERY, Vicomte de, French military engineer, b. in Quebec in 1754; d. near Melun, France, 6 Sept., 1824. Early in life he entered the military service as an engineer. He was in several expeditions on sea during the American Revolutionary war, and placed in a state of defence the islands of Guadeloupe and Tobago. During the Napoleonic wars he served under Kleber, Jourdan, and Bernadotte, planned the works and originated the measures of defence and attack, and facilitated the different passages of the Rhine, and planned the fortifications on that river. He was created lieutenant-general in 1805, accompanied Marshal Macdonald through the campaigns of the Grisons, and afterward took part in several great battles in Germany and Spain.

LESCALLIER, Daniel (les'-cal'-yay'), French engineer, b. in Lyons, 4 Nov., 1743; d. in Croix Rousse, near Lyons, in May, 1822. He intended to enter the corps of naval engineers, but before passing his examination went to Santo Domingo in 1764, in the suite of Count d'Estaing, the governor-general, and was the first to draw a map of the city and suburbs. He returned to France in 1766, held various important posts, and in 1780 was appointed general inspector of the colony of Grenada, where he did much to reform the administration and expose the corruption of officials. In 1782 he went to regulate the affairs of Dutch Guiana, which the French had just recovered from the English. In 1784 he transferred the country to Dutch commissioners, and in 1785 was appointed commissioner-general of French Guiana. During a residence of about four years in this colony he restored order in the finances, and suggested many plans of improvement to the government. Some of his views met with opposition, and he resigned and returned to France in 1788. He was then employed on missions to the French colonies in Africa and India up to 1799, when the first consul summoned him to the council of state for the department of the colonies. In 1800 he was sent to Guadeloupe as civil governor, where he restored to their homes 850 colonists who had been expelled by revolutionary movements. He returned to France in 1805 and took passage for the United States, where he busied himself with the interests of the colony he had left. On his return to France he held several offices, and was appointed consul-general to the United States in 1811. Lescallier, besides works on a variety of European subjects, wrote "Exposé des moyens de mettre en valeur et d'administrer la Guyane" (Paris, 1791–'8); "Notions sur la culture des terres basses dans la Guyane" (1798); and "Description botanique du chirantodendron, arbre du Mexique," a translation from the Spanish (1805).

LESCAN, Agnès François (les-con), French naval officer, b. in Brest in November, 1728; d. there in April, 1794. He gained reputation as commander of a privateer in the West Indies, and became a lieutenant in the navy in 1752, serving afterward in Canada and doing good service at the siege of Quebec in 1759. At the conclusion of peace in 1763 he re-entered the merchant navy, but soon left it again, and was employed on different commissions in Martinique and Santo Domingo, commanding for some time the navy in Guadeloupe. He served during the whole of the war of

American independence, fought under Destouches and De Grasse at Newport, under De Guichen near Dominica against Rodney in April and May, 1781, and at Yorktown in October. He received from Louis XVI. the brevet of commander and the cross of Saint Louis, and served again in Santo Domingo in 1790. Being severely wounded during the ensuing troubles, he was compelled to retire in 1791. He published "Mémoires d'un loup de mer; ses campagnes en Amérique" (Brest, 1792).

LESCARBOT, Marc (les-car-bo), French author, b. in Vervins, France, in 1590; d. about 1630. He was a lawyer, but, being of an adventurous disposition, he abandoned his practice before the parliament of Paris and embarked for New France. He helped to form the first settlements in Canada, and after his return to Europe he travelled in Switzerland and other countries. His principal work is "Histoire de la Nouvelle-France, contenant les navigations, découvertes et habitations faites par les Français ès Indes occidentales" (Paris, 1609; 2d ed., enlarged, 1611; with new additions, 1618). In this rare and curious work the author first gives an account of the voyage of John Verazzani, and then describes the French settlements in Florida, the expedition of Villegaignon to Brazil, and the colony founded by De Monts in Acadia. He intermingles the narrative with anecdotes and literary remarks, and he added to the third edition a collection of verses entitled "Les muses de la Nouvelle-France," because he composed them during his travels in that country. Charlevoix considers him a sincere, sensible, and impartial writer.

LESIEUR-DESAULNIERS, Isaac (les-yurr), Canadian educator, b. in Ste.-Anne d'Yaamchiche, Lower Canada, 28 Nov., 1811; d. in the College of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, 5 April, 1868. He was graduated at the College of Nicolet in 1828, and, notwithstanding his youth, was appointed professor of philosophy in the College of St. Hyacinthe. He was ordained priest in 1838, and in 1847 travelled through every part of Canada, collecting funds for a new college at St. Hyacinthe, which was built almost entirely by his energy and devotion. After travelling in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1852–'4 he was appointed superior of the college, and remodelled the entire system of teaching, doing away almost wholly with punishments, and appealing successfully to the honor of his students. He wrote an unpublished translation of part of the "Summa" of St. Thomas Aquinas, and a "Traité des obligations" for the benefit of his pupils. In 1867 he published a remarkable series of articles on "Le progrès" in the "Courrier de St. Hyacinthe." On questions of ecclesiastical law he was the authority of the priests of his own and neighboring dioceses. In 1849–'50 he delivered a course of lectures before the Canadian institute of Montreal on "Being," and one on the "Physical and Intellectual Organization of Man" before the School of medicine, which attracted wide attention. About this time he engaged in an interesting public discussion on the subject of electricity with Dr. Meilleur and the Abbé Duchaine.

LESLEY, Peter, geologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Sept., 1819. In early life he was Peter Leslie, Jr., and assumed the business signature J. P. Lesley, which he still retains. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and during the three following years served as assistant on the geological survey of Pennsylvania under Henry D. Rogers. In 1841 he entered the Princeton theological seminary, and in April, 1844, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia, but a month later went abroad and spent the winter in the University of Halle, attending the lectures of Erdmann, Leo, Tholuck, and Ulrici. On his return in the spring of 1845 he entered the employ of the American tract society in Pennsylvania, remaining for two years, and spent the winter of 1847–'8 in geological work in Boston. Subsequently for three years he had charge of the Congregational church in Milton, Mass.; but, his theological views changing, he left the pulpit and settled in Philadelphia, where he has since been engaged as a professional expert in geology, and in 1855–'9 was secretary of the American iron association. In 1872 he became professor of geology and mining, and also dean of the scientific faculty, in the University of Pennsylvania, ceased his teaching in 1878, and in 1886 was made professor emeritus. His geological work has included surveys of the Cape Breton coal-fields in 1862–'3, numerous special examinations of coal, oil, and iron fields in the United States and Canada; and he is recognized as a chief authority in the United States on all questions connected with the coal-formation of North America. Hence, on the establishment of the complete geological resurvey of Pennsylvania in 1874, he was made chief geologist in charge of the undertaking. His official duties in this capacity, involving the publication of more than seventy volumes of reports, have prevented in a great measure his personal work as a geologist; but he has published over his own name the several prefaces and notes to the reports. In 1863 he was sent to Europe by the Pennsylvania railroad company to examine methods of hardening the surface of rails and to report on the success of Bessemer's invention. He was one of the ten commissioners that were appointed by the U. S. senate to visit the World's fair in Paris in 1867. Prof. Lesley was secretary and librarian of the American philosophical society from 1858 till 1885, and during that time prepared a catalogue of its library in three volumes (1863, 1866, and 1878). He is also a member of various other scientific societies, and was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences. In 1883 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, and made his retiring address at the Ann Arbor meeting in 1885. He delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston, in 1865, which was subsequently published under the title of "Man's Origin and Destiny as seen from the Platform of the Sciences" (Boston and London, 1868; revised ed., 1887). Besides numerous memoirs on geological, philological, and antiquarian subjects, he has edited the "U. S. Railroad and Mining Register" in 1859–'62; the "Early Proceedings (1744 to 1838) of the American Philosophical Society, from the Original Records" (Philadelphia, 1885); and the "Reports of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania" (1875 *et seq.*); and he has also published "Coal and its Topography" (Philadelphia, 1856); "The Iron Manufacturer's Guide" (1858); "Historical Sketch of Geological Explorations in Penn-

sylvania" (Harrisburg, 1876); and "Paul Dreifuss, his Holiday Abroad" (Boston, 1882).—His wife, **Susan Inches,** is the daughter of Judge Joseph Lyman, of Northampton, Mass., married Prof. Lesley in 1849, and has been devoted to the work of organized charities in Philadelphia. She has published "Memoirs of Mrs. Anne J. Lyman" (Cambridge, 1876; 2d ed., entitled "Recollections of My Mother," Boston, 1886).

LESLIE, Alexander, British soldier, b. in England about 1740; d. there, 27 Dec., 1794. He was brigadier-general and commanded the light infantry at the battle of Long Island in August, 1776, served at the capture of Charleston in May, 1780, invaded Virginia with 3,000 men, 16 Oct., 1780, and joined Lord Cornwallis in North Carolina in December of that year. He led the right wing of the British force at Guilford, and at the close of the war was commandant at Charleston.

LESLIE, Eliza, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Nov., 1787; d. in Gloucester, N. J., 2 Jan., 1858. Her father, a watchmaker of Philadelphia, was a personal friend of Franklin, Jefferson, and other eminent men. Eliza accompanied her parents to England in 1793, and, after her return in 1800, resided chiefly in Philadelphia. Her first compositions were in verse. In her fortieth year she published her first prose work, a cookery-book, which met with a large sale, and subsequently, after obtaining a prize for her story, "Mrs. Washington Potts," which was published in "Godey's Ladies' Book," she adopted literature as a profession and edited "The Gift," a popular annual. Her writings are distinguished for good sense, ease of expression, and quiet humor, and her works on cookery and housekeeping were for many years very popular. Her publications include "Seventy-five Receipts" (Philadelphia, 1827); "American Girl's Book" (1831); "Pencil Sketches" (1833–'7); "Domestic Cookery-Book" (1837); "Althea Vernon" (1838); "Henrietta Harrison" (1838); "House-Book" (1840); "Ladies' Receipt-Book" (1848); "The Dennings" (1851); and "Behavior-Book" (1853). During the last ten years of her life she was engaged on a life of John Fitch, the steam navigator.—Her brother, **Charles Robert,** artist, b. in London, England, 19 Oct., 1794; d. there, 5 May, 1859, accompanied his family to the United States in 1800, was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and apprenticed to a bookseller, but in 1813 returned to England, where he was in the studios of Benjamin West and Washington Allston, and soon attained notice. He was elected an associate of the Royal academy in 1821 and academician in 1825. In 1831 he became professor of drawing in the U. S. military academy, but resigned the next year, owing to the discontent of his English wife. In 1848–'51 he was professor of painting in the Royal academy. His "Cooke as Richard III." and "Murder of Rutland by Clifford" are in the Philadelphia academy of fine arts.

Eliza Leslie

His most famous paintings are in the Vernon collection in the National gallery, London, and in the Sheepshank's collection. His works include "The Coronation of Queen Victoria," "Anne Page and Master Slender," "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church," and "May Day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth." He published "Memoirs of John Constable" (London, 1848), and "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," continued by Tom Taylor (1865). See "Charles Robert Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections," edited by Tom Taylor (1860; republished, Boston, 1860).—Another brother, **Thomas Jefferson,** soldier, b. in London, 2 Nov., 1796; d. in New York city, 25 Nov., 1874, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1815, was paymaster of engineers from that date till 1838, was appointed 2d lieutenant in 1816, 1st lieutenant in 1819, and brevetted captain for ten years' faithful service in 1829. He was major and paymaster in 1838, declined the appointment of deputy paymaster-general in 1847, and during the civil war was chief of the paymaster's department of New York district. In 1865 he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general for faithful performance of duty during a continuous period of fifty years' service. He was retired in 1869.

LESLIE, Frank, publisher, b. in Ipswich, England, 29 March, 1821; d. in New York city, 10 Jan., 1880. He was the son of Joseph Carter, a glove-manufacturer, and was christened Henry, educated in his native town, and placed in a wholesale dry-goods house in London at the age of seventeen. While at school he showed a strong taste for art, and before he left had become proficient in the use of the pencil and engraver's tools. On the establishment of "The Illustrated London News" he began sending in sketches signed "Frank Leslie," a pen-name that he adopted to conceal his identity from his father. The prompt publication of his sketches led him to give up the dry-goods business, and he became superintendent of the engraving department of the paper before he was of age. He studied the various branches of the publication business, became an expert in the operation of "overlaying" wood-engravings, and was successful as an engraver on wood. In 1848 he came to the United States, assumed the name of Frank Leslie by legislative act, and secured employment on "Gleason's Pictorial" in Boston. Shortly afterward he became superintendent of the engraving department of "The Illustrated News." In 1854 he began publishing on his own account, his first periodical being "The Gazette of Fashion," and his second "The New York Journal." On 14 Dec., 1855, he published the first number of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," in which his ideas of a pictorial newspaper were indicated by illustrations of Dr. Kane's arctic expedition that attracted wide attention. In 1865 he established "The Chimney Corner," and followed it with German and Spanish editions of the "Illustrated Newspaper," "The Boys' and Girls' Weekly," "The Lady's Journal," a weekly, "The Budget of Fun," a monthly, "The New World," a weekly, "Pleasant Hours," "Popular Monthly," and "Sunday Magazine," monthlies, and "The Chatter-Box," the "Illustrated Almanac," and the "Comic Almanac," annuals. Mr. Leslie received the medal of the American institute for wood-engraving in 1848, was a commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867, where he was presented with a prize medal in gold by Napoleon III. for his services on the jury on art, and president of the New York state centennial commission in 1876. He was a liberal patron of art and charitable interests.—His wife, **Miriam**

Florence, after his death, by a legal process, assumed the name of Frank Leslie, and has since conducted the business of the publishing-house. She is the author of "From Gotham to the Golden Gate" (New York, 1877).

LESLIE, James, Canadian senator, b. in Kair, Kincardineshire, Scotland, in 1786; d. in Montreal, Canada, in 1873. His father, Capt. James Leslie, was assistant quartermaster in Wolfe's army at the taking of Quebec. The son was educated at Aberdeen, Scotland, and was for many years a merchant in Montreal. He served with the Montreal volunteers during the war of 1812, and remained attached to the service till 1862, when he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Leslie represented Montreal in the Lower Canada assembly from 1824 until the union of the provinces, and Verchères from 1844 till 1848, when he was called to the legislative council, of which he was president from March till September, 1848. He was provincial secretary from that date until 1851, and from 1867 till his death sat in the senate.

LESLIE, Preston Hopkins, lawyer, b. in Clinton county, Ky., 8 March, 1819. He received a limited education in country schools, and worked as a common laborer for several years until he obtained a clerkship in a store and finally in the county office. He then studied law under Samuel B. Maxey, and began practice in 1842. About 1854 he removed to Glasgow, where he has since resided. He was elected to the representative assembly in 1844 and in 1850, and to the state senate in 1867, of which body he was elected speaker in 1869 and acting lieutenant-governor. On the election of Gov. John W. Stevenson to the U. S. senate in the next year, he succeeded as governor, and in 1871, as the nominee of the Democratic party, he was elected to the office for the term of four years. After his retirement he was elected and served six years as judge of the Glasgow circuit district.

LESQUEREUX, Leo, paleontologist, b. in Fleurier, Switzerland, 18 Nov., 1806. He was destined for the church by his mother, but, on entering the academy of Neuchatel, met Arnold Guyot, and together they became devoted to natural science. After completing his course at the academy in 1827, he went to Eisenach for the purpose of perfecting himself in the German language preparatory to entering the University of Berlin, and supported himself by teaching French. From 1829 till 1834 he was principal of the college at Chaux de Fonds, but, becoming deaf, he was obliged to give up this place. He then worked at engraving, and also made watch-springs until 1848. Meanwhile he had begun the study of mosses and of fossil botany, becoming interested also in the subject of peat, its production, and possible reproduction. His knowledge of this subject led to his engagement by the government of Neuchatel to examine the peat-bogs of that canton, and later, under the patronage of the king of Prussia, he explored the peat-bogs of northern Europe. His researches gained for him in 1844 a gold medal, which was awarded by the government of Neuchatel for the best popular treatise on the formation of peat. In 1848 he came to the United States, and at first made his home in Cambridge, where he assisted Louis Agassiz for a time, but soon removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he has since lived. There he became first associated with William S. Sullivant in the study of American bryology. Together they published "Musci Americani Exsiccati" (1856; 2d ed., 1865), and subsequently he assisted Mr. Sullivant in the examination of the mosses that had been collected by Capt. Charles Wilkes on the South Pacific exploring expedition and by Lieut. Amiel W. Whipple on the Pacific railroad exploration, and finally in his "Icones Muscorum" (Cambridge, 1864). His own most valuable researches, beginning in 1850, were studies of the coal-formations of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, and Arkansas, on which he contributed memoirs to the reports of the state surveys. His investigations on the coal flora of Pennsylvania are of special value. He prepared a "Catalogue of the Fossil Plants which have been named or described from the Coal-Measures of North America" for the reports of Henry D. Rogers in 1858, and in 1884 furnished "The Coal Flora" (3 vols. of text, with an atlas) for the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, which is regarded as the most important work on carboniferous plants that has thus far appeared in the United States. Since 1868 parts of the material in fossil botany have been referred to him by the various national surveys in the field, and he has contributed to their reports the results of his investigations. He is a member of more than twenty scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and in 1864 was the first member that was elected to the National academy of sciences. The titles of his publications are more than fifty in number, and include twelve important volumes on the natural history of the United States, besides which he has published "Letters written on Germany" (Neuchatel, 1846) and "Letters written on America" (1847–'55). He has also published, with Thomas P. James, "Manual of the Mosses of North America" (Boston, 1884).

LESSEPS, Ferdinand Marie, Viscount de, French diplomat, b. in Versailles, 11 Nov., 1805. He received his early education in Paris, but finished it with his father, a consular agent, and lived with him in Philadelphia in 1819–'22, where he acquired, as he said, at a dinner given to him in that city in 1880, the qualities of pluck and tenacity. He was consular agent at Lisbon in 1825–'7, when he received an appointment in the division of commerce. In 1828 he was attached to the consulate at Tunis, and three years later became vice-consul at Alexandria and consul at Cairo, where he remained till 1838, when he was sent to Rotterdam, afterward to Malaga and to Barcelona. After the downfall of Louis Philippe he was appointed minister to Spain and afterward to Rome. After 1850 he devoted his energy to the opening of the Suez canal, the idea of which he had conceived during his sojourn in Egypt. While on a visit in Egypt in 1854 he disclosed the project to Said Pacha, who invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject, which was done, with full details. Said Pacha issued a firman sanctioning the enterprise in 1854, granted a letter of concession in January, 1856, and took a large number of shares, and after many difficulties Lesseps formed a company in Paris in 1858. Work on the canal was begun in the spring of 1859. A canal for steamboats of light draught was opened on 15 Aug., 1865. Its bed was enlarged so that schooners could pass through in March, 1867, and the completed canal was formally opened amid festivities at Port Said on 17 Nov., 1869. Lesseps directed his attention to the Sahara desert, proposing to flood a portion of it, and afterward presented a plan for a railway through Asia. Since 1873 he has concentrated his energy on the Panama canal. In 1874 the project was vigorously advocated in the French financial press, and at the meeting of the congress of the geographical sciences, held in Paris in 1875, Lesseps formally proposed to cut a canal across the

Isthmus of Panama. In the following year he formed a company, with a capital of $20,000, to make the preliminary surveys. He visited Germany, England, and Belgium, to secure support among the financiers, and in 1879 obtained from the Colombian government the exclusive privilege of constructing a canal between the two oceans through the Colombian territory. On his return to Paris he began a subscription for a company with a capital of $120,000,000, which proved a failure. Going again to the United States, he visited the principal cities, making speeches, and called a congress of engineers to meet in Paris and discuss the merits of the proposed routes. That of Panama having been approved, he again began a subscription for a company with a capital of $100,000,000, which was successful; but only half of the capital is paid up. The United States government desired that the neutrality of the canal should be jointly guaranteed by the United States and Colombia under a treaty with New Granada concluded in 1846, and that the war-vessels of no other power should have the right of passage except by permission. A diplomatic correspondence was carried on with the government of Great Britain, which declined to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 providing for a joint English and American guarantee of any prospective interoceanic canal or railway. The company was definitively constituted on 31 Jan., 1881, and the work began in October. Much money has been wasted, and new loans asked for. Lesseps has repeatedly asserted that the canal will be completed by 1889 and that the total expenditure will not exceed $220,000,000.

LESSLIE, James, Canadian journalist, b. in Dundee, Scotland, in 1802; d. in Eglinton, Ont., 19 April, 1885. He came to Canada in 1820, and established himself in the book and stationery business in Kingston. He removed to York several years later, and when that town became the city of Toronto was chosen a member of the first city council. In 1836 he took an active part in establishing the House of industry, and at the same time strongly opposed the ascendency of the Church of England in public affairs. Mr. Lesslie was appointed president of the Bank of the people, which afterward was merged in the Bank of Montreal. At the beginning of the insurrection of 1837 he and his brother William were arrested by the authorities simply because they were known as advocates of civil and religious liberty; but after an examination by the commissioners of treason they were released. The disabilities that were imposed on the friends of constitutional reform after the rebellion led to the formation of the Mississippi emigration society, and Mr. Lesslie was chosen as one of a delegation to select a site for a Canadian colony. Davenport, Iowa, then a small village, was chosen; but, owing to the conciliatory course that was pursued by Lord Durham, the new governor-general, the scheme proved abortive. In 1844 Mr. Lesslie purchased the "Examiner" newspaper in Toronto, and conducted it editorially until 1854, when he sold it to George Brown, of the "Globe." While an editor he ably opposed the claims of the state church, and contributed in no slight degree to its abolition. In 1855 he retired from business, and two years later went to Eglinton, where he remained till his death.

LESTER, Charles Edwards, author, b. in Griswold, Conn., 15 July, 1815. He is descended from Jonathan Edwards in the maternal line. He was admitted to the bar, but afterward spent two years at Auburn theological seminary, and began to preach. He had to abandon the pulpit on account of frequent hæmorrhages from the lungs, and to go abroad for his health. He visited Great Britain in 1840, was soon afterward appointed U. S. consul at Genoa, Italy, where he remained six years. Since his return he has resided in New York city, devoting himself to literature. Besides contributing to American and European periodicals, he has edited various journals and magazines. His works include "The Glory and Shame of England" (2 vols., New York, 1841); "Condition and Fate of England" (1842); "The Artist, Merchant, and Statesman" (1845); "Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius" (1846); "Artists in America" (1846); "My Consulship" (2 vols., 1851); "The Napoleon Dynasty, a History of the Bonaparte Family, by the Berkeley Men" (1852); "Life and Public Services of Charles Sumner" (1874); "Our First Hundred Years" (1874); "America's Advancement" (1878); "The Mexican Republic" (1878); and a "History of the United States, considered in Five Great Periods" (2 vols., 1883). He has also translated Alfieri's "Autobiography" (1845); Massimo d'Azeglio's "Challenge of Barletta" (1845); Machiavelli's "Florentine Histories" (1846); and Cebaz's "Citizen of a Republic" (1846).

LESTER, Charles Smith, lawyer, b. in Worcester, Mass., 15 March, 1824. He received his early education at Washington academy, Salem, N. Y., studied law at Salem, and with his uncle, John Willard, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he has since practised his profession. He was district attorney in 1859–'62, county judge in 1870–'6, and has been also supervisor of the town of Saratoga, president of the village of Saratoga Springs, and president of the board of education. He was the attorney of Alexander T. Stewart when the latter added the Grand Union and Windsor hotels to his investments, and is now the Saratoga attorney of the Stewart estate. Judge Lester has a high reputation in his profession.

LE SUEUR, Canadian explorer, b. in Canada in the 17th century; d. at sea in the 18th. In 1693 he was at Chegoimegon maintaining peace between the Chippewas and Sioux, and in 1695 he built a fort in the west. He was in France in 1697, and obtained permission to work certain mines that he had discovered, but on his way to Canada was captured by the English. After his release he sailed to Canada, but was prevented from working his mines, and returned to France, whence he went to Louisiana in 1699. In 1700 he was ordered by Iberville to proceed to the Sioux country with twenty men, establish a post there, and take possession of a copper-mine which he had previously discovered. He set out toward the end of April, ascended the Mississippi to St. Anthony's falls, entered St. Peter's river on 19 Sept., and forty leagues from its mouth found another river emptying on the left, which he called Rivière verte, or Green river, because earth that was carried into it from a copper-mine about three miles distant gave it that color. It is now known as Blue Earth river, or Mankato. He was able to sail only about three miles up this river, owing to the floating ice, and he built a fort on the banks, in which he passed the winter. As soon as April came he proceeded to the mine, from which he extracted 30,000 pounds of ore in twenty-two days, but was unable to continue the work for want of funds. He returned to France in 1702, and afterward went again to Louisiana, where he joined the Indians and acquired great influence among them. In 1730, when the Indian allies of the French were defeated by the Natchez tribe, he formed a corps of 700 Choctaws,

at the head of which he marched against the Natchez, defeated them, and released over 200 French and negro captives. He was placed in command of a small vessel and ordered to push on to Red river, 21 Dec., which he was to ascend, in order to ascertain where the main body of the Natchez Indians was stationed. Having learned its position, he returned, and, on the surrender of the savages, he was one of three officers to whom the custody of their chiefs was intrusted. Knowing their language thoroughly, he learned from them that other bodies of Natchez and kindred tribes were preparing to attack the French. He laid this information before the general and guaranteed that if he were allowed a picked company he would overcome the savages. This offer was refused. He appears to have gone to France some time afterward, and to have died at sea when returning to Canada.

LETCHER, John, governor of Virginia, b. in Lexington, Va., 29 March, 1813; d. there, 26 Jan., 1884. He was graduated at Randolph Macon in 1833, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and while practising edited a newspaper in Lexington, Va. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1850, and in 1852 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving till 1859. At the latter date he became governor of Virginia, and was in office when the convention passed the ordinance of secession in 1861. Although he had opposed this policy, he sustained the action of the convention, and immediately placed all the state's forces at the disposition of the Confederate government, without waiting for the popular vote. After the failure of the Confederacy he resumed his profession, and retired from politics.

John Letcher

LETCHER, Robert Perkins, statesman, b. in Goochland county, Va., 10 Feb., 1788; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 24 Jan., 1861. He was educated in the common schools, removed to and began the practice of law in Lancaster county, Ky. He was frequently a member of the legislature, at one time speaker of the house, and in 1822 was elected to congress as a Clay Democrat, serving one term. Mr. Letcher's seat was contested by Thomas P. Moore, but the house, after prolonged discussion, gave the seat to Mr. Letcher. He was a presidential elector in 1836 on the Harrison and Granger ticket, was governor of Kentucky in 1840–'4, and in 1849 was appointed minister to Mexico, serving till 1852.

LETHIÈRE, Guillaume Guillon (leh-te-air'), West Indian artist, b. in Guadeloupe, 16 Jan., 1760; d. in Paris, 22 April, 1832. He acquired the elements of design in his own country, and, showing great capacity, was sent by his father to France in 1774, where he pursued his artistic studies during three years under the direction of Deschamps, professor at the Academy of Rouen. Then he went to Paris, where he was befriended by Doyen, the king's painter, and remained until 1786, when one of his pictures gave him the first prize and an opportunity to go to Rome. Here he painted his "Junius Brutus," which obtained a prize and may be considered his masterpiece. He returned to Paris in 1792, in 1811 was appointed director of the Academy of Rouen, and in 1815 member of the Academy of arts. He founded at Paris in 1819 a school of painting, and travelled often through England, Spain, and Italy, to study the customs and habits of those countries for reproduction in his works. Among his pictures in the Museum of painting of Paris the most notable are "Junius Brutus ordering the Execution of his Son" (1791); "The Treaty of Leoben" (1806); "View of the Town of Medicis" (1807); "Palace of the French Academy at Rome" (1807); "Æneas and Dido surprised by a Storm" (1819); and "Venus on the Waves" (1819).

LEUTZE, Emanuel, historical painter, b. in Gmünd, Würtemberg, 24 May, 1816; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 July, 1868. His parents emigrated to the United States soon after his birth, and at first settled in Philadelphia, but subsequently removed to Fredericksburg, Va. His early education was good, though not especially in the direction of art. The first development of his artistic talent occurred while he was attending the sick-bed of his father, when he attempted drawing to occupy the long hours of waiting. He soon became skilful, and projected a plan for publishing, in Washington, portraits of eminent American statesmen, in which, however, he met with but slight encouragement. About 1840 he produced a painting whose merits were such as to procure him many orders, so that in 1841 he was enabled to study in Düsseldorf under Lessing. He devoted himself to historical subjects, choosing in preference those having a relation to the discovery or history of America. His first noteworthy painting in Europe, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," was purchased by the Düsseldorf art union; and a companion picture, "Columbus in Chains," procured him the gold medal of the Brussels art exhibition, and was subsequently purchased by the Art union in New York. In 1843 he studied the works of Cornelius and Kaulbach at Munich, and, while there, finished his "Columbus before the Queen." On the completion of this picture he visited Venice and Rome, making studies from Titian and Michael Angelo, and, after a tour in Italy, returned to Düsseldorf in 1845, where he married and made his home. For fourteen years he continued in that city, during which period he painted "Landing of the Norsemen in America," "Cromwell and his Daughter," "The Court of Queen Elizabeth," "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn," "The Iconoclast," "John Knox and Mary Stuart," and the series of pictures illustrating striking events in the war of the Revolution, of which the more important were "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," "Washington at the Battle of Monongahela," "News from Lexington," "Sergeant Jasper," and "Washington at Princeton." In 1859 Mr. Leutze returned to the United States and opened a studio in New York city. Early in 1860 he received a commission from the government for a large mural picture, to be painted on one of the staircases in the Capitol at Washington. The subject chosen was "Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way," and the painting was to be executed in fresco. So earnestly did the artist enter into this work that he not only made the then difficult journey to the base of the Rocky mountains, for the purpose of local study, but, on his return, again departed for Munich, that he might learn from Kaulbach the mechanism of fresco-painting. He was elected a member of the National academy in 1860, and in 1867 exhibited his "Elaine" there.

After his death there were shown at the academy his "Mother's Visit," "Storming of Teocalli, Mexico," and "Settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore," together with portraits of Gen. Grant, Gen. Burnside, and several artists. His "Mary Stuart hearing the First Mass at Holyrood after her Return from France" was at the Paris exhibition of 1867. Besides his "Westward Ho!" as it is sometimes called, he had received other commissions from the government, which were only in the "cartoon" state at his death. One of these, "Civilization," was intended for the senate-chamber. He had also made a sketch in pencil of an historical painting of the largest size, entitled "The Emancipation." One of the artist's most successful works is "Lafayette in Prison at Olmutz Visited by his Relatives" (1861).—His eldest son, **Eugene H. C.**, entered the U. S. navy 4 March, 1863, and was commissioned lieutenant in 1871, which rank he still (1887) holds.

LE VAN, William Barnet, engineer, b. in Easton, Pa., 3 June, 1829. He was educated in his native town, and then served an apprenticeship as a machinist and draughtsman in the Novelty iron-works, New York city. Subsequently he became an engineer in the service of Howland and Aspinwall, then the largest steamship-owners in the United States, and later formed a similar connection with the Collins steamship line. In 1854 he settled in New York as a consulting engineer, but in 1857 removed to Philadelphia, where he has since been engaged in designing, constructing, and superintending different kinds of machinery, especially those of his own invention. These include his grate-bar, which is of such durability as to outlast three sets of the ordinary bars, and also effects a great saving in fuel. In 1859 he introduced a steam-engine governor that is now well known for its simplicity, efficiency, and economy. His more recent inventions are a self-recording steam-engine indicator and glass water-gauge, an improved stationary engine, a telescopic hydraulic lift, and an improved boiler and brick settings. For many years he held the office of Philadelphia agent of the Corliss steam-engine company of Providence, R. I., and did much toward introducing their engine among manufacturers. Mr. Le Van is a member of the Franklin institute and of the American society of mechanical engineers, to the journal and proceedings of which he has contributed papers of technical value. He is also the author of "Useful Information for Engineers, Boiler-Makers, and Firemen, with Facts and Figures" (Philadelphia, 1876), and "The Steam-Engine Indicator and its Use" (1884).

LEVERETT, Sir **John,** colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. in England in 1616; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 March, 1679. He emigrated to Boston at the age of sixteen with his father, Thomas, who, in 1633, became an alderman of that place. John early held various offices of public trust, was captain of a militia company, and a successful merchant. He returned to England in 1644, took the side of parliament in the struggle between that body and the king, and, as commander of a company of foot-soldiers, gained military distinction and the friendship of Cromwell. After his return to Boston he was a delegate to the general court in 1651–'3, and again in 1663–'4. He was one of the governor's council in 1665–'71, major-general in 1663–'73, and deputy governor in 1671–'3, becoming governor at the latter date. His administration is important in colonial history as the era of the war with King Philip, which Gov. Leverett's skill and energy were instrumental in conducting to a fortunate issue. In 1676 he was knighted by Charles II. in acknowledgment of his services to the New England colony during this contest. See "Leverett Memorial" (Boston, 1856).—His grandson, **John,** lawyer, b. in Boston, 25 Aug., 1662; d. there, 3 May, 1724, was a judge, speaker of the colonial legislature, member of the council, and president of Harvard from 1707 until his death. His attainments in learning were extensive, and he received the honor of membership in the Royal society, which was then rarely given to colonists. He was commissioner to the Indians in 1704, and to Port Royal in 1707.

LEVERETT, Frederick Percival, scholar, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 11 Sept., 1803; d. in Boston, 6 Oct., 1836. He was a descendant of Sir John Leverett, noticed above. He was graduated at Harvard in 1821, and the same year appointed usher in the Boston Latin-school, of which he became principal, and he afterward opened a private classical school. He published editions of Cæsar's "Commentaries," Juvenal, and the "Viri Romæ," to be used as text-books in schools. His principal work was his lexicon of the Latin language, which was compiled from the lexicons of Facciolati, Forcellini, Scheller, Lunemann, and Freund. The last sheet of this work went to press on the morning of his death (Boston, 1837).

LEVERIDGE, John, lawyer, b. in New York city, 15 Sept., 1792; d. there, 17 Feb., 1886. He was educated in a private school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. During the war of 1812 he served as a private. In 1844–'5 he was corporation council under Mayor Harper. He was a founder of the St. Nicholas club and of the old Public-school society, and was said to be the oldest active member of the American bar.

LE VERT, Octavia Walton, author, b. in Bellevue, near Augusta, Ga., about 1810; d. in Augusta, Ga., 13 March, 1877. She was a granddaughter of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her father, George, removed to Pensacola in 1821, as territorial secretary under Gen. Jackson, upon whose retirement he acted for a time as governor. His daughter acquired some knowledge of Greek, Latin, and science, and became an Italian, French, and Spanish scholar. She was asked to name the capital of Florida, and selected the Seminole word Tallahassee, meaning "beautiful land." She was presented to Gen. Lafayette when he visited Mobile, who, in speaking of her, said: "A truly wonderful child! She has been conversing with intelligence and tact in the purest French. I predict for her a brilliant career." She spent the winter of 1833–'4 in Washington, D. C., and during the congressional debates upon the removal of the deposits from the U. S. bank wrote such accurate reports that it is said Clay, Calhoun, and Webster frequently called her to read their speeches from her portfolio. In 1836 she married Dr. Henry S. Le Vert, whose father was fleet surgeon under Rochambeau, and present at the siege of Yorktown, and resided with him in Mobile. In

1874 she made her appearance as a public reader. She rendered much service in behalf of the Mount Vernon association. She was opposed to secession, but remained in Mobile, and rendered service to the soldiers during the entire war, after which she visited Washington to ask pardon for her friend Gen. Beauregard. Lamartine advised her to prepare a book of her travels, which was written in the form of letters to her mother, and entitled "Souvenirs of Travel" (Mobile, 1858; 2d ed., New York, 1866). She also wrote "Souvenirs of Distinguished People" and "Souvenirs of the War," which were never published.

LEVIN, Lewis C., politician, b. in Charleston, S. C., 10 Nov., 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 March, 1860. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised successively in Maryland, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, finally settling in Philadelphia. He was chosen to congress as a native American, and twice re-elected, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1851. He is said to have founded the Native American party, had much influence in its conventions, and was conspicuous as a platform speaker and writer for the public press.

LEVINGS, Noah, clergyman, b. in Cheshire county, N. H., 29 Sept., 1796; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 Jan., 1849. He was early apprenticed to a blacksmith in Troy, N. Y., to which place his parents had removed, but was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1818, and subsequently stationed among other places in New York city, Brooklyn, Troy, and Albany, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn. In 1844 he was elected financial secretary of the American Bible society. During his eighteen pastoral appointments, Dr. Levings is said to have preached nearly 4,000 sermons, delivered sixty-five addresses and orations, and to have travelled 36,500 miles. He also delivered 275 addresses for the American Bible society. He had supplied the want of early education by severe private study. As a platform speaker it was supposed that he had no superior in his denomination.

LEVIS, François Gaston, Duc de, French soldier, b. at the Château d'Anjac, Languedoc, 23 Aug., 1720; d. in Languedoc, France, in 1787. He entered the French army in 1735, and was second in command under Gen. Montcalm at the capture of Quebec by the British. He led the right division of the French army at the battle of Carillon, and was also at Montmorency, where the British were repelled in their endeavors to gain the fortified camp that covered Quebec. At the first battle of Quebec, which resulted in the death of Montcalm and the loss of that city, Levis was in Montreal. He succeeded his superior in the command of the French forces, and in the engagement near St. Foy he gained a victory over the British under Murray. After this action he remained in the vicinity of Quebec until spring, when the arrival of British re-enforcements caused him to retreat to Montreal. The capitulation by Vaudreuil caused his return to France, where he was soon actively engaged in the army, being promoted to lieutenant-general. He was present at the battle of Johannisburg, where the French, under Condé, gained a victory over the army of Prince Ferdinand. In 1783 he was created a French marshal, and in 1784 a duke and a peer of France.

LEVY, Uriah P., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania about 1795; d. in New York city, 22 March, 1862. He entered the U. S. navy on 29 March, 1812, and was an officer of the brig "Argus," which, escaping the blockade, took out William H. Crawford as minister to France, and destroyed in the English channel twenty-one vessels, one of which had a cargo worth $625,000. On the capture of the "Argus" he was made prisoner and retained for two years. He became lieutenant on 5 March, 1817, commander, 9 Feb., 1837, and captain, 29 March, 1844. His last cruise was in 1858, as flag-officer of the Mediterranean squadron. He was active in the movement to abolish flogging in the navy. He became the owner of "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, of whom he was an ardent admirer, and this valuable estate, with his stock, dwellings, pictures, etc., was confiscated during the civil war by the Confederates, in consequence of Levy's sympathies with the National government. He published a "Manual of Internal Rules and Regulations for Men-of-War" (3d ed., New York, 1861).

LEWIN, Raphael De Cordova, b. in the West Indies in 1844; d. in New York city, 26 June, 1886. After studying in London, he came to the United States, and had charge of Hebrew congregations in Shreveport, La., Savannah, Ga., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He published a monthly, "The New Era," a weekly, "The Jewish Advocate," and a work entitled "What is Judaism?" (New York, 1870).

LEWIS, Alonzo, poet, b. in Lynn, Mass., 28 Aug., 1794; d. there, 21 Jan., 1861. He was educated at the school and academy of his native town, where he became a teacher. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and also a civil engineer. He edited a newspaper, constructed a map and directory of the town, and wrote several poems, whose subjects were drawn from ocean scenery and Indian legends. He was known as "The Lynn Bard," and Nathaniel P. Willis said: "He is a poet in all his lookings, doings, sayings, and dreamings." He was the author of "Forest Flowers and Sea-Shells," which went through ten editions (Boston, 1831), and "History of Lynn" (1829; 2d ed., including Nahant, 1844; new ed., with additions by James R. Newhall, Boston, 1865).

LEWIS, Andrew, soldier, b. in Donegal, Ireland, about 1720; d. in Bedford county, Va., 26 Sept., 1781. His father, John Lewis, of Huguenot descent, killed his landlord in resisting an illegal attempt to eject him from his possessions, and came to this country in 1732, settling in Bellefonte, Augusta co., Va., of which he was the first white resident. Andrew, with his brothers, early became conspicuous in the frontier struggles, and volunteered in the expedition to take possession of the Ohio region in 1754. He was a major in Washington's Virginia regiment, and highly esteemed by the latter for his courage and skill. He was with Washington at the surrender of Fort Necessity, and, according to some authorities, at Braddock's defeat in 1755. He commanded the Sandy creek expedition in 1756, and was made prisoner in that of Maj. James Grant to Fort Duquesne in 1758, and taken to Montreal. In 1768 he was a commissioner from Virginia to conclude a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, N. Y. In 1774, when hostilities had begun again on the western frontier of Virginia, he received the appointment of brigadier-general, and as commander-in-chief at the battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of Great Kanawha river, gained a victory over the Shawnee confederacy under the celebrated "Cornstalk" in what was probably the most severe engagement with the Indians that had taken place in this country up to that period. He was a member of the house of burgesses for several years, and a delegate to the Virginia conventions of May and June, 1775. When Washington was appointed commander-in-

chief of the Continental army, he recommended Lewis for major-general, but the latter was overlooked, and accepted the rank of brigadier-general on 1 March, 1776, which he resigned on 15 April, 1777. In 1776 the committee of safety sent him to dislodge Lord Dunmore, whom he attacked on 9 July, driving him from Gwynn's island. He resigned his command on account of illness, and died on the way to his home on Roanoke river. He possessed a strong physique and commanding presence, and was extravagantly described as making the earth "tremble as he walked." His statue occupies one of the pedestals around the Washington monument in Richmond, Va.—His brother, **Thomas,** legislator, b. in Donegal, Ireland, in 1718; d. in 1790, was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, where he faithfully supported the rights of the colonies. He advocated the resolutions of Patrick Henry in the session of 1765, was a member of the conventions of 1775 and 1776, and also of the State convention that ratified the Federal constitution.—Another brother, **William,** soldier, b. in Ireland in 1724; d. in Virginia in 1811, was engaged in the French and Indian warfare under his brother Andrew, and served during the Revolution with the rank of colonel.—Another brother, **Charles,** b. in Virginia; killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, 10 Oct., 1774, also served under his brother Andrew, was a leader in the conflicts on the western frontier of the state, and became a colonel in the army.—Charles's nephew, **Joshua,** jurist, b. in Virginia in 1774; d. in New Orleans, La., 5 June, 1833, emigrated to Kentucky in early manhood, and settled in Lexington, where he was the political adviser of Henry Clay. He was appointed by President Jefferson in 1803 one of the three commissioners to take possession of the newly purchased province of Louisiana, and was subsequently judge of the state supreme court.—Joshua's son, **John Lawson,** soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 26 March, 1800; d. in New Orleans, La., 15 May, 1886, removed to New Orleans in boyhood, and was educated in that city and at Litchfield, Conn. He served as courier to Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, was admitted to the bar in 1821, became inspector-general and major-general of the first division of Louisiana state troops in 1842, was sheriff in 1850, and mayor in 1855. During the civil war he was major-general of state militia in the Confederate service, was severely wounded at Mansfield, and served throughout the campaign that ended in the retirement of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks from the Red river. After the war he held several public posts in New Orleans, including that of jury-commissioner.

LEWIS, Dio, physician, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 3 March, 1823; d. in Yonkers, N. Y., 21 May, 1886. He studied at the Harvard medical school, and, adopting homœopathy, practised it for several years in Buffalo, N. Y., where he also edited and published a medical magazine in which he deprecated the use of drugs and advocated physical exercise as a part of public education. From 1852 till 1863 he was engaged in lecturing on hygiene and physiology, and at the latter date he settled in Boston and founded the Boston normal physical training-school, at which, in seven years, five hundred pupils were graduated. His influence had much to do with the establishment of the present system of physical culture in most of the institutions of learning in the United States. In 1864 he established in Lexington, Mass., a school for young women which was based on hygienic principles, but in September, 1868, the buildings were burned, and the next year the school was given up. He then resumed lecturing, principally on hygiene and temperance, and originated the women's temperance crusade in Ohio. He edited "To-day," "Dio Lewis's Monthly," "Dio Lewis Nuggets," and the "Dio Lewis Treasury," the latter being put to press immediately before his death. He published, besides numerous pamphlets and papers in magazines, "New Gymnastics" (Boston, 1862); "Weak Lungs, and how to make them Strong" (1863); "Talks about People's Stomachs" (1870); "Our Girls" (New York, 1871); "Chats with Young Women" (1871); "Chastity" (1872); "Gypsies" (1881); and "In a Nutshell" (1883).

LEWIS, Dixon Hall, senator, b. in Hancock county, Ga., 10 Aug., 1802; d. in New York city, 25 Oct., 1848. He was educated at the College of South Carolina, studied law, and removed to Alabama, where he practised his profession. After serving two terms in the legislature he was elected in 1828 to congress as a state-rights Democrat, and held his seat till his appointment by Gov. Benjamin Fitzpatrick to the U. S. senate in 1840, to fill the unexpired term of William R. King. He was re-elected in 1846, and served until his death. Mr. Lewis was a forcible speaker and a sound lawyer. His politics were of the extreme state-rights school, and he advocated nullification and secession. His stature was enormous and his weight 430 pounds. Furniture was made for his special use, and he was compelled to engage two seats in railway and other public conveyances. On one occasion a steamer on which he was a passenger was wrecked, but, fearing to imperil the others, he refused to enter the boat till all the passengers were saved, and for a time was in imminent danger.

LEWIS, Edmonia, sculptor, b. near Albany, N. Y., 4 July, 1845. Her father was a negro and her mother a Chippewa Indian. She was left an orphan at the age of three, and, after living for some time with the Indians, was sent by her brother to school, where she obtained a partial education. She early began to model in clay, and attracted attention by her portrait bust of Robert G. Shaw, colonel of the first negro regiment in the National service, which was exhibited in Boston. In 1865 she went to Rome, where she studied, and has since resided. Her works, which show considerable ideality and talent, have found their chief patronage abroad. Among them are "The Freedwoman" (1867); "Death of Cleopatra," a vividly realistic work, sent to the Centennial exhibition of 1876; "The Old Arrow-Maker and his Daughter," "Hagar," "Rebecca at the Well," and portrait busts of Henry W. Longfellow, Charles Sumner, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln. The last-mentioned work is in the San José library, Cal.

LEWIS, Edmund Darch, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Oct., 1837. His parents took him from school when he was fifteen years old and placed him under Paul Weber, with whom he studied for five years. Up to 1876 he worked principally at landscape-painting, but since then has devoted himself to marine views. Mr. Lewis's collection of paintings, bric-a-brac, antique furniture, and curios is larger and more valuable than that owned by any other artist in this country, and possibly in the world. Among his works are "Queen of the Antilles," "Valley of the Umri," "Autumn on the Susquehanna," "Midday on Lake George," "Fairmount Park," "Bass Rocks after a Storm," "Indian Rock of an Afternoon," and "The Casino at Narragansett Pier."

LEWIS, Elisha Joseph, physician, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1820. He studied at Princeton for two years, was graduated in medicine at the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania in 1840, and also studied in Paris. On his return he settled in Philadelphia. He has contributed largely to sporting literature, edited with additions "Youatt on Dogs" (Philadelphia, 1847); and is the author of "Hints to Sportsmen" (1851; enlarged ed., entitled "The American Sportsman," 1855; 3d ed., 1857).

LEWIS, Ellis, jurist, b. in Lewisberry, Pa., 16 May, 1798; d. in Philadelphia, 19 March, 1871. His ancestor, Ellis, came to this country from Wales in 1708 and settled in Haverford, Pa., and his father, Eli Lewis, bought large tracts of land in York county, and founded the town of Lewisberry. The son's inheritance was dissipated through mismanagement during a long minority, and he was thrown on his own resources. He became a printer, and followed the business while studying law. At the age of twenty-four he was admitted to the bar, and soon rose in his profession. In 1824 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the state, and in 1832 elected a member of the legislature. He was active in advancing measures for the internal improvement of the state, and framed a bill relating to imprisonment for debt which became a law, and was the first step toward the abolition of the debtor's prison. In 1833 he was appointed attorney-general, and in October of the same year president judge of the 8th judicial district. In January, 1843, he was made president judge of the 2d district, in 1851 he was elected a justice of the state supreme court, and in 1854–'7 was chief justice. He was unanimously renominated by the Democratic state convention, but declined and retired to private life. Judge Lewis was one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of the state. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained him the honorary degree of M. D. from the Philadelphia college of medicine, and he also received the degree of LL. D. from Jefferson college and from Transylvania university. His decisions and opinions are cited with approval by the most eminent authorities on jurisprudence. He published "Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1848).

LEWIS, Enoch, mathematician, b. in Radnor, Delaware co., Pa., 29 Jan., 1776; d. in Philadelphia, 14 June, 1856. He belonged to the Society of Friends. He early exhibited a talent for mathematics, at the age of fourteen was usher in a country school, and at fifteen became principal. In the autumn of 1792 he removed to Philadelphia, studied mathematics, teaching half of each day to earn his support, and in 1795 was engaged as a surveyor in laying out towns in western Pennsylvania. He was in charge of the mathematical department in the Friends' academy in Philadelphia, in 1796–'9, subsequently was mathematical tutor at the Westtown, Pa., school, and in 1808 opened a private school for mathematical students, which he successfully taught for several years. He edited several mathematical works, with notes, and about 1819 published a treatise on arithmetic that was followed by one on algebra, and by a work on plane and spherical trigonometry. In 1827 he became editor of a monthly called "The African Observer," which continued only one year, and from 1847 till his death he was in charge of "The Friends' Review." His publications include a "Life of Penn" in the "Friends' Library," treatises on "Oaths" and on "Baptism," and a "Vindication of the Society of Friends," in answer to Dr. Samuel H. Cox's "Quakerism not Christianity."—His grandson, **Charlton Thomas,** lawyer, b. in West Chester, Pa., 25 Feb., 1834, was graduated at Yale in 1853. He was professor of mathematics, and later of Greek, in Troy university in 1859–'62, deputy commissioner of internal revenue in Washington, D. C., in 1863–'4, managing editor of the New York "Evening Post" in 1870–'1, and secretary of the chamber of life insurance in 1871–'4. He had studied for the ministry of the Methodist church, but abandoned it for law, and now (1887) practises his profession in New York city. He has been for ten years chairman of the Prison association of New York, and has visited in its interest many European prisons, his observations on which have been printed by the association. He has published Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament," edited and translated with Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. (Philadelphia, 1860); "A History of the German People" (New York, 1870); "Harper's Latin Dictionary," with Prof. Charles Short (1881); and has in preparation "A School Latin Dictionary."

LEWIS, Estelle Anna Blanche Robinson, author, b. near Baltimore, Md., in April, 1824; d. in London, England, 24 Nov., 1880. She was the daughter of John Robinson, a wealthy planter of Anglo-Spanish birth, and inherited his poetical and melancholy temperament. While a school-girl, she translated the Æneid into English verse, composed a ballad called "The Forsaken," which Edgar A. Poe praised extravagantly, and published "Records of the Heart," which contains some of her best minor verses (New York, 1844). She married Sidney D. Lewis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1841, and afterward resided much abroad, principally in England. While in Italy, in 1863, she wrote her tragedy of "Helémah, or the Fall of Montezuma," which was published on her return to the United States the next year (New York, 1864). The success of this work encouraged her to write "Sappho of Lesbos," a tragedy, her best dramatic work (London, 1868). This reached a seventh edition, and was translated into modern Greek and played at Athens. She returned to England in 1865, and her last work was a series of sonnets in defence of Edgar A. Poe. Lamartine called her the "Female Petrarch," and Poe "the rival of Sappho." Her other works are "The Child of the Sea and other Poems" (New York, 1848); "The Myths of the Minstrel" (1852); "Poems" (London, 1866); and "The King's Stratagem," a tragedy (1869).

Estelle A. Lewis

LEWIS, Fielding, patriot, b. in Spottsylvania county, Va., in 1726; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1781. He was the proprietor of half the town of Fredericksburg, Va., of which he was the first mayor, and of much of the adjoining territory, and during the Revolution he was an ardent patriot, superintended a large manufactory of arms in that neighborhood; the site of this establishment is still known as "Gunny Green." He was a magistrate and a member of the Virginia legislature for many years. He married Elizabeth, sister of George Washington, and built for her a mansion that is still standing, called Kenmore House, which

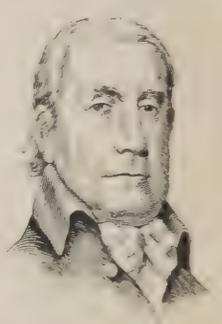
was handsomely constructed and ornamented with carvings that were brought from England for the purpose. His wife was majestic in person and lovely in mental and moral attributes. Later in life she so much resembled her brother George that, by putting on his long military coat and his hat, she could easily have been mistaken for the general. Mary, the mother of Washington, died on Mr. Lewis's farm and is buried there. Of their sons, GEORGE was a captain in Washington's life-guard, ROBERT one of his private secretaries, and ANDREW was aide to Gen. Daniel Morgan in suppressing the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. Another son, LAWRENCE, was Washington's favorite nephew. His wife, **Eleanor Parke Custis**, b. at Abingdon, Fairfax co., Va., in March, 1779; d. at Audley, Clarke co., Va., 15 July, 1852, was the daughter of John Parke Custis, the son of Martha Washington. At the death of her father, in 1781, she, with her brother George, was adopted by Gen. Washington, and lived at Mount Vernon. Eleanor was regarded as the most brilliant and beautiful young woman of her day, the pride of her grandmother, and the favorite of Washington, who was the playmate of her childhood and the confidant of her girlhood. However abstracted, she could always command his attention, and he would put aside the most important matter to attend to her demands. She was accomplished in drawing, and a good musician. Washington presented her with a harpsichord at the cost of a thousand dollars. Irving relates an anecdote that illustrates their relations: "She was romantic, and fond of wandering in the moonlight alone in the woods. Mrs. Washington thought this unsafe, and forced from her a promise that she would not visit the woods again *unaccompanied*, but she was brought one evening into the drawing-room where her grandmother, seated in her arm-chair, began in the presence of the general a severe reproof. Poor Nellie was reminded of her promise, and taxed with her delinquency. She admitted her fault and essayed no excuse, moving to retire from the room. She was just closing the door when she overheard Washington attempting in a low voice to intercede in her behalf. 'My dear,' he observed, 'I would say no more—perhaps she was not alone.' His intercession stopped Miss Nellie in her retreat. She reopened the door and advanced up to the general with a firm step. 'Sir,' said she, 'you brought me up to speak the truth, and, when I told grandmamma I was alone, I hope you believe I was alone.' Washington made one of his most magnanimous bows. 'My child,' he replied, 'I beg your pardon.'"

E. P. Lewis

In February, 1799, she married his nephew, Lawrence Lewis, the son of his sister Elizabeth. Young Lewis, after Washington's retirement from public life, had resided at Mount Vernon, and after their marriage they continued there till the death of Mrs. Washington in May, 1802. Her portrait is from the picture by Gilbert Stuart.—Her grandson,

Edward Parke Custis, diplomatist, b. in Audley, Clarke co., Va., 7 Feb., 1837, was educated at the University of Virginia, and studied law, but subsequently engaged in planting. He served throughout the civil war in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of colonel, and for fifteen months was a prisoner of war. He settled in Hoboken, N. J., in 1875, served in the legislature in 1877, was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880, and in 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. minister to Portugal.

LEWIS, Francis, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Llandaff, Wales, in March, 1713; d. in New York city, 19 Dec., 1803. He was early left as an orphan to the care of his uncle, the dean of St. Paul's, educated at Westminster school, and entered commercial life in London. On coming of age, he sold his patrimony, invested in merchandise, and embarked for this country, where he established mercantile houses in New York and Philadelphia. Lewis made many trading voyages with great success to various parts of Europe, through Russia as far north as Archangel, and on the coast of Africa, and was twice wrecked on the shores of Ireland. In one of his ventures on the African coast, two negro boys and a girl were rescued from an island, where they had been abandoned by kidnappers, and restored to their friends, who rewarded the deliverer with a valuable amount of ivory and gold-dust. Lewis endeavored to establish a regular trade to the mouths of Zambesi river, but was prevented by the jealousy of the Dutch. In 1752 Lewis was at Oswego, and served as volunteer aide to Gen. Hugh Mercer. When the fort was assaulted by the French and Indians, Lewis was given as prisoner of war to the Indians, conducted to Montreal, and sent to France, but was afterward exchanged in a cartel and returned to this country. The British government gave him 5,000 acres of land for his services. In 1765 he moved his family from New York city to Whitestone, L. I., and gave himself entirely to public affairs. His financial experience and business talent made him a most useful member of the committees on which he served, and the wealth that he had acquired was freely expended in the service of his country. His house at Whitestone was burned by the British, and Mrs. Lewis was imprisoned in the city; but her situation was brought before congress, and her exchange was finally effected by an order from Gen. Washington. Lewis was one of the first to join the Sons of Liberty. He was a member of the New York committee in the 1st Colonial congress, which met in New York city in 1765, was elected a member of the 1st Continental congress in 1775, was one of the New York committee of 100, and on several army and finance committees. In the following year he signed the Declaration of Independence, in 1777 he was re-elected to congress, and in 1779 appointed commis-



Fran.s Lewis

sioner of the board of admiralty, and elected a vestryman of Trinity church. His old age was happy and cheerful; literature was an unfailing resource, and the society of his grandchildren a great amusement.—His second son, **Morgan**, statesman, b. in New York city, 16 Oct., 1754; d. there, 7 April, 1844, was graduated at Princeton in 1773, and studied law. In 1774 he joined the army before Boston as a volunteer, was elected captain of a New York militia regiment, and received a commission as major when this regiment was taken into the Continental service as the 2d New York. In 1776 Maj. Lewis was aide to Gen. Horatio Gates, with rank of colonel and quartermaster-general of the northern army, serving throughout the campaign that terminated in the battle of Saratoga. In 1778 Col. Lewis commanded at the battle of Stone Arabia and at Crown Point. In 1783 he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar of New York, and elected a member of the assembly, first from New York city and afterward from Dutchess county. He became a judge of the court of common pleas, in 1791 attorney-general of the state, in 1792 chief justice of its supreme court, and in 1804 governor of the state. While governor he urged upon the legislature the necessity of national education, and under his administration a permanent fund for common schools was established, and the militia system was enlarged and rendered more efficient. From 1807 till 1812 Gov. Lewis lived at his estate at Staatsburg, Dutchess county, and paid much attention to agriculture. In 1812 President Madison offered him the post of secretary of war, which he declined, and accepted the appointment of quartermaster-general of the armies of the United States. In 1813 Gen. Lewis was promoted to the rank of major-general. He served on the Niagara frontier, captured Fort George, and commanded at Sackett's Harbor and French Creek. At the close of the war he advanced the funds that were necessary for the discharge of American prisoners in Canada. He remitted all arrears of rents that were due from those of his own tenants in Delaware county that had either gone or sent a son to the war, and by his good management avoided on his own estates all anti-rent difficulties. Early in life Gen. Lewis became a Freemason, and he was elected grand master of the order in 1831. He was president of the Historical society and of the Order of the Cincinnati. At the Centennial celebration of the birth of Gen. Washington, Gen. Lewis, who was then in his seventy-ninth year, delivered an oration that gave in a graphic manner an account of Washington's military career. Gen. Lewis married Gertrude, daughter of Judge Robert R. Livingston, and left one daughter, Margaret. See "Biographies of Francis and Morgan Lewis," by Julia Delafield (New York, 1877).

LEWIS, Henry Carvill, geologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Nov., 1853. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, and in 1879 joined the state geological survey as a volunteer, and first investigated the surface geology of southern Pennsylvania, after which he studied the glacial phenomena of the northern part of the state, and traced the great terminal moraine from New Jersey to the Ohio frontier. He furnished numerous papers on the geology and mineralogy of Pennsylvania to the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences." He was elected professor of mineralogy in the Academy of natural sciences in 1880, and to the chair of geology in Haverford college in 1883. These places he still holds, although since 1885 he has been engaged in geological studies in Europe, working at microscopic petrology in the University of Heidelberg. He has completed a map of the separate ancient glaciers and ice-sheets of England, Wales, and Ireland. Prof. Lewis is a member of scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and has contributed to their proceedings and to other scientific periodicals, including the "American Naturalist," of which for some time he was editor of the mineralogical department.

LEWIS, Ida, heroine, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1841. Her father was the keeper of the Lime Rock light-house in Newport harbor, and she early became skilled in swimming and rowing. When eighteen years of age she rescued four young men that were upset in a boat in the harbor, and brought them safely ashore in her skiff. A little later three drunken sailors stove a hole in their boat; two swam ashore, and Miss Lewis saved the third. In 1867 she rescued three men. In 1868 she saved a small boy who had clung from the mast of a sail-boat from midnight till morning, and the next year, assisted by her brother Hosea, she rescued two sailors who had capsized in a sail-boat half a mile from the light. The citizens of Newport, R. I., presented her with a boat as a token of their admiration of her bravery. In 1870 she married William H. Wilson, of Black Rock, Conn.

LEWIS, John Francis, senator, b. near Port Republic, Va., 1 March, 1818. He was engaged in planting for many years, was a delegate to the Virginia convention of 1861, and the only member from east of the Alleghanies that refused to sign the ordinance of secession. He was an unsuccessful Union candidate for congress in 1865, and in 1869 was nominated for lieutenant-governor by the True Republican party on the ticket with Gilbert C. Walker, and elected by 20,000 majority. The same year he was elected to the United States senate as a Republican, serving from 1870 till 1875.

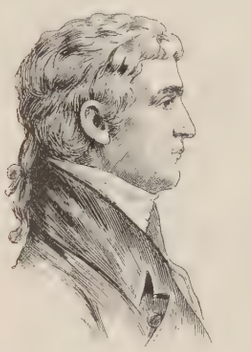
LEWIS, John Travers, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Garrycloyne castle, County Cork, Ireland, 20 June, 1825. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1847 as senior moderator in ethics and logic, and gold medalist. In July, 1848, he was made deacon, and appointed curate of Newtown Butler, County Fermanagh. He came to Canada in 1849, and was soon afterward appointed missionary at West Hawkesbury. In 1854 he became rector of St. Peter's church, Brockville, where he remained till his election, 13 July, 1861, as the first bishop of the new see of Ontario. His appointment was subsequently ratified by royal letters-patent, this being the last occasion on which such were issued. He was consecrated at St. George's cathedral, Kingston, 25 March, and remained in that city, which was the seat of the diocese till 1871, when it was removed to Ottawa. Bishop Lewis was the original author and promoter of the Lambeth conferences. In November, 1885, by order of the governor-general in council, the bronze medal struck in commemoration of confederation in 1867 was presented

to Bishop Lewis as an expression of appreciation of his services to the cause of literature and science. He is the author of many essays, sermons, and reviews.

LEWIS, Lawrence, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 June, 1857. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, read law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1879. He has contributed articles to various periodicals, and has been one of the editors of "Weekly Notes of Cases" (Philadelphia) since 1877, and sole editor of "American and English Corporation Cases" and "American and English Railroad Cases" (New York, 1880–'6). He is the author of the "Courts of Pennsylvania in the 17th Century" (Philadelphia, 1881); "History of the Bank of North America" (1882); "Memoir of Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania" (1883).

LEWIS, Mathew Gregory, author, b. in London, 9 July, 1775; d. at sea, 14 May, 1818. He was educated at Christ church college, Oxford, and lived for some time in Germany. By the death of his father he inherited a large property and plantations in Jamaica, which, says Sir Walter Scott, "he twice visited in the cause of humanity in order to ameliorate the condition of his slaves." After the appearance of his first novel he was popularly known as "Monk Lewis." Some of his works were of so profligate a character that he was threatened with prosecution by the government. They include "The Monk" (London, 1795); "Tales of Wonder," with Sir Walter Scott (1801); "The Bravo of Venice" (1804); "Timour the Tartar" (1812); many poems and dramas, and "The Journal of a West Indian Proprietor," published after his death (1834), of which Coleridge says: "It is delightful, and almost the only unaffected book of travels I have read of late years."

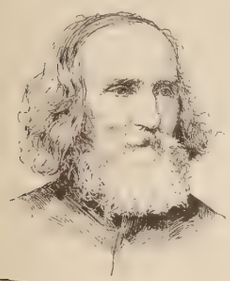
LEWIS, Meriwether, explorer, b. near Charlottesville, Va., 18 Aug., 1774; d. near Nashville, Tenn., 8 Oct., 1809. He was a great-nephew of Fielding Lewis, noticed above, and inherited a fortune from his father, who died when the son was a child. Meriwether, who was of a bold and adventurous disposition, left school at eighteen years of age, and in 1794 volunteered in the troops that were called out to quell the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania. He entered the regular service in 1795, became captain in 1800, and in 1801–'3 was private secretary to President Jefferson, who in the latter year recommended him to congress to command an exploring expedition across the continent to the Pacific. He set out in the summer of 1803, accompanied by his associate, Capt. William Clark, and a company that was composed of nine young men from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers, two Canadian boatmen, an interpreter, a hunter, and a negro servant of Capt. Clark. They began to ascend Missouri river in the spring of 1804, passed a second winter among the Mandans in latitude 47° 21′ N., and on 7 April, 1805, continued to ascend the Missouri until the middle of July, when they reached the great falls. Near the close of this month they attained the confluence of three nearly equal streams, to which they gave the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin. They ascended the Jefferson to its source, travelled through the mountains from August till 22 Sept., when they entered the plains of the western slope, in October embarked in canoes on the Kooskoosky, a branch of the Columbia, and on 15 Nov. reached the mouth of that river, after travelling more than 4,000 miles from the confluence of Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They passed the following winter on the south bank of the Columbia in an intrenched camp, in March, 1806, began to ascend the Columbia on their homeward journey, and in May left their boats and made a difficult journey on horseback across the mountains to the Missouri, upon which they re-embarked in August, reaching St. Louis in September, after an absence of two years and four months. Congress made grants of land to the men of the expedition and to their chiefs, and Lewis was made governor of Missouri territory. He found the country torn by dissensions, and, although his impartiality and firmness soon restored comparative order, he began to suffer from hypochondria, to which he had been subject from his youth. During one of his attacks of depression he was called to Washington, and at a lodging-place in Tennessee he put an end to his life. Lewis and Clark, a county of Montana, is named in honor of the explorers. President Jefferson said of him: "He was courage undaunted, possessing a firmness of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction, and was intimate with Indian character, customs, and principles." A narrative of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, from materials that were furnished by the explorers, was prepared by Nicholas Biddle and Paul Allen, with a memoir of Lewis by Thomas Jefferson (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1814; new ed., with additions by Alexander McVickar, New York, 1843).



LEWIS, Samuel, educator, b. in Falmouth, Mass., 17 March, 1799; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 July, 1854. In his youth he made several voyages as cabin-boy with his father, who was captain of a coasting vessel. The family removed to Ohio in 1813, the father and his five sons walking from Falmouth to Pittsburg, Pa. Samuel was successively a farm-laborer, mail-carrier, and carpenter, and at twenty years of age obtained a place in the clerk's office of the Hamilton county court. He was admitted to the bar three years afterward, and in 1824 was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist church. He aided efficiently in forming the Western college for teachers in 1831, was active in promoting common-school education in Ohio, and in 1837 he was elected by the legislature superintendent of schools. His measures for the improvement of educational systems were adopted. He was reappointed a second term, and became at the same time editor of the "Common School Director," but the failure of his health compelled his resignation of both offices. From 1841 till his death he was the favorite candidate of the Anti-Slavery party for the state senate, for congress, and for governor. He was zealous in the cause of temperance and kindred reforms, and to his efforts were due the founding of Woodward school, and Hughes high-school in Cincinnati.

LEWIS, Tayler, scholar, b. in Northumberland, Saratoga co., N. Y., in 1802; d. in Schenectady, N. Y., 11 May, 1877. His father was a Revolutionary officer. Tayler was graduated at Union in 1820, studied law, and began practice at Fort Miller, N. Y. He gave a large part of his time to

biblical and classical studies for nearly ten years, and at length abandoned the practice of law, and in 1833 opened a classical school at Waterford, N. Y., whence, in 1835, he removed to a school in Ogdensburg, N. Y. He became professor of Greek in the University of New York in 1838, and from 1849 until his death was professor of Greek, instructor in the oriental tongue, and lecturer on biblical and oriental literature at Union college. In 1851–'6 he contributed many articles to the "Editor's Table" of "Harper's Magazine." Union gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1844. Prof. Lewis had a wide acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics, Arabic and Syriac, and the works of the Hebrew rabbis, and was especially interested in the system of Plato. His works, besides numerous discussions on social and political topics, are "Defence of Capital Punishment," with George B. Cheever (New York, 1845); the Greek text of the tenth book of Plato's dialogue, "The Laws," under the title of "Platonic Theology, or Plato against the Atheists," with critical and explanatory notes and illustrative dissertations that show profound learning (1845); "The Six Days of Creation," his best-known work, maintaining, on philological grounds, the harmony of Scripture and geology (1855); "The Bible and Science," replying to criticisms on the preceding work (1856); "The Divine Human in the Scriptures" (1860); "States Rights, a Photograph of the Ruins of Ancient Greece" (1864); "Heroic Periods in a Nation's History" (1866); "Special Introduction to Genesis," with commentary on chapters i. to xi., and xxxvii. to l., inclusive, in "Lange's Commentary" (1868); "Rhythmetical Version of Ecclesiastes" (1870); with Edward W. Blyden and Timothy Dwight, "The People of Africa, their Character, Condition, and Future Prospects" (1871); "The Light by which we see Light," the Vedder lectures (1875); "Memories of President Nott" (1876); and numerous addresses and reviews.



Tayler Lewis

LEWIS, William, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1765; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 17 Jan., 1825. He served in the Indian war in 1791, and was a captain under Gen. Arthur St. Clair, resigning in 1797. He was lieutenant-colonel of Kentucky volunteers in the war of 1812, commanded in the action with the British and Indians at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, 8 Jan., 1813, and served under Gen. James Winchester at his defeat there on the 23d of the same month, where he was captured and remained a prisoner two years in Quebec.

LEWIS, William Berkeley, politician, b. in Loudon county, Va., in 1784; d. near Nashville, Tenn., 14 Nov., 1866. He removed to Tennessee early in life and settled near Nashville. He was quartermaster under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the war of 1812, served through the Creek campaign, and formed a friendship with Jackson (*q. v.*) that had much to do with bringing the latter forward as a candidate for the presidency in 1821. On his election, Lewis accompanied Jackson to Washington, prepared in part his inaugural address, and became one of his family, holding the office of auditor of the treasury. Lewis was conversant with all the purposes of the administration, assisted in establishing the "Globe" in 1830, and prepared accounts of the feud between Jackson and Calhoun, for which, with Amos Kendall, he was partially responsible, and of the removal of the bank deposits. After leaving Washington in 1845 he lived in retirement on his estate near Nashville until shortly after the civil war, when he served one term in the legislature. He was a Union man, and after the occupation of Nashville by the National troops exercised a pacific influence there. See "Life of Andrew Jackson," by James Parton (New York, 1861).

LEWIS, William David, translator, b. in Christiana, Del., 22 Dec., 1792; d. near Florence, N. J., 1 April, 1881. He was private secretary to Henry Clay in 1814–'15, accompanying him when he was U. S. peace commissioner to Great Britain in the latter year. Subsequently he resided ten years in Russia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and devoted much study to the language. On his return to Philadelphia, from 1849 till 1853 he was collector of the port; in 1854 was president of the Catawissa railroad, and treasurer of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad. For many years he was cashier of the Girard bank of Philadelphia. He was a trustee of various benevolent institutions, and at one time was president of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He translated and published the "Bokesarian Fountain," by Alexander Pushkin, and other poems by various Russian authors (Philadelphia, 1841), which was favorably commented on by the Russian press, and was an introduction to the subsequent demand for Russian literature in America.—His son, **William David,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1828; d. there, 19 Jan., 1872, was active in the Philadelphia militia previous to the civil war, and at the first call for volunteers served three months as colonel of the 18th Pennsylvania regiment, subsequently becoming colonel of the 110th Pennsylvania volunteers. He participated in the battle of Winchester and others of that campaign, and in March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

LEWIS, Winslow, sailor, b. in Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass., 11 May, 1770; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 20 May, 1850. His ancestors, who were of Welsh origin, were among the first settlers of New England. Winslow went to sea in early youth, subsequently settled in Boston, and became a lighthouse contractor. He built 200 government lighthouses, and was the first to introduce modern methods of illumination and to lay the foundation for improvement in the structures as well as in lantern lamps and reflectors, and invented the binnacle illuminator. During the war of 1812 he was commander of the Boston sea fencibles, a body of sea-captains and mates who armed and disciplined themselves to resist invasion. For several years he was portwarden of Boston and president of the Marine society.—His son, **Winslow,** surgeon, b. in Boston, 8 July, 1799; d. in Grantville, Mass., 3 Aug., 1875, was graduated at Harvard in 1819 and in the medical department there in 1822. He continued his studies in Paris and London, and on his return to the United States practised with success in Boston. He was for many years consulting physician of the Massachusetts general hospital, served several terms in the legislature, was city physician in 1861, and president of the New England historic-genealogical society from this year till 1866. He translated from the French "Gall on the Structure and Functions of the Brain" (Boston, 1835); edited Paxon's "Anatomy" (1837); and the "Journal of the Boston Gynæcological Society," one volume of which was published (1869).

LEWIS, Zachariah, scholar, b. in Wilton, Conn., 1 Jan., 1773; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1840. His father, Isaac, was a Congregational clergyman. Zachariah was graduated at Yale in 1794, was tutor there in 1796–'9, studied theology in Philadelphia under Rev. Ashbel Green, and at the same time was tutor in Gen. Washington's family. He was licensed to preach, but delicate health prevented his accepting a charge, and in 1803 he became editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" and of the New York "Spectator," continuing in this employment till 1820, when he began the publication of the "American Missionary Register." In 1814–'20 he was corresponding secretary of the New York religious tract society, out of which grew some years afterward the American tract society. At the latter date he took charge of the domestic correspondence of the United foreign missionary society, continuing in this office till 1825. About this date he retired from active pursuits and devoted his time and means to charitable objects. He published an oration before the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati in 1799; "Remarks on a Subterranean Wall in North Carolina" (Philadelphia, 1800); and the "Annual Reports of the New York Religious Tract Society from 1815 till 1820" (New York, 1815–'20).—His twin-brother, **Isaac,** d. in New York city, 23 Sept., 1854, became an eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and was the author of numerous popular tracts, sermons, and addresses. Delaware college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1844.

LEYBURN, John, clergyman, b. in Lexington, Va., 25 April, 1814. He was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, and at Princeton in 1833, and studied theology at Union theological seminary, Va., and at Columbia, S. C. He then organized a Presbyterian church in Gainesville, Ala., and after remaining there two years went to Petersburg, Va., where he served nine years, during which time a new church was erected. He then removed to Philadelphia, being appointed secretary of the Presbyterian board of publication, changing the character of its publications and enlarging its operations. In 1847 he became half owner and chief editor of the Philadelphia "Presbyterian." At the opening of the civil war he went to the south, and was secretary of the board of publication of the southern Presbyterian church. After the war he settled in Baltimore, where he was pastor for twenty years of an independent Presbyterian church, of which he is now (1887) pastor emeritus. He has travelled widely in Europe and in oriental lands, and has contributed accounts of his travels to the "New York Observer" and to "The Presbyterian." Hampden Sidney gave him the degree of D. D. in 1849. In addition to numerous pamphlets, editorials, and reviews, he is the author of "The Soldier of the Cross" (New York, 1851; Edinburgh, 1853). He has just completed "Hints to Young Men from the Parable of the Prodigal Son," and has now (1887) in manuscript "Lectures on the Journeyings of the Children of Israel, from the Land of Bondage to the Land of Promise," illustrated from his travels.

LEYDT, Johannes, clergyman, b. in Holland in 1718; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1783. He emigrated to this country early in life with an elder brother, settling in Dutchess county, near Fishkill, N. Y., and, after studying theology, was licensed in 1748, and he became pastor of the united churches of New Brunswick and Six Mile Run, N. J., which charges he held until his death. In the conflict between the Coetus and the Conferentie he was actively identified with the former party, which insisted upon the education of ministers in this country and upon an independent church organization separate from the Reformed church of the mother-country. During the Revolution he was a firm patriot, preaching boldly upon the questions of the time, arousing much enthusiasm and advising the young men to join the army of freedom. He was active in the founding of Queens (now Rutgers) college in 1770, and was one of its trustees. His publications are "True Liberty the Way to Peace" (Philadelphia, 1760) and "A Defence of True Liberty the Way to Peace" (1762). Several pamphlets on the church question mentioned above, with replies by Johannes Ritzema, and a letter of the synod of North Holland in 1765 condemning the Coetus, were collected in a volume, and are in the Sage library in New Brunswick. They have been translated by Rev. Maurice G. Hansen, of Coxsackie, and are now (1887) prepared for publication.

LEYPOLDT, Frederick, bibliographer, b. in Stuttgart, Germany, 17 Nov., 1835; d. in New York city, 31 March, 1884. He had an early liking for the drama and books, and when a boy wrote a play, which he offered unsuccessfully to German managers. He left school in 1851, and in 1854, making his way to the United States, entered the service of a bookseller in New York. In 1859 he established himself in business, opening a bookstore and reading-room in Philadelphia, and in 1863 he began to publish, first translations of foreign books, and afterward foreign text-books with English notes. In January, 1866, with Henry Holt, he established the firm of Leypoldt and Holt; but in 1868, though the firm-name continued much longer, he determined to devote himself personally to bibliographical work. The monthly "Literary Bulletin," his first periodical, which he established in 1868, became in 1870 the "Trade Circular"; in January, 1872, it absorbed George W. Childs's "Publishers' Circular," and was issued weekly, and in 1873 it became the "Publishers' Weekly." Mr. Leypoldt published an "American Catalogue" for 1869, and in 1876 he began work on the American catalogue proper, which was completed in 1880. His "Publishers' Uniform Trade-List Annual" was begun in 1873, the "Literary News" in 1875, the "Library Journal" in 1876, and the "Index Medicus," a monthly medical bibliography, in 1880. He was among the founders of the American book-trade union in 1875, and of the American library association in 1876. Under the anagram of "F. Pylodet" he edited a successful series of French text-books, and he wrote also some German verse and some translations into German.

LHERMINIER, Felix Louis (lair'-meen'-yay'), French naturalist, b. in Paris, 18 May, 1779; d. there in October, 1833. After studying under the ablest professors of chemistry and natural history in Paris, he went to the island of Guadeloupe in 1795, where he devoted himself to his favorite sciences, making a thorough investigation of the varieties of plants and of the mineral and entomological productions of the country. He was compelled to leave Guadeloupe in consequence of the troubles that ensued on the change of government in 1815, came to South Carolina, and afterward went to the island of St. Bartholomew. When peace was restored he resumed his scientific pursuits in Guadeloupe till 1829, when he returned to France. His works are "Recherches sur l'appareil sternal des oiseaux, considéré sous le double rapport de l'ostéologie et la myologie, suivies d'un essai sur la distribution de cette classe de vertèbres" (Paris, 1827); "Mémoire sur le guacharo de la caverne de

Caripe"; and "Recherches anatomiques sur quelques oiseaux rares ou peu connus dans leur organisation profonde." The last two appeared in the "Annales du muséum d'histoire naturelle" (Paris).

LHERMITTE, Jean Marthe Adrien, Baron (lair'-meet'), French naval officer, b. in Coutances, France, 29 Sept., 1766; d. in Plessis Piquet, near Paris, 28 Aug., 1826. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1780, and was engaged in the war of American independence. He became a lieutenant in 1787, served in Santo Domingo in 1790–'3, was made a commander in 1796, and in 1805 appointed to the command of a squadron of eight vessels to prey on English commerce.

L'HOMMEDIEU, Ezra, lawyer, b. in Stronghold, L. I., 30 Aug., 1734; d. there, 28 Sept., 1811. His ancestor, Benjamin, was a Huguenot, of Rochelle, France, who came to New York in 1687, and settled in Southold in 1690. He was graduated at Yale in 1754, studied law, and practised in New York city. He was a delegate to the New York provincial congress in 1775–'8, and assisted in forming the first state constitution. Mr. L'Hommedieu was a member of the New York assembly in 1777–'83, and chosen a delegate to the Continental congress in 1779, 1781, 1783, 1787, and 1788. He was state senator from 1784 till 1792, and from 1794 till 1809, was once a member of the council of appointment, and was regent of the state university from 1787 until his death. In politics he was a Federalist. Mr. L'Hommedieu contributed papers to the first New York agricultural society.

LIBRAMENTO, Joaquim Francisco do (lee-brah-men'-to), Brazilian philanthropist, b. in Nossa Senhora do Desterro, 22 March, 1761; d. in Marseilles, France, in 1829. He made good progress at school, and at the death of his father gave for charitable purposes all the property that he inherited, and entered a convent, where, instead of his family name of Costa, he took that of Libramento. He founded an asylum for the destitute by asking alms throughout the province, and afterward went to Lisbon, where Queen Maria granted the institution an income of 300 millreis. He returned in 1796, took charge of the asylum, and, after erecting the chapel "Do Menino Deus," went in 1800 to Bahia, where he built the "Seminario de Orphãos de San Joaquim," which was also granted an annual income by the queen. In 1809 Libramento visited the province of São Paulo, where he founded two seminaries amid great obstacles and persecutions. In 1820 he went to Rio de Janeiro, where, after many difficulties, the Seminary of Jacaucanga, for the education of the poor, was opened under his direction, and, though he was old and in feeble health, he gave lessons because the institution had no means to pay teachers. In 1826 he went to Lisbon and Rome on a charitable mission, but in the latter city his health failed, and he died on his way home.

LICK, James, philanthropist, b. in Fredericksburg, Pa., 25 Aug., 1796; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 1 Oct., 1876. He received a common-school education, and obtained employment as an organ- and piano-maker in Hanover, Pa., and then in Baltimore, Md. In 1820 he established himself in business in Philadelphia, but a year later emigrated to Buenos Ayres, where for some time he engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments. Subsequently he went to Valparaiso and various other places, but in 1847 settled in California, where he invested largely in real estate, and employed his means in other enterprises, which resulted in his accumulating a great fortune. The last years of his life were spent in San Francisco, where he was president of the Society of California pioneers. He had the reputation of being "unlovable, eccentric, solitary, selfish, and avaricious," and it is said that his disagreeable character was the result of disappointment in love. In his younger days he was attached to the daughter of a wealthy miller, but his suit was rejected by the father on account of Lick's poverty. The disappointed suitor then vowed to build a mill which should be far superior to that of the Pennsylvania miller, and in afteryears erected one near San José at an expense of $200,000. The interior was finished in costly California woods, highly polished, and before it was burned it was regarded as one of the curiosities of the neighborhood. In 1874 he assigned real and personal property valued at about $3,000,000 to seven trustees for various public and philanthropic enterprises; but twice before his death he revoked this gift, requiring each time a new board of trustees. Besides many bequests to friends, relatives, and charities, he left $60,000 for the erection of a bronze monument in Golden Gate park to Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," $100,000 for three groups of bronze statuary representing three historical periods of California history, to be erected in front of the city hall in San Francisco, $100,000 to found an old ladies' home in San Francisco, $150,000 for the building and maintenance of free public baths in that city, $540,000 to found and endow a California school of mechanical arts, and $700,000 to construct an

observatory and erecting therein a telescope more powerful than any that had been made, the same to be a department of the University of California. During the present year (1887) the trustees who have had charge of the construction of this observatory since Mr. Lick's death will, when it is completed, transfer it to the regents of the University of California. (See illustration.) It is on the summit of Mount Hamilton, fifty miles south of San Francisco, on a reservation of 1,790 acres, embracing a circle of over one mile below the summit of the mountain. The telescope, which is the largest in the world, has an object-glass of thirty-six inches clear aperture, and the dome is turned by hydraulic power and the floor is elevated and lowered by like means, whereby the chair is adjusted to any height to reach the eye-piece of the telescope. The base of the pier sustaining the great equatorial telescope contains, in a vault within its foundations, the remains of James Lick, which were placed there in January, 1887, and above which the pier rises thirty feet.

LIEBER, Francis, publicist, b. in Berlin, Germany, 18 March, 1800; d. in New York city, 2 Oct., 1872. His father, William, was engaged in commerce, and suffered heavy losses during the Napoleonic wars of 1789–1815. The son had begun the study of medicine when, in 1815, he joined the Prussian army as a volunteer, fought at Ligny and

Waterloo, and was severely wounded in the assault of Namur. At the close of the campaign he returned to his studies and entered the gymnasium of Berlin, but was arrested as a Liberal and confined several months in prison. After his discharge, without a trial he was prohibited from studying in the Prussian universities, and accordingly went to Jena, where he took his degrees in 1820, but was again persecuted as a member of a students' society. He then went to Halle; but, being subject to surveillance, he sought refuge in Dresden, and afterward took part in the Greek revolution. He spent one year, in 1822–'3, in Rome in the family of Niebuhr, then Prussian ambassador, as tutor to his son. While there he wrote in German a journal of his sojourn in Greece under the title of "The German Anacharsis" (Leipsic, 1823). With the king's promise of protection he returned to Berlin in 1824, and went to the University of Halle, but was again imprisoned at Köpenick, where he wrote a collection of poems entitled "Wein- und Wonne-Lieder," which on his release, through the influence of Niebuhr, were published under the pen-name of "Franz Arnold" (Berlin, 1824). Annoyed by persecutions, he fled to England in 1825, and supported himself for a year in London, giving lessons and contributing to German periodicals. He also wrote a tract on the Lancasterian system of instruction. In 1827 he came to this country and lectured on history and politics in the large cities. He settled in Boston, where he edited the "Encyclopædia Americana," based on Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexicon" (13 vols., Philadelphia, 1829–'33). At this time he made translations of a French work on the revolution of July, 1830, and of the life of Kaspar Hauser by Feuerbach. In 1832 he received a commission from the trustees of the newly founded Girard college to form a plan of education (Philadelphia, 1834). He resided in Philadelphia from 1833 till 1835, when he accepted the professorship of history and political economy in the University of South Carolina, Columbia, remaining there until 1856, when he was appointed to the same chair in Columbia college, New York. He held this until 1865, and in 1860 became also professor of political science in the law-school of that institution, which post he held until his death. His inaugural address as professor at Columbia, on "Individualism; and Socialism, or Communism," was published by the college. As early as 1851 he delivered an address in South Carolina warning the southern states against secession, and during the civil war was active in upholding the Union, frequently being summoned to Washington by the secretary of war for consultation on important subjects. In 1863 he was one of the founders of the "Loyal publication society," of which he served as president. More than one hundred pamphlets were issued by it under his supervision, of which ten were by himself. His "Guerrilla Parties considered with reference to the Law and Usages of War," written at the request of Gen. Halleck, was often quoted in Europe during the Franco-German war; and his "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field" (Washington, 1863) was ordered by President Lincoln to be promulgated in the general orders of the war department, and has formed the basis for many later European codes. In 1865 he was appointed superintendent of a bureau in Washington that had for its object the collection, arrangement, and preservation of the records of the Confederate government, and in 1870 he was chosen by the United States and Mexico as final arbitrator in important disputes between the two countries, which work was not completed at his death. In 1844 he visited Europe, when he published in Germany an essay on "Extramural and Intramural Executions," proposing measures which have since been adopted, and also "Fragments on Subjects of Penology." In 1848 he revisited Europe, and published several essays on political science. He translated the work of De Beaumont and De Tocqueville on the "Penitentiary System in the United States," adding an introduction and notes (Philadelphia, 1833), and was the author of "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany, written after a Trip from Philadelphia to Niagara" (Philadelphia, 1834; republished under the title "The Stranger in America," 2 vols., London, 1835). His other works are "Reminiscences of Niebuhr" (Philadelphia and London, 1835); "Manual of Political Ethics," which was adopted by Harvard as a text-book (2 vols., Boston, 1838; revised ed., edited by Theodore D. Woolsey, Philadelphia, 1875); "Legal and Political Hermeneutics, or Principles of Interpretation and Construction in Law and Politics" (1838; 3d ed., edited by Prof. William G. Hammond, of Iowa university, St. Louis, Mo., 1880); a translation of Lewis Ramshorn's "Dictionary of Latin Synonymes" (1839; Philadelphia, 1870); "Laws of Property: Essays on Property and Labor" (New York, 1842); "Great Events described by Great Historians" (1847); "The West and other Poems" (1848); and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1852; new ed., adopted as a text-book by Yale, 1874). Special branches of civil polity also largely occupied his attention, particularly the subject of penal legislation, on which he wrote "Essays on Subjects of Penal Law and the Penitentiary System," published by the Philadelphia prison discipline society; "Abuse of the Penitentiary Power," published by the legislature of New York: "Remarks on Mrs. Fry's Views of Solitary Confinement," published in England; "Letter on the Pardoning System," published by the legislature of South Carolina. Among his more notable occasional papers are "Letter on Anglican and Gallican Liberty," translated into German, and annotated by the distinguished jurist, Mittermaier, who also superintended a translation of "Civil Liberty"; a paper on the vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute, compared with the elements of phonetic language, published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge"; a series of political articles in "Putnam's Monthly" on "Napoleon" and "Shall Utah be admitted to the Union?" and numerous anniversary and other addresses. In 1867 he published "Reflections on the Changes Necessary in the Present Constitution of the State of New York," "Memorial relative to the Verdict of Jurors," and "The Unanimity of Juries," and in 1868 "International Copyright and Fragments of Political Science, or Nationalism and Internationalism." As regards the exterior relations of political economy he believed in free-trade, and his

Francis Lieber

pamphlet "Notes on Fallacies of American Protectionists" was published in this country and in England. He also contributed articles on political subjects to the New York "Evening Post," under the signature of "Americus." Dr. Lieber was a member of the French institute, and of many learned and scientific bodies in Europe and America. A volume of his minor works has been issued entitled "The Miscellaneous Writings of Francis Lieber" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1880). This also contains a discourse on his life, character, and writings, delivered before the Historical society of Pennsylvania by M. Russell Thayer, and previously printed (Philadelphia, 1873). See "Life and Letters of Francis Lieber," edited by Thomas S. Perry (Boston, 1882).—His son, **Oscar Montgomery,** geologist, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Sept., 1830; d. in Richmond, Va., 27 June, 1862, was educated at Berlin, Göttingen, and Freiburg. He was state geologist of Mississippi in 1850–'1, engaged in the geological survey of Alabama in 1854–'5, and from 1856 till 1860 held the office of mineralogical, geological, and agricultural surveyor of South Carolina. His first annual report of the last-mentioned survey was published in 1857, and the fourth and last in 1860. In 1860 he accompanied the American astronomical expedition to Labrador as geologist. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, and died of wounds that he received in the battle of Williamsburg. He was the author of "The Assayer's Guide" (Philadelphia, 1862); "The Analytical Chemist's Assistant," translated from the German of Wöhler's "Beispiele zur Uebung in der analytischen Chemie," with an introduction (1852), and various articles on mining in this country in the New York "Mining Magazine."—Another son, **Hamilton,** b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 June, 1835; d. in Baden-Baden, Germany, 18 Oct., 1876, entered the volunteer army at the beginning of the civil war as 1st lieutenant, 9th Illinois regiment, and was badly wounded at Fort Donelson. Afterward he was appointed a captain in the veteran reserve corps, and served during the draft riots in New York city in 1863. In 1866 he was made a captain and military storekeeper in the regular army, and was retired on account of disabilities contracted in the line of duty.—Another son, **Guido Norman,** b. in Columbia, S. C., 21 May, 1837, was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1856, and at Harvard law-school in 1859, and in that year was admitted to the bar of New York. At the beginning of the civil war he became 1st lieutenant in the 11th infantry, U. S. army, and was appointed regimental adjutant, and served during the peninsular campaign under McClellan, being brevetted captain for gallantry at the battle of Gaines's Mills, 27 June, 1862. He was with his regiment at the second battle of Bull Run, Va., 27 Aug., 1862, being then appointed aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief. In 1862 he was appointed major and judge-advocate, and he served in this capacity in the Department of the Gulf, being present in the Teche and Red River campaigns. For gallantry during the latter he received another brevet, and he was brevetted a third time for services during the war. He also served as adjutant-general of the department, and as judge of the provost court in New Orleans. He was then transferred to the judge-advocate-general's office in Washington, and subsequently appointed assistant to his father, Dr. Francis Lieber, in the bureau of Confederate archives. He afterward served as judge-advocate of various military departments and divisions, being, when stationed in New York, one of the founders of the Military service institution. He was professor of law at the U. S. military academy from 1878 till 1882, when he was assigned to duty in Washington in the bureau of military justice. In 1884 he was appointed assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank of colonel, and he has since then been on duty as acting judge-advocate-general of the army.

LIGHT, Alexander Luder, Canadian engineer, b. in Durham, England, 17 April, 1822. He came to Canada in 1834, attended the Kingston grammar-school, and in 1842 became assistant engineer on the board of works of Canada. In 1846 he entered the employ of the Great Western railway, in 1851 was appointed chief engineer of the St. Andrews and Quebec (now New Brunswick and Canada) railway. Subsequently he was chief engineer of government railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and built the European and North American railway. He went to England in 1863, was elected a member of the institute of civil engineers there, and soon afterward appointed engineer of the Santos and São Paulo railway in Brazil. He was in charge of the construction of a section of the Intercolonial railway in 1869, in 1874 became government engineer for the province of Quebec, and in 1884 was chosen by the Dominion government as engineer in charge of surveys of one division of the proposed short-line railway from Montreal to St. John and Halifax.

LIGHT, George Washington, journalist, b. in Portland, Me., 21 Jan., 1809; d. in Somerville, Mass., 27 Jan., 1868. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and became a printer and publisher, also editing in Boston the "Young Mechanic," "The Essayist" (1829–'30), and the "Young Men's Magazine" (1847). Mr. Light was the author of a "Life of Timothy Claxton" (Boston, 1839), and of "Keep Cool, Go Ahead, and a Few Other Poems" (1851).

LIGHTBURN, Joseph Andrew Jackson, soldier, b. in Westmoreland county, Pa., 21 Sept., 1824. He received a common-school education, removed to western Virginia, and represented Lewis county in the convention that reorganized the state government in 1861. He organized the 4th Virginia regiment of the National army, was made its colonel, 14 Aug., 1861, and in 1862 commanded the District of the Kanawha. He conducted the retreat from Kanawha valley in September of that year, and was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, 16 March, 1863. He then took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was with Sherman in his campaign to Atlanta, where in August, 1864, he received a gun-shot wound in the head. After his recovery he led a brigade in Shenandoah valley, and was then president of an examining board 22 June, 1865, when he resigned his commission. In 1866–'7 he was a member of the West Virginia legislature.

LIGON, Richard, English traveller. He was a royalist, lost his fortune in the troubles of 1647, and went in that year to Barbadoes, where he bought a house and land. He was subsequently attacked by a fever, and after narrowly escaping death returned to England in 1650. Before his departure from England he had been intimate with Abraham Duppa, bishop of Salisbury, and on his return the prelate was so much impressed with Ligon's account of Barbadoes that he advised him to publish a narrative of his adventures. The author was soon afterward cast into prison by his creditors, and whether he died there or was released by his friends is uncertain. His work, a folio, with maps and illustrations, is entitled "A

True and Exact History of Barbadoes" (London, 1650). From this work Steele drew the facts for his tale of "Inkle and Yarico" in the "Spectator." Yarico was one of Ligon's Indian slaves. The Abbé Raynal has also drawn largely on the same author in his "Histoire philosophique des Indes," and the Englishman, Inkle, and his victim, Yarico, have been the subjects of several romances.

LIGON, Thomas Watkins, governor of Maryland, b. in Prince Edward county, Va. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, studied at the Yale law-school, was admitted to the bar, and began to practise law in Baltimore. Subsequently he removed to Ellicott's Mills, and thence to Elkton, Md. He served in congress from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1849, having been chosen as a Democrat, and from 1854 till 1858 he was governor of the state of Maryland.

LILIENTHAL, Max, clergyman, b. in Munich, Bavaria, in 1815; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 5 April, 1882. After studying for the Jewish ministry and being graduated at the university of that city, he was called in 1839 to Riga, Russia, as director of its Hebrew school, and, after several years' successful educational work, he came to New York in 1845, being chosen rabbi of three congregations. In 1855 he was called to the rabbinate of a Cincinnati congregation, and remained at its head until his death. Dr. Lilienthal was widely known in the west, and in Cincinnati filled posts of distinction on the board of education and at the university, while his best efforts were always enlisted in the cause of charity. He took an active part in the task of uniting the American-Jewish congregations, and established the "Sabbath-School Visitor" and the "Rabbinical Quarterly Review." He was a speaker of power, and belonged to the progressive school of Jewish thought.

LILLIE, John, clergyman, b. in Kelso, Scotland, 16 Dec., 1812; d. in Kingston, N. Y., in February, 1867. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1833, studied theology in that city for two years, and then, coming to the United States, completed his course in the New Brunswick seminary, and in 1836–'41 was pastor of the Dutch Reformed church at Kingston, N. Y. He then had charge till 1843 of the grammar-school of New York university, held a pastorate in New York city till 1848, and in 1844–'8 was also editor of the "Jewish Chronicle." He was a translator for the American Bible union in 1851–'7, and from 1858 until his death served as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Kingston, N. Y. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1855. Dr. Lillie was a fine scholar, clear and direct as a pulpit orator, and was an outspoken opponent of slavery when to be such was to risk popularity. He revised and translated several books of the New Testament for the Anglo-American edition of "Lange's Commentary," and published, besides various sermons and addresses, "The Perpetuity of the Earth," embodying his millenarian views (1842).

LILLINGTON, John Alexander, soldier, b. in Barbadoes, W. I., about 1725; d. in North Carolina in 1786. His grandfather, Alexander, came to Albemarle county, N. C., from Barbadoes, and was deputy governor of North Carolina in 1693. His father, Col. George Lillington, an officer in the British army, was a member of the royal council of Barbadoes in 1698, and came to North Carolina about 1734. His son, who accompanied him, early became a decided Whig, and in August, 1775, was appointed by the Provincial congress colonel for the Wilmington district. He was second in command under Col. Richard Caswell (*q. v.*) in the defeat of the Scotch Tories at Moore's Creek Bridge, 27 Feb., 1776, and had charge of the field before Caswell's arrival. On 4 April he became colonel of the 6th North Carolina regiment of the Continental army. He was afterward promoted to brigadier-general, and served under Gen. Gates in 1780. He is described as a man of herculean frame and great courage. At the close of the war he retired to his house, Lillington Hall, which is still standing, about forty miles above Wilmington, N. C. It was partially burned by Cornwallis on his march to Wilmington. The town of Lillington, N. C., was named in his honor.—His son, **John,** was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and served through the war.

LILLO, Eusebio (leel'-yo), Chilian statesman, b. in Santiago in 1826. He studied in the university of his native city, where he was graduated in law. He began early to take part in politics, in 1849 and 1850 was a constant contributor to the Liberal papers, and, on account of his opposition to the Conservative government, was banished in 1851. He went to Bolivia, and during his sojourn there founded in La Paz the Bank of Bolivia. After the assumption of the executive by Perez in 1860 he returned to his native country, and in 1864 became editor of "La Patria" in Valparaiso. In 1870 he was appointed professor of law at the University of Chili, but did not accept. He has been elected to congress several times, and during the war with Peru and Bolivia he was one of the active advisers of the government. In October, 1880, he was appointed Chilian commissioner to attend the conferences that were held on board the U. S. corvette "Lackawanna" in the port of Arica, by suggestion of the U. S. minister, to treat concerning conditions of peace between the three republics, but which did not produce the desired result. In 1883 he was sent as minister to Bolivia, and concluded a treaty of peace with that republic. In 1884 he was called by President Santa Maria to the cabinet as secretary of state, and in the autumn of the same year elected to congress as senator for six years. He has achieved fame in South America as a poet. Among his principal compositions are "El Junco," "Loco de amor," "Cancion nacional de Chile," "Recuerdos del Proscrito," "Rosa y Carlos," "Deseos," "La Violeta," and "Plegaria." A collection of his poems has also been published in several editions (Santiago, 1862–'84).

LILLY, Samuel, physician, b. in Geneva, N. Y., 28 Oct., 1815; d. in Lambertville, N. J., 3 April, 1880. He was educated at a classical school in Lambertville, N. J., where he practised his profession after his graduation at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1837. He was elected a representative to the 33d congress as a Whig, serving from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1855, was also judge of the Hunterdon county court and of the court of errors and appeals of New Jersey, and consul-general in British India. He was a member of the New Jersey medical society, of which he was vice-president and president, and contributed to medical journals.

LIMA, Francisco (lee'-mah), Brazilian R. C. bishop, b. in Portugal early in the 17th century; d. in Olinda, Brazil, 29 April, 1704. In 1695 he was rector of a parish in Lisbon, when he was surprised by the appointment of bishop of Pernambuco. His diocese was in a disorganized state, but he preached, founded churches and schools, and gave his whole income to establish thirty missions among the Indians, and raised money to found four hospitals for the poor. In 1703 he spent a year in visiting his Indian missions, and, returning

to Olinda in failing health, he died in one of the hospitals that he had founded.

LIMA, João de Brito, Brazilian poet, b. in Bahia, 22 Oct., 1671; d. there, 25 Nov., 1747. He received his education from private tutors, and entered a convent in early life. Soon afterward he became known as one of the best Portuguese poets of his time. In 1718 "O conde de Villaflor" was published in Lisbon, and other poems soon appeared. A second volume of his compositions was published (Lisbon, 1742), and he left "Poema épico Cezaria, narrando la genealogia de D. Vasco Fernandes, conde de Sabugosa, suas acções e sucessos nos governos da India e do Brazil," "A profissão de duas irmães no convento de Santa Clara na Bahia," and "D. Luiz Alvares de Figueiredo," which are now (1887) in course of publication by the Instituto geographico Brazileiro.

LIMA, José Ignacio Ribeiro Abreu de, Brazilian revolutionist, b. in Recife about 1770; d. in Bahia, 29 March, 1817. He studied theology, and was graduated in Coimbra, where he was ordained priest in 1792, but suffered persecution and went to Rome to answer an accusation of heresy. On his return he retired from the ministry, was graduated in law in 1796, and opened an office in Pernambuco. When he heard, at the end of 1807, of the determination of the royal family to come to Brazil, he tried to induce the people of Bahia to prevent their landing unless the regent promised to give a constitution to Brazil. This plot was discovered and Lima was cast into prison, but set free two years later, and continued to work secretly for independence. In 1812 he published several articles in the daily papers, and founded the "Justiça é Progresso," which was discontinued a year later. In 1817 Lima was the leader in the republican revolution of Pernambuco. He went to Alagoas and Bahia for aid, and, being successful, was about to sail for Pernambuco when he was taken prisoner by the royalists, tried by a military tribunal, and condemned to death. He was shot without revealing his accomplices. He published "Un commentario ás ordenações do reino" (1816).—His son, **José Ignacio de Abreu de,** Brazilian soldier, b. in Pernambuco, 6 April, 1796; d. in Recife, 20 Jan., 1869, received his early education at Olinda, and was graduated at the military academy of Rio Janeiro in 1814. Soon afterward he was appointed captain, joined the Revolutionary party in 1817, and was arrested, but escaped to the United States, whence he went to Venezuela and offered his services to Gen. Bolivar. He fought in the battle of Queseras under Gen. Páez, that of Angostura under Gen. Soublette, and in Santa Fé de Bogotá. In 1821 he accompanied the expedition to Ecuador, where he did good service, and when the Independents triumphed he accompanied Sucre in his expedition to Peru, whence he returned to New Granada, and was sent on a commission from that government to the United States. During his service in Spanish America he was promoted to general. The government of Venezuela admitted him to the military order of "Los libertadores de Venezuela," and that of New Granada inscribed his name among those of the liberators of the nation. After the war he did not mix in the politics of the Columbian republic, but remained faithful to Bolivar. After the latter's death in 1830, Lima went to Europe, and remained two years in Paris; but when the parliament of Brazil acknowledged his services, recognizing his rank of general, he returned to that country. He then began to collect documents for completing the history of his country, but his studies were several times interrupted by his labors as a journalist. In 1835 he was the editor of "O Raio de Jupiter," and from this year to 1840 he was a contributor to the "Mesageiro Nictheroyense" and "O Maiorista." In 1847 he began to publish in the press his ideas regarding civil marriage, which caused him to be bitterly attacked by the clergy of the Roman Catholic church. At that time he was a contributor to the "Diario Novo." In 1848 he published in Pernambuco the paper "A Barca de São Pedro." He retired from journalism, but for years continued to advocate his ideas. On account of impaired health he went to Recife in 1869.

LIMA, Manoel de, Brazilian explorer, b. in São Pablo in 1685; d. in Para in 1750. He was a Jesuit, and was employed for many years in the missions of the Moxos Indians, of which he became president in 1735. As the missions that had been founded since 1684 covered a large area, Lima had ample opportunity during his travels to explore the country. The Moxos missions having become important, Antonio Rolim de Moura, governor of Para, saw the necessity of opening a more direct way between them and the capital of the province, and summoned Lima to Belem in 1742. His health failed in consequence of the fatigue of his journey, and, being unable to return to his missions, he remained in Para, using his influence to promote useful works and explorations of the province under his charge. In 1751 Rolim de Moura utilized the road that was first traversed by Lima, and, sending an expedition to the Moxos missions, secured to Europeans the vast country explored by the Jesuit.

LIMA É SILVA, Francisco de (lee'-mah), Brazilian soldier, b. in Rio Janeiro, 8 July, 1785; d. there, 2 Dec., 1853. At five years of age he was entered as cadet in the regiment of Bragança, which was commanded by his father, and rose in rank until he became his father's successor. In 1821 he was active in the cause of independence, and rendered great service to the city of Rio Janeiro in keeping order in that time of popular commotion. During the republican revolution in Pernambuco in 1824, Lima was sent as general of the forces to repress the rebellion, and was also made provisional president of the province. At the beginning he employed severe measures, but after the suppression of the movement made every effort to prevent the execution of the leaders. He was appointed governor of the province of S. Paulo in 1828, in 1829 commander of the forces in Rio Janeiro, and in 1831 of those in the province of S. Paulo, but on 7 April of the same year he was elected a member of the regency. Lima received the decree of abdication of Pedro I., and read it to the troops, proclaiming Pedro II. emperor of Brazil. He was regent of the empire four years, and by his calmness and prudence prevented many public evils. He organized the army, tried to settle the difficulties of the national treasury, which was in a wretched condition, and endeavored to preserve the public peace. On 12 Oct., 1835, Father Feijo was appointed sole regent, and Lima retired to private life. In 1837 he was elected senator by the province of Rio de Janeiro, and in that year the assembly voted him a pension. In 1840 he took an active part in declaring the majority of Pedro II.—His son, **Luis Alves,** Brazilian soldier, b. in Estrella, 25 Aug., 1803, was entered as a cadet in the 1st regiment of the line in 1808, and finished his studies in the military academy in 1819. In 1822 he was appointed by Pedro I. adjutant of the battalion of the emperor, and fought in Bahia against the Portuguese troops. After the abdication of Pedro I. in 1831,

when Rio Janeiro was in danger of being sacked by a mob, Lima formed among his friends and fellow-officers a force for the security of the city, and was appointed second in command. In 1837, as a colonel, he accompanied the secretary of war in the campaign of Rio Grande do Sul, and on 14 Dec., 1839, he was appointed president of the province of Maranhão, which office he held till 1841. In that year he was promoted to brigadier and created Baron of Caxias, and the province of Maranhão elected him its representative to congress. On 18 May, 1842, he was appointed commander-in-chief and vice-president of the province of S. Paulo, which he pacified before 23 July. The emperor now made him his adjutant, and two days afterward sent him as commander of the forces to the province of Mina, where, by the battle of Santa Luzia, on 20 Aug., he put an end to a revolution. On his return he was promoted major-general and sent to the province of Rio Grande, where, in two years, he re-established peace. He then was created Count of Caxias, and elected senator for the province of Rio Grande. He was in congress till 1851, in which year he was appointed for the second time president of the province of Rio Grande and commander of the army that was to invade the Argentine Republic. At the head of 20,000 men, aided by Gens. Urquiza and Garson, he defeated Rosas in Arroyo Moron on 3 Feb., 1852, and on his return he was made a marquis and lieutenant-general. On 14 July, 1855, he was appointed secretary of war, and in September, 1856, president of the imperial council. In 1866 he was promoted to field-marshal and appointed to command the army against the republic of Paraguay. Under his command the Brazilians defeated the enemy at Villeta, Angostura, and Loma Valentura, and on 5 Jan., 1869, entered Asuncion. On 23 March he was created Duke of Caxias.

LIÑAN Y CISNEROS, Melchor de (leen-yan′), Peruvian archbishop, b. in Madrid, Spain, 19 Dec., 1629; d. in Lima, Peru, 20 Oct., 1708. He studied in Alcala, where he was graduated as doctor in theology. He was pastor of several parishes in Madrid, in 1661 member of the supreme council of the Inquisition, and in 1664 became bishop of Santa Marta. In 1666 he was promoted bishop of Popayan, and in 1671 he was appointed by the king visitor of the kingdom of New Granada with the titles of president, governor, and captain-general. His administration is said to have saved to the treasury $130,000 annually. On 24 Feb., 1672, he was made archbishop of Charcas, and in 1674 he took charge of his diocese. On 14 Dec., 1676, he was appointed archbishop of Lima, and on 14 Feb., 1678, took charge of that diocese. On the occasion of the earthquake in Lima, 17 June, 1678, he was active in the assistance of the wounded. On 7 July of the same year he was appointed temporary viceroy of Peru, which place he held till 20 Nov., 1681. During his civil administration he introduced several reforms in the public and military service, constructed forts, enlarged the army, and fortified the city against the pirates. In his ecclesiastic government he reformed the service, established monasteries, and gave much to charity.

LINARES, José Maria (lee-nah′-reth), Bolivian statesman, b. in Potosi, 10 July, 1810; d. in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1861. He studied in La Paz, was graduated as doctor in jurisprudence in 1835, and in early life began to take part in politics, being called to several important public places, including membership in the commission to form a code of laws for Bolivia. At the downfall of the administration of Gen. Santa Cruz he was called by Gen. Velasco to take charge of the portfolio of the interior in 1839, and afterward was sent as minister to Spain, where he negotiated the treaty for the recognition of the independence of Bolivia. In 1848, as president of the senate, he was called, during the absence of Velasco, to take charge provisionally of the executive, and he was soon the acknowledged leader of the "Rejenerador" party. He was several times presented as a candidate for the presidency, and finally in 1857 was elected by a large majority. His administration was one of the most energetic and honest that the country had seen. He introduced many reforms, and vigorously attacked the abuses that had crept into the public administration; but his course made him enemies, and in 1861 he was overthrown by a revolution that was favored by his own cabinet, and banished to Chili, where he died.

L'INCARNATION, Mother **Marie de,** educator, b. in Tours, France, 18 Oct., 1599; d. in Quebec, 30 April, 1672. The name of her parents was Guyard. She was noted for her piety in early life, and wished to enter a convent, but, in deference to the wishes of her parents, married, at the age of seventeen, M. Martin, a silk-manufacturer. She aided him in his business, showing an ability for management which was subsequently to be of great assistance to her. Her husband died when she was nineteen, and when her son had attained the age of twelve she entered the Ursuline convent of Tours, in 1631. Here she met Madame De la Peltrie, and formed with her the project of founding an Ursuline convent in Quebec. She arrived in Canada with a few nuns in 1639. She immediately began the work of instruction in Quebec, the nuns taking as pupils not only the daughters of the colonists, but also those of the friendly Indian tribes. This led her to acquire several of the Indian languages, in which she wrote instructions for her pupils. She was not able to begin her monastery until 1641, which was finished in 1642. It was destroyed by fire in 1650, in the middle of a Canadian winter. Notwithstanding poverty and trials of various kinds, she set to work with energy and soon rebuilt it. She continued to direct the monastery up to her last illness. In the troubles of the colony caused by the war waged by the Iroquois, she was frequently consulted, and her advice often adopted. In one of her letters she predicted the great future in store for whatever people should occupy the valley of the Hudson, and endeavored to persuade her countrymen to take possession of it. She was styled by Bossuet "the Teresa of our days and of the New World." The cause of her canonization as a saint of the Roman Catholic church was introduced before the papal authorities several years ago, and is still prosecuted in Rome. She was the author of "Lettres" (Paris, 1677); "Retraite, avec une expression succincte du cantique des cantiques" (1682); and "École chrétienne, ou explication familière des mystères de la foi" (1684). These were all published after her death by her son, Dom Claude Martin, who also issued her life, written by herself by order of her superiors (Paris, 1677). See also a shorter biography by Charlevoix (Paris, 1724).

LINCECUM, Gideon, naturalist, b. in Hancock county, Ga., 22 April, 1793; d. in Brenham, Washington co., Tex., 28 Nov., 1874. He was self-educated, and became a practising physician, serving also as county judge in Lowndes county, Miss., about 1815, as postmaster of two towns in that state about 1840, and in the same office in Long Point, Tex., in 1856. During the war of 1812 he served in the Georgia militia. In 1868 he went to Tuxpan, Mexico, where he spent five years. Dr.

Lincecum was an enthusiast in natural history, a regular correspondent of Charles Darwin, Alexander von Humboldt, Louis Agassiz, and other naturalists in this country and abroad, and a member of numerous scientific societies, to whose publications, notably those of the Smithsonian institution, the Franklin institute, and the Essex institute, Mass., he contributed valuable papers. To the latter institution he gave a collection representing forty-eight different families of ants and butterflies, and to the Jardin des plantes in Paris he sent specimens of all the flora of Texas. Among his published papers is a valuable monograph on the red ant, to the study of which he devoted fourteen years. He wrote several works, which remain unpublished. These include "Traditions of the Choctaw Indians," among whom he lived for many years, "Medical History of the Southern United States," and an autobiography, now in the possession of his daughter.

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth president of the United States, b. in Hardin county, Ky., 12 Feb., 1809; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 April, 1865. His earliest ancestor in America seems to have been Samuel Lincoln, of Norwich, England, who settled in Hingham, Mass., where he died, leaving a son, Mordecai, whose son of the same name removed to Monmouth, N. J., and thence to Berks county, Pa., dying there in 1735. He was a man of some property, which at his death was divided among his sons and daughters, one of whom, John Lincoln, having disposed of his land in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, established himself in Rockingham county, Va. The records of that county show that he was possessed of a valuable estate, which was divided among five sons, one of whom, named Abraham, emigrated to Kentucky about 1780. At this time Daniel Boone was engaged in those labors and exploits in the new country of Kentucky that have rendered his name illustrious; and there is no doubt that Abraham Lincoln was induced by his friendship for Boone to give up what seems to have been an assured social position in Virginia and take his family to share with him the risks and hardships of life in the new territory. The families of Boone and Lincoln had been closely allied for many years. Several marriages had taken place between them, and their names occur in each other's wills as friends and executors. The pioneer Lincoln, who took with him what for the time and place was a sufficient provision in money, the result of the sale of his property in Virginia, acquired by means of cash and land-warrants a large estate in Kentucky, as is shown by the records of Jefferson and Campbell counties. About 1784 he was killed by Indians while working with his three sons—Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas—in clearing the forest. His widow removed after his death to Washington county, and there brought up her family. The two elder sons became reputable citizens, and the two daughters married in a decent condition of life. Thomas, the youngest son, seems to have been below the average of the family in enterprise and other qualities that command success. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and married, 12 June, 1806, Nancy Hanks, a niece of the man with whom he learned his trade. She is represented, by those who knew her at the time of her marriage, as a handsome young woman of twenty-three, of appearance and intellect superior to her lowly fortunes. The young couple began housekeeping with little means. Three children were born to them; the first, a girl, who grew to maturity, married, and died, leaving no children; the third a boy, who died in infancy; the second was Abraham Lincoln. Thomas Lincoln remained in Kentucky until 1816, when he resolved to remove to the still newer country of Indiana, and settled in a rich and fertile forest country near Little Pigeon creek, not far distant from the Ohio river. The family suffered from diseases incident to pioneer life, and Mrs. Lincoln died in 1818 at the age of thirty-five. Thomas Lincoln, while on a visit to Kentucky, married a worthy, industrious, and intelligent widow named Sarah Bush Johnston. She was a woman of admirable order and system in her habits, and brought to the home of the pioneer in the Indiana timber many of the comforts of civilized life. The neighborhood was one of the roughest. The president once said of it: "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods, and there were some schools, so called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education." But in spite of this the boy Abraham made the best use of the limited opportunities afforded him, and learned all that the half-educated backwoods teachers could impart; and besides this he read over and over all the books he could find. He practised constantly the rules of arithmetic, which he had acquired at school, and began, even in his early childhood, to put in writing his recollections of what he had read and his impressions of what he saw about him. By the time he was nineteen years of age he had acquired a remarkably clear and serviceable handwriting, and showed sufficient business capacity to be intrusted with a cargo of farm products, which he took to New Orleans and sold. In 1830 his father emigrated once more, to Macon county, Ill. Lincoln had by this time attained his extraordinary stature of six feet four inches, and with it enormous muscular strength, which was at once put at the disposal of his father in building his cabin, clearing the field, and splitting from the walnut forests, which were plentiful in that county, the rails with which the farm was fenced. Thomas Lincoln, however, soon deserted this new home, his last migration being to Goose Nest Prairie, in Coles county, where he died in 1851, seventy-three years of age. In his last days he was tenderly cared for by his son.

A. Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln left his father's house as soon as the farm was fenced and cleared, hired himself to a man named Denton Offutt, in Sangamon county, assisted him to build a flat-boat, accompanied him to New Orleans on a trading voyage, and returned with him to New Salem, in Menard county, where Offutt opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. Little was accomplished in this way, and Lincoln employed his too abundant

leisure in constant reading and study. He learned during this time the elements of English grammar, and made a beginning in the study of surveying and the principles of law. But the next year an Indian war began, occasioned by the return of Black Hawk with his bands of Sacs and Foxes from Iowa to Illinois. Lincoln volunteered in a company raised in Sangamon county, and was immediately elected captain. His company was organized at Richland on 21 April, 1832; but his service in command of it was brief, for it was mustered out on 27 May. Lincoln immediately re-enlisted as a private, and served for several weeks in that capacity, being finally mustered out on 16 June, 1832, by Lieut. Robert Anderson, who afterward commanded Fort Sumter at the beginning of the civil war. He returned home and began a hasty canvass for election to the legislature. His name had been announced in the spring before his enlistment; but now only ten days were left before the election, which took place in August. In spite of these disadvantages, he made a good race and was far from the foot of the poll. Although he was defeated, he gained the almost unanimous vote of his own neighborhood, New Salem giving him 277 votes against 3. He now began to look about him for employment, and for a time thought seriously of learning the trade of a blacksmith; but an opportunity presented itself to buy the only store in the settlement, which he did, giving his notes for the whole amount involved. He was associated with an idle and dissolute partner, and the business soon went to wreck, leaving Lincoln burdened with a debt which it required several years of frugality and industry for him to meet; but it was finally paid in full. After this failure he devoted himself with the greatest earnestness and industry to the study of law. He was appointed postmaster of New Salem in 1833, an office which he held for three years. The emoluments of the place were very slight, but it gave him opportunities for reading. At the same time he was appointed deputy to John Calhoun, the county surveyor, and, his modest wants being supplied by these two functions, he gave his remaining leisure unreservedly to the study of law and politics. He was a candidate for the legislature in August, 1834, and was elected this time at the head of the list. He was re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840, after which he declined further election. After entering the legislature he did not return to New Salem, but, having by this time attained some proficiency in the law, he removed to Springfield, where he went into partnership with John T. Stuart, whose acquaintance he had begun in the Black Hawk war and continued at Vandalia. He took rank from the first among the leading members of the legislature. He was instrumental in having the state capital removed from Vandalia to Springfield, and during his eight years of service his ability, industry, and weight of character gained him such standing among his associates that in his last two terms he was the candidate of his party for the speakership of the house of representatives. In 1846 he was elected to congress, his opponent being the Rev. Peter Cartwright. The most important congressional measure with which his name was associated during his single term of service was a scheme for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, which in the prevailing temper of the time was refused consideration by congress. He was not a candidate for re-election, but for the first and only time in his life he applied for an executive appointment, the commissionership of the general land-office. The place was given to another man, but President Taylor's administration offered Mr. Lincoln the governorship of the territory of Oregon, which he declined.

Mr. Lincoln had by this time become the most influential exponent of the principles of the Whig party in Illinois, and his services were in request in every campaign. After his return from congress he devoted himself with great assiduity and success to the practice of law, and speedily gained a commanding position at the bar. As he says himself, he was losing his interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused him again. The profound agitation of the question of slavery, which in 1854 followed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, awakened all the energies of Lincoln's nature. He regarded this act, in which Senator Douglas was the most prominent agent of the reactionary party, as a gross breach of faith, and began at once a series of earnest political discussions which immediately placed him at the head of the party that, not only in Illinois but throughout the west, was speedily formed to protest against and oppose the throwing open of the territories to the encroachments of slavery. The legislature elected in Illinois in the heat of this discussion contained a majority of members opposed to the policy of Douglas. The duty of selecting a senator in place of Gen. Shields, whose term was closing, devolved upon this legislature, and Mr. Lincoln was the unanimous choice of the Whig members. But they did not command a clear majority of the legislature. There were four members of Democratic antecedents who, while they were ardently opposed to the extension of slavery, were not willing to cast their votes for a Whig candidate, and adhered tenaciously through several ballots to Lyman Trumbull, a Democrat of their own way of thinking. Lincoln, fearing that this dissension among the anti-slavery men might result in the election of a supporter of Douglas, urged his friends to go over in a body to the support of Trumbull, and his influence was sufficient to accomplish this result. Trumbull was elected, and for many years served the Republican cause in the senate with ability and zeal.

As soon as the Republican party became fully organized in the nation, embracing in its ranks the anti-slavery members of the old Whig and Democratic parties, Mr. Lincoln, by general consent, took his place at the head of the party in Illinois; and when, in 1858, Senator Douglas sought a re-election to the senate, the Republicans with one voice selected Mr. Lincoln as his antagonist. He had already made several speeches of remarkable eloquence and power against the pro-slavery reaction of which the Nebraska bill was the significant beginning, and when Mr. Douglas returned to Illinois to begin his canvass for the senate, he was challenged by Mr. Lincoln to a series of joint discussions. The challenge was accepted, and the most remarkable oratorical combat the state has ever witnessed took place between them during the summer. Mr. Douglas defended his thesis of non-intervention with slavery in the territories (the doctrine known as "popular sovereignty," and derided as "squatter sovereignty") with remarkable adroitness and energy. The ground that Mr. Lincoln took was higher and bolder than had yet been assumed by any American statesman of his time. In the brief and sententious speech in which he accepted the championship of his party, before the Republican convention of 16 June, 1858, he uttered the following pregnant and prophetic words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all the one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, north as well as south." This bold utterance excited the fears of his timid friends, and laid him open to the hackneyed and conventional attacks of the supporters of slavery; but throughout the contest, while he did not for an instant lower this lofty tone of opposition to slavery and hope of its extinction, he refused to be crowded by the fears of his friends or the denunciations of his enemies away from the strictly constitutional ground upon which his opposition was made. The debates between him and Senator Douglas aroused extraordinary interest throughout the state and the country. The men were perhaps equally matched in oratorical ability and adroitness in debate, but Lincoln's superiority in moral insight, and especially in far-seeing political sagacity, soon became apparent. The most important and significant of the debates was that which took place at Freeport. Mr. Douglas had previously asked Mr. Lincoln a series of questions intended to embarrass him, which Lincoln without the slightest reserve answered by a categorical yes or no. At Freeport, Lincoln, taking his turn, inquired of Douglas whether the people of a territory could in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution. By his reply, intimating that slavery might be excluded by unfriendly territorial legislation, Douglas gained a momentary advantage in the anti-slavery region in which he spoke, but dealt a fatal blow to his popularity in the south, the result of which was seen two years afterward at the Charleston convention. The ground assumed by Senator Douglas was, in fact, utterly untenable, and Lincoln showed this in one of his terse sentences. "Judge Douglas holds," he said, "that a thing may lawfully be driven away from a place where it has a lawful right to go."

This debate established the reputation of Mr. Lincoln as one of the leading orators of the Republican party of the Union, and a speech that he delivered at Cooper Institute, in New York, on 27 Feb., 1860, in which he showed that the unbroken record of the founders of the republic was in favor of the restriction of slavery and against its extension, widened and confirmed his reputation; so that when the Republican convention came together in Chicago in May, 1860, he was nominated for the presidency on the third ballot, over William H. Seward, who was his principal competitor. The Democratic convention, which met in Charleston, S. C., broke up after numerous fruitless ballotings, and divided into two sections. The southern half, unable to trust Mr. Douglas with the interests of slavery after his Freeport speech, first adjourned to Richmond, but again joined the other half at Baltimore, where a second disruption took place, after which the southern half nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and the northern portion nominated Mr. Douglas. John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated by the so-called Constitutional Union party. Lincoln, therefore, supported by the entire anti-slavery sentiment of the north, gained an easy victory over the three other parties. The election took place on 6 Nov., and when the electoral college cast their votes Lincoln was found to have 180, Breckinridge 72, Bell 39, and Douglas 12. The popular vote stood: for Lincoln, 1,866,462; for Douglas, 1,375,157; for Breckinridge, 847,953; for Bell, 590,631.

The extreme partisans of slavery had not even waited for the election of Lincoln, to begin their preparations for an insurrection, and as soon as the result was declared a movement for separation was begun in South Carolina, and it carried along with her the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. A provisional government, styled the "Confederate States of America," of which Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was made president, was promptly organized, and seized, with few exceptions, all the posts, arsenals, and public property of the United States within their limits. Confronted by this extraordinary crisis, Mr. Lincoln kept his own counsel, and made no public expression of his intentions or his policy until he was inaugurated on 4 March, 1861.

He called about him a cabinet of the most prominent members of the anti-slavery parties of the nation, giving no preference to any special faction. His secretary of state was William H. Seward, of New York, who had been his principal rival for the nomination, and whose eminence and abilities designated him as the leading member of the administration; the secretary of the treasury was Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, whose pre-eminence in the west was as unquestioned as Seward's in the east; of war, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the most influential politician of that state; of the navy, Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; of the interior, Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana: the border slave-states were represented in the government by Edward Bates, of Missouri, attorney-general, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, postmaster-general—both of them men of great distinction of character and high standing as lawyers. Seward, Smith, and Bates were of Whig antecedents; all the rest of Democratic. The cabinet underwent, in the course of Mr. Lincoln's term, the following modifications: Sec. Chase, after a brilliant administration of the finances, resigned in 1864 from personal reasons, and was succeeded by William P. Fessenden, of Maine; Sec. Cameron left the war department at the close of the year 1861, and was appointed minister to Russia, and his place was taken by Edwin M. Stanton, a war Democrat of singular energy and vigor, and equal ability and devotion; Sec. Smith, accepting a judgeship, gave way to John P. Usher, of Indiana; Attorney-General Bates resigned in the last year of the administration, and was succeeded by James Speed, of Kentucky; and Postmaster-General Blair about the same time gave way to William Dennison, of Ohio.

In his inaugural address President Lincoln treated the acts of secession as a nullity. He declared the Union perpetual and inviolate, and announced with perfect firmness, though with the greatest moderation of speech and feeling, the intention of the government to maintain its authority and to hold the places under its jurisdiction. He made an elaborate and unanswerable argument against the legality as well as the justice of secession, and further

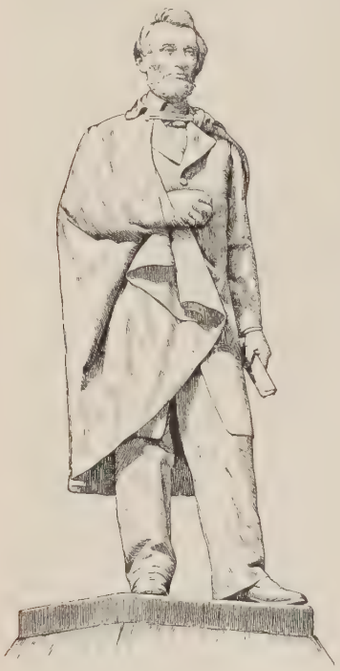
showed, with convincing clearness, that peaceful secession was impossible. "Can aliens make treaties," he said, "easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." He pleaded for peace in a strain of equal tenderness and dignity, and in closing he said: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have a most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it." This speech profoundly affected the public opinion of the north; but in the excited state of sentiment that then controlled the south it naturally met only contempt and defiance in that section. A few weeks later the inevitable war began, in an attack upon Fort Sumter by the secessionists of South Carolina under Gen. G. T. Beauregard, and after a long bombardment the fort surrendered on 13 April, 1861. The president instantly called for a force of 75,000 three-months' militiamen, and three weeks later ordered the enlistment of 64,000 soldiers and 18,000 seamen for three years. He set on foot a blockade of the southern ports, and called congress together in special session, choosing for their day of meeting the 4th of July. The remaining states of the south rapidly arrayed themselves on one side or the other; all except Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were drawn into the secession movement, and the western part of Virginia, adhering to the Union, under the name of West Virginia, separated itself from that ancient commonwealth.

The first important battle of the war took place at Bull Run, near Manassas station, Va., 21 July, 1861, and resulted in the defeat of the National troops under Gen. Irwin McDowell by a somewhat larger force of the Confederates under Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and Beauregard. Though the loss in killed and wounded was not great, and was about the same on both sides, the victory was still one of the utmost importance for the Confederates, and gave them a great increase of prestige on both sides of the Atlantic. They were not, however, able to pursue their advantage. The summer was passed in enlisting, drilling, and equipping a formidable National army on the banks of the Potomac, which was given in charge of Gen. George B. McClellan, a young officer who had distinguished himself by a successful campaign in western Virginia. In spite of the urgency of the government, which was increased by the earnestness of the people and their representatives in congress, Gen. McClellan made no advance until the spring of 1862, when Gen. Johnston, in command of the Confederate army, evacuated the position which, with about 45,000 men, he had held during the autumn and winter against the Army of the Potomac, amounting to about 177,000 effectives. Gen. McClellan then transferred his army to the peninsula between the James and York rivers. Although there was but a force of 16,000 opposed to him when he landed, he spent a month before the works at Yorktown, and when he was prepared to open fire upon them they were evacuated, and Gen. Johnston retreated to the neighborhood of Richmond. The battle of Seven Pines, in which the Confederates, successful in their first attack, were afterward repelled, was fought on 31 May, 1862. Johnston was wounded, and the command devolved upon Gen. Robert E. Lee, who in the latter part of June moved out from his position before Richmond and attacked McClellan's right flank, under Gen. Fitz-John Porter, at Gaines's Mills, north of the Chickahominy. Porter, with one corps, resisted the Confederate army all day with great gallantry, unassisted by the main army under McClellan, but withdrew in the evening, and McClellan at once began his retreat to the James river. Several battles were fought on the way, in which the Confederates were checked; but the retreat continued until the National army reached the James. Taking position at Malvern Hill, they inflicted a severe defeat upon Gen. Lee, but were immediately after withdrawn by Gen. McClellan to Harrison's Landing. Here, as at other times during his career, McClellan labored under a strange hallucination as to the numbers of his enemy. He generally estimated them at not less than twice their actual force, and continually reproached the president for not giving him impossible re-enforcements to equal the imaginary numbers he thought opposed to him. In point of fact, his army was always in excess of that of Johnston or Lee. The continual disasters in the east were somewhat compensated by a series of brilliant successes in the west. In February, 1862, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had captured the Confederate forts Henry and Donelson, thus laying open the great strategic lines of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and, moving southward, had fought (6 and 7 April) the battle of Shiloh, with unfavorable results on the first day, which were turned to a victory on the second with the aid of Gen. D. C. Buell and his army, a battle in which Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was killed and the Confederate invasion of Kentucky baffled. Farragut, on 24 April, had won a brilliant naval victory over the twin forts above the mouths of the Mississippi, which resulted in the capture of New Orleans and the control of the lower Mississippi. After Gen. McClellan's retreat to the James, the president visited the army at Harrison's Landing (8 July), and, after careful consultations with the corps commanders, became convinced that in the actual disposition of the officers and the troops there was no reasonable expectation of a successful movement upon Richmond by McClellan. An order was therefore issued for the withdrawal of the army from the James, and, Gen. Halleck having been appointed general-in-chief, Gen. Pope was sent forward from Washington with a small force to delay the Confederate army under Gen. Lee un-

til the Army of the Potomac could arrive and be concentrated to support him. McClellan's movements, however, were so deliberate, and there was such a want of confidence and co-operation on the part of his officers toward Gen. Pope, that the National army met with a decisive defeat on the same battle-field of Bull Run that saw their first disaster. Gen. Pope, disheartened by the lack of sympathy and support that he discerned among the most eminent officers of the Army of the Potomac, retreated upon Washington, and Gen. McClellan, who seemed to be the only officer under whom the army was at the moment willing to serve, was placed in command of it. Gen. Lee, elated with his success, crossed the Potomac, but was met by the army under McClellan at South Mountain and Antietam, and after two days of great slaughter Lee retreated into Virginia.

President Lincoln availed himself of this occasion to give effect to a resolve that had long been maturing in his mind in an act the most momentous in its significance and results that the century has witnessed. For a year and a half he had been subjected to urgent solicitations from the two great political parties of the country, the one side appealing to him to take decided measures against slavery, and the other imploring him to pursue a conservative course in regard to that institution. His deep-rooted detestation of the system of domestic servitude was no secret to any one; but his reverence for the law, his regard for vested interests, and his anxiety to do nothing that should alienate any considerable body of the supporters of the government, had thus far induced him to pursue a middle course between the two extremes. Meanwhile the power of events had compelled a steady progress in the direction of emancipation. So early as August, 1861, congress had passed an act to confiscate the rights of slave-owners in slaves employed in a manner hostile to the Union, and Gen. Frémont had seized the occasion of the passage of this act to issue an order to confiscate and emancipate the slaves of rebels in the state of Missouri. President Lincoln, unwilling, in a matter of such transcendent importance, to leave the initiative to any subordinate, revoked this order, and directed Gen. Frémont to modify it so that it should conform to the confiscation act of congress. This excited violent opposition to the president among the radical anti-slavery men in Missouri and elsewhere, while it drew upon him the scarcely less embarrassing importunities of the conservatives, who wished him to take still more decided ground against the radicals. On 6 March, 1862, he sent a special message to congress inclosing a resolution, the passage of which he recommended, to offer pecuniary aid from the general government to states that should adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery. This resolution was promptly passed by congress; but in none of the slave-states was public sentiment sufficiently advanced to permit them to avail themselves of it. The next month, however, congress passed a law emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia, with compensation to owners, and President Lincoln had the happiness of affixing his signature to a measure that he had many years before, while a representative from Illinois, fruitlessly urged upon the notice of congress. As the war went on, wherever the National armies penetrated there was a constant stream of fugitive slaves from the adjoining regions, and the commanders of each department treated the complicated questions arising from this body of "contrabands," as they came to be called, in their camps, according to their own judgment of the necessities or the expediencies of each case, a discretion which the president thought best to tolerate. But on 9 May, 1862, Gen. David Hunter, an intimate and esteemed friend of Mr. Lincoln's, saw proper, without consultation with him, to issue a military order declaring all persons theretofore held as slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina forever free. The president, as soon as he received this order, issued a proclamation declaring it void, and reserving to himself the decision of the question whether it was competent for him, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any state or states free, and whether at any time or in any case it should have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government to exercise such supposed power, and prohibiting to commanders in the field the decision of such questions. But he added in his proclamation a significant warning and appeal to the slave-holding states, urging once more upon them the policy of emancipation by state action. "I do not argue," he said; "I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. . . . Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, as in the providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have cause to lament that you have neglected it." He had several times endeavored to bring this proposition before the members of congress from the loyal slave-holding states, and on 12 July he invited them to meet him at the executive mansion, and submitted to them a powerful and urgent appeal to induce their states to adopt the policy of compensated emancipation. He told them, without reproach or complaint, that he believed that if they had all voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of the preceding March, the war would now have been substantially ended, and that the plan therein proposed was still one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. "Let the states," he said, "which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the states you represent ever join their proposed confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest." While urging this policy upon the conservatives, and while resolved in his own mind upon emancipation by decree as a last resource, he was the subject of vehement attacks from the more radical anti-slavery supporters of the government, to which he replied with unfailing moderation and good temper. Although in July he had resolved upon his course, and had read to his cabinet a draft of a proclamation of emancipation which he had then laid aside for a more fitting occasion (on the suggestion from Mr. Seward that its issue in the disastrous condition of our military affairs would be interpreted as a sign of desperation), he met the reproaches of the radical Republicans, the entreaties of visiting delegations, and the persuasions of his eager friends with arguments showing both sides of the question of which they persisted in seeing only one. To Horace Greeley, on 22 Aug., Mr. Lincoln said: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." And

even so late as 13 Sept. he said to a delegation of a religious society, who were urging immediate action: "I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the pope's bull against the comet. . . . I view this matter as a practical war measure, to be decided on according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion." Still, he assured them that he had not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but that the matter occupied his deepest thoughts. The retreat of Lee from Maryland after his defeat at Antietam seemed to the president to afford a proper occasion for the execution of his long-matured resolve, and on 22 Sept. he issued his preliminary proclamation, giving notice to the states in rebellion that, on 1 Jan., 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof should then be in rebellion against the United States, should be then, thenceforward, and forever free. When congress came together on 1 Dec. he urged them to supplement what had already been done by constitutional action, concluding his message with this impassioned appeal: "Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We —even we here—hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless." It was hardly to be expected, however, that any action would be taken by congress before the lapse of the hundred days that the president had left between his warning and its execution. On 1 Jan., 1863, the final proclamation of emancipation was issued. It recited the preliminary document, and then designated the states in rebellion against the United States. They were Arkansas, Texas, a part of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, excepting certain counties. The proclamation then continued: "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." The criticisms and forebodings of the opponents of emancipation had well-nigh been exhausted during the previous three months, and the definitive proclamation was received with general enthusiasm throughout the loyal states. The dissatisfaction with which this important measure was regarded in the border states gradually died away, as did also the opposition in conservative quarters to the enlistment of negro soldiers. Their good conduct, their quick submission to discipline, and their excellent behavior in several battles, rapidly made an end of the prejudice against them; and when, in the winter session of congress of 1863–'4, Mr. Lincoln again urged upon the attention of that body the passage of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, his proposition met with the concurrence of a majority of congress, though it failed of the necessary two-third vote in the house of representatives. During the following year, however, public opinion made rapid progress, and the influence of the president with congress was largely increased after his triumphant re-election. In his annual message of 6 Dec., 1864, he once more pleaded, this time with irresistible force, in favor of constitutional emancipation in all the states. As there had been much controversy during the year in regard to the president's anti-slavery convictions, and the suggestion had been made in many quarters that, for the sake of peace, he might be induced to withdraw the proclamation, he repeated the declaration made the year before: "While I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it." This time congress acted with alacrity, and on 31 Jan., 1865, proposed to the states the 13th amendment to the constitution, providing that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. The states rapidly adopted the amendment by the action of their legislatures, and the president was especially pleased that his own state of Illinois led the van, having passed the necessary resolution within twenty-four hours. Before the year ended twenty-seven of the thirty-six states (being the necessary three fourths) had ratified the amendment, and President Johnson, on 18 Dec., 1865, officially proclaimed its adoption.



While the energies of the government and of the people were most strenuously occupied with the war and the questions immediately concerning it, the four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration had their full share of complicated and difficult questions of domestic and foreign concern. The interior and post-office departments made great progress in developing the means of communication throughout the country. Mr. Chase, as secretary of the treasury, performed, with prodigious ability and remarkable success, the enormous duties devolving upon him of providing funds to supply the army at an expense amounting at certain periods to $3,000,000 a day; and Mr. Seward, in charge of the state department, held at bay the suppressed hostility of European nations. Of all his cabinet, the presi-

dent sustained with Mr. Seward relations of the closest intimacy, and for that reason, perhaps, shared more directly in the labors of his department. He revised the first draft of most of Seward's important despatches, and changed and amended their language with remarkable wisdom and skill. He was careful to avoid all sources of controversy or ill-feeling with foreign nations, and when they occurred he did his best to settle them in the interests of peace, without a sacrifice of national dignity. At the end of the year 1861 the friendly relations between England and the United States were seriously threatened by the capture of the Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, on board a British merchant-ship. (See WILKES, CHARLES.) Public sentiment approved the capture, and, as far as could be judged by every manifestation in the press and in congress, was in favor of retaining the prisoners and defiantly refusing the demand of England for their return. But when the president, after mature deliberation, decided that the capture was against American precedents, and directed their return to British custody, the second thought of the country was with him. His prudence and moderation were also conspicuously displayed in his treatment of the question of the invasion of Mexico by France, and the establishment by military power of the emperor Maximilian in that country. Accepting as genuine the protestations of the emperor of the French, that he intended no interference with the will of the people of Mexico, he took no measures unfriendly to France or the empire, except those involved in the maintenance of unbroken friendship with the republican government under President Juarez, a proceeding that, although severely criticised by the more ardent spirits in congress, ended, after the president's death, in the triumph of the National party in Mexico and the downfall of the invaders. He left no doubt, however, at any time, in regard to his own conviction that "the safety of the people of the United States and the cheerful destiny to which they aspire are intimately dependent upon the maintenance of free republican institutions throughout Mexico." He dealt in a sterner spirit with the proposition for foreign mediation that the emperor of the French, after seeking in vain the concurrence of other European powers, at last presented singly at the beginning of 1863. This proposition, under the orders of the president, was declined by Mr. Seward on 6 Feb., in a despatch of remarkable ability and dignity, which put an end to all discussion of overtures of intervention from European powers. The diplomatic relations with England were exceedingly strained at several periods during the war. The building and fitting out of Confederate cruisers in English ports, and their escape, after their construction and its purpose had been made known by the American minister, more than once brought the two nations to the verge of war; but the moderation with which the claims of the United States were made by Mr. Lincoln, the energy and ability displayed by Sec. Seward and by Mr. Charles Francis Adams in presenting these claims, and, it must now be recognized, the candor and honesty with which the matter was treated by Earl Russell, the British minister for foreign affairs, saved the two countries from that irreparable disaster; and the British government at last took such measures as were necessary to put an end to this indirect war from the shores of England upon American commerce. In the course of two years the war attained such proportions that volunteering was no longer a sufficient resource to keep the army, consisting at that time of nearly a million men, at its full fighting strength. Congress therefore authorized, and the departments executed, a scheme of enrolment and draft of the arms-bearing population of the loyal states. Violent opposition arose to this measure in many parts of the country, which was stimulated by the speeches of orators of the opposition, and led, in many instances, to serious breaches of the public peace. A frightful riot, beginning among the foreign population of New York, kept that city in disorder and terror for three days in July, 1863. But the riots were suppressed, the disturbances quieted at last, and the draft was executed throughout the country. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, one of the most eloquent and influential orators of the Democratic party, was arrested in Ohio by Gen. Burnside for

his violent public utterances in opposition to the war, tried by a military court, and sentenced to imprisonment during the continuance of the war. The president changed his sentence to that of transportation within the lines of the rebellion.

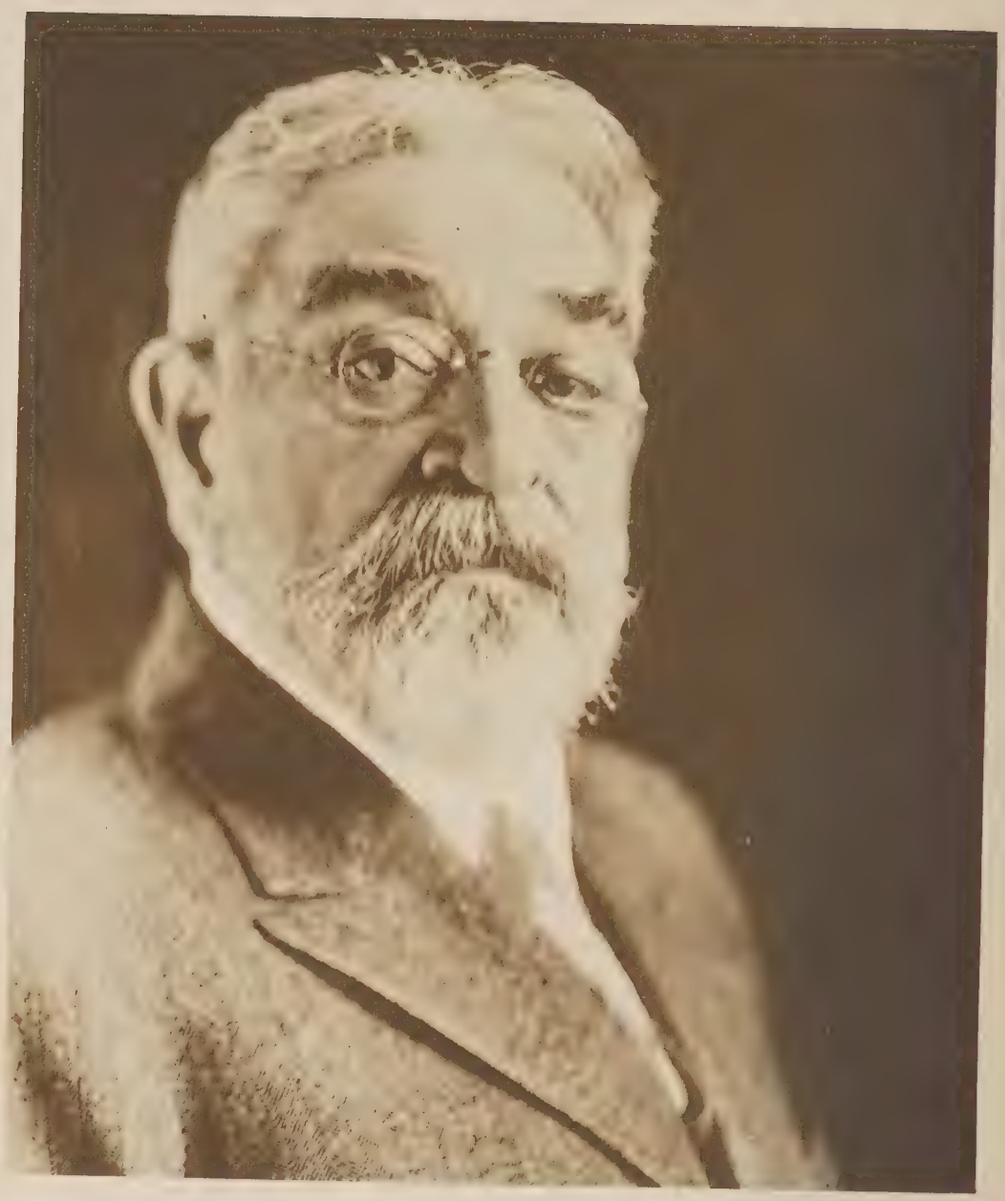
These proceedings caused a great ferment among his party in Ohio, who, by way of challenge to the government, nominated him for governor of that state. A committee of its prominent politicians demanded from the president his restoration to his political rights, and a correspondence took place between them and the president, in which the rights and powers of the government in case of rebellion were set forth by him with great lucidity and force. His letters exercised an important influence in the political discussions of the year, and Mr. Vallandigham was defeated in his candidacy by John Brough by a majority of 100,000 votes.

The war still continued at a rate that appears rapid enough in retrospect, but seemed slow to the eager spirits watching its course. The disasters of the Army of the Potomac did not end with the removal of Gen. McClellan, which took place in November, 1862, as a consequence of his persistent delay in pursuing Lee's retreating army after the battle of Antietam. Gen. Burnside, who succeeded him, suffered a humiliating defeat in his attack upon the intrenched position of the Confederates at Fredericksburg. Gen. Hooker, who next took command, after opening his campaign by crossing the Rapidan in a march of extraordinary brilliancy, was defeated at Chancellorsville, in a battle where both sides lost severely, and then retired again north of the river. Gen. Lee, leaving the National army on his right flank, crossed the Potomac, and Hooker having, at his own request, been relieved and succeeded by Gen. Meade, the two armies met in a three days' battle at Gettysburg, Pa., where Gen. Lee sustained a decisive defeat, and was driven back into Virginia. His flight from Gettysburg began on the evening of the 4th of July, a day that in this year doubled its lustre as a historic anniversary. For on this day Vicksburg, the most important Confederate stronghold in the west, surrendered to Gen. Grant. He had spent the early months of 1863 in successive attempts to take that fortress, all of which had failed; but on the last day of April he crossed the river at Grand Gulf, and within a few days fought the successful battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and the Big Black river, and shut up the army of Pemberton in close siege in the city of Vicksburg, which he finally captured with about 30,000 men on the 4th of July.

The speech that Mr. Lincoln delivered at the dedication of the National cemetery on the battle-field of Gettysburg, 19 Nov., 1863, was at once recognized as the philosophy in brief of the whole great struggle, and has already become classic. There are slightly differing versions; the one that is here given is a literal transcript of the speech as he afterward wrote it out for a fair in Baltimore:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Gen. Grant was transferred to Chattanooga, where, in November, with the troops of Thomas, Hooker, and Sherman, he won the important victory of Missionary Ridge; and then, being appointed lieutenant-general and general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, he went to Washington and entered upon the memorable campaign of 1864. This campaign began with revived hopes on the part of the government, the people, and the army. The president, glad that the army had now at its head a general in whose ability and enterprise he could thoroughly confide, ceased from that moment to exercise any active influence on its movements. He wrote, on 30 April, to Gen. Grant: "The particulars of your plans I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and, pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any constraints or restraints upon you. . . . If there is anything wanting which is in my power to give, do not fail to let me know it. And now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you." Grant crossed the Rapidan on 4 May, intending to move by the right flank of Gen. Lee; but the two armies came together in a gloomy forest called the Wilderness, where, from the 5th to the 7th of May, one of the most sanguinary battles known to modern warfare was fought. Neither side having gained any decisive advantage in this deadly struggle, Grant moved to the left, and Lee met him again at Spottsylvania Court-House, where for ten days a series of destructive contests took place, in which both sides were alternately successful. Still moving to the left, Grant again encountered the enemy at the crossing of North Anna river, and still later at Cold Harbor, a few miles northeast of Richmond, where, assaulting Gen. Lee's army in a fortified position, he met with a bloody repulse. He then crossed the James river, intending by a rapid movement to seize Petersburg and the Confederate lines of communication south of Richmond, but was baffled in this purpose, and forced to enter upon a regular siege of Petersburg, which occupied the summer



Robert T. Lincoln

Robert Todd Lincoln

Memorial

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of The John Crerar Library, held January 20, 1927, the following memorial and resolutions, presented by a committee consisting of Messrs. Hughitt, Keep, and Mitchell, were unanimously adopted:

Robert Todd Lincoln, eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843, and died at Manchester, Vermont, July 26, 1926. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard, graduating from the latter in 1864. He entered the Harvard Law School but left to serve as Captain on General Grant's staff in the last campaign of the Civil War. He settled in Chicago where he was for many years a member of one of the leading firms of lawyers, but after the death of Mr. Pullman, he was elected president of the Pullman Company, and served as such until 1911 when he retired and was made Chairman of the Board.

He was Secretary of War in the Cabinets of President Garfield and Arthur and Minister to England during the administration of President Harrison.

Mr. Lincoln was appointed a Director of the John Crerar Library by Mr. Crerar in his will and for ten years before his death was the last remaining member of the Board so nominated. Until his removal from Chicago in 1911, he served continuously as a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and was on the Committee when negotiations for the purchase of the present property of the Library were opened in 1911.

His interest in the administration of the Library was personal as well as official for he had made an especial study of some of the practical applications of astronomy and was so led to use the Library not infrequently as a reader.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the John Crerar Library place on record their high appreciation of the public and professional services of Robert Todd Lincoln and their deep sorrow at the loss of a genial associate and friend, whose counsel and interest have been of great value to the Library.

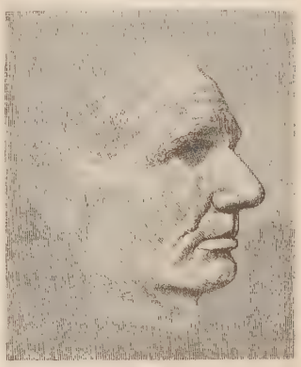
Be it resolved further, that the Directors extend to his family their sincere sympathy in their great loss, and that these resolutions be printed in the next Annual Report with a portrait, and that a copy, suitably engrossed, be sent to his family.

and autumn. While these operations were in progress, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan had made one of the most brilliant cavalry raids in the war, threatening Richmond and defeating the Confederate cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and killing that famous leader. While Grant lay before Richmond, Gen. Lee, hoping to induce him to attack his works, despatched a force under Gen. Early to threaten Washington; but Grant sent two corps of his army northward, and Early—after a sharp skirmish under the fortifications of Washington, where Mr. Lincoln was personally present—was driven back through the Shenandoah valley, and on two occasions, in September and October, was signally defeated by Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. William T. Sherman, who had been left in command of the western district formerly commanded by Grant, moved southward at the same time that Grant crossed the Rapidan. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, one of the ablest of the Confederate generals, retired gradually before him, defending himself at every halt with the greatest skill and address; but his movements not proving satisfactory to the Richmond government, he was removed, and Gen. John B. Hood appointed in his place. After a summer of hard fighting, Sherman, on 1 Sept., captured Atlanta, one of the chief manufacturing and railroad centres of the south, and later in the autumn organized and executed a magnificent march to the seaboard, which proved that the military power of the Confederacy had been concentrated at a few points on the frontier, and that the interior was little more than an empty shell. He reached the sea-coast early in December, investing Savannah on the 10th, and capturing the city on the 21st. He then marched northward with the intention of assisting Gen. Grant in the closing scenes of the war. The army under Gen. George H. Thomas, who had been left in Tennessee to hold Hood in check while this movement was going on, after severely handling the Confederates in the preliminary battle of Franklin, 30 Nov., inflicted upon Hood a crushing and final defeat in the battle of Nashville, 16 Dec., routing and driving him from the state.

During the summer, while Grant was engaged in the desperate and indecisive series of battles that marked his southward progress in Virginia, and Sherman had not yet set out upon his march to the sea, one of the most ardent political canvasses the country had ever seen was in progress at the north. Mr. Lincoln, on 8 June, had been unanimously renominated for the presidency by the Republican convention at Baltimore. The Democratic leaders had postponed their convention to a date unusually late, in the hope that some advantage might be reaped from the events of the summer. The convention came together on 29 Aug. in Chicago. Mr. Vallandigham, who had returned from his banishment, and whom the government had sagaciously declined to rearrest, led the extreme peace party in the convention. Prominent politicians of New York were present in the interest of Gen. McClellan. Both sections of the convention gained their point. Gen. McClellan was nominated for the presidency, and Mr. Vallandigham succeeded in imposing upon his party a platform declaring that the war had been a failure, and demanding a cessation of hostilities. The capture of Atlanta on the day the convention adjourned seemed to the Unionists a providential answer to the opposition. Republicans, who had been somewhat disheartened by the slow progress of military events and by the open and energetic agitation that the peace party had continued through the summer at the north, now took heart again, and the canvass proceeded with the greatest spirit to the close. Sheridan's victory over Early in the Shenandoah valley gave an added impulse to the general enthusiasm, and in the October elections it was shown that the name of Mr. Lincoln was more popular, and his influence more powerful, than any one had anticipated. In the election that took place on 8 Nov., 1864, he received 2,216,000 votes, and Gen. McClellan 1,800,000. The difference in the electoral vote was still greater, Mr. Lincoln being supported by 212 of the presidential electors, while only 21 voted for McClellan.

President Lincoln's second inaugural address, delivered on 4 March, 1865, will forever remain not only one of the most remarkable of all his public utterances, but will also hold a high rank among the greatest state papers that history has preserved. As he neared the end of his career, and saw plainly outlined before him the dimensions of the vast moral and material success that the nation was about to achieve, his thoughts, always predisposed to an earnest and serious view of life, assumed a fervor and exaltation like that of the ancient seers and prophets. The speech that he delivered to the vast concourse at the eastern front of the capitol is the briefest of all the presidential addresses in our annals; but it has not its equal in lofty eloquence and austere morality. The usual historical view of the situation, the ordinary presentment of the intentions of the government, seemed matters too trivial to engage the concern of a mind standing, as Lincoln's apparently did at this moment, face to face with the most tremendous problems of fate and moral responsibility. In the briefest words he announced what had been the cause of the war, and how the government had hoped to bring it to an earlier close. With passionless candor he admitted that neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration it had attained.



"Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding"; and, passing into a strain of rhapsody, which no lesser mind and character could ever dare to imitate, he said: "Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do

we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

The triumphant election of Mr. Lincoln, no less than the steady progress of the National armies, convinced some of the more intelligent of the southern leaders that their cause was hopeless, and that it would be prudent to ascertain what terms of peace could be made before the utter destruction of their military power. There had been already several futile attempts at opening negotiations; but they had all failed of necessity, because neither side was willing even to consider the only terms that the other side would offer. There had never been a moment when Mr. Lincoln would have been willing to receive propositions of peace on any other basis than the recognition of the national integrity, and Mr. Davis steadfastly refused to the end to admit the possibility of the restoration of the national authority. In July, certain unauthorized persons in Canada, having persuaded Horace Greeley that negotiations might be opened through them with the Confederate authorities, Mr. Lincoln despatched him to Niagara Falls, and sent an open letter addressed, "To whom it may concern" (see illustration). It is in the possession of Mr. William H. Appleton, of New York, and now appears in fac-simile for the first time. This document put an end to the negotiation. The Confederate emissaries in Canada, and their principals in Richmond, made no use of this incident except to employ the president's letter as a text for denunciation of the National government. But later in the year, the hopelessness of the struggle having become apparent to some of the Confederate leaders, Mr. Davis was at last induced to send an embassy to Fortress Monroe, to inquire what terms of adjustment were possible. They were met by President Lincoln and the secretary of state in person.

Executive Mansion.

Washington, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer, or bearers thereof shall have safe-conduct both ways.

Abraham Lincoln

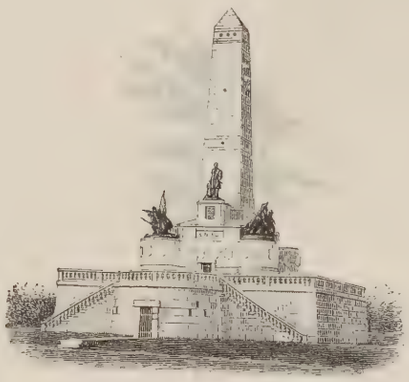
The plan proposed was one that had been suggested, on his own responsibility, by Mr. Francis Preston Blair, of Washington, in an interview he had been permitted to hold with Mr. Davis in Richmond, that the two armies should unite in a campaign against the French in Mexico for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and that the issues of the war should be postponed for future settlement. The president declined peremptorily to entertain this scheme, and repeated again the only conditions to which he could listen: The restoration of the national authority throughout all the states, the maintenance and execution of all the acts of the general government in regard to slavery, the cessation of hostilities, and the disbanding of the insurgent forces as a necessary prerequisite to the ending of the war. The Confederate agents reported at Richmond the failure of their embassy, and Mr. Davis denounced the conduct of President

Lincoln in a public address full of desperate defiance. Nevertheless, it was evident even to the most prejudiced observers that the war could not continue much longer. Sherman's march had demonstrated the essential weakness of the Confederate cause; the soldiers of the Confederacy—who for four years, with the most stubborn gallantry, had maintained a losing fight—began to show signs of dangerous discouragement and insubordination; recruiting had ceased some time before, and desertion was going on rapidly. The army of Gen. Lee, which was the last bulwark of the Confederacy, still held its lines stoutly against the gradually enveloping lines of Grant; but their valiant commander knew it was only a question of how many days he could hold his works, and repeatedly counselled the government at Richmond to evacuate that city, and allow the army to take up a more tenable position in the mountains. Gen. Grant's only anxiety each morning was lest he should find the army of Gen. Lee moving away from him, and late in March he determined to strike the final blow at the rebellion. Moving for the last time by the left flank, his forces under Sheridan fought and gained a brilliant victory over the Confederate left at Five Forks, and at the same time Gens. Humphreys, Wright, and Parke moved against the Confederate works, breaking their lines and capturing many prisoners and guns. Petersburg was evacuated on 2 April. The Confederate government fled from Richmond the same afternoon and evening, and Grant, pursuing the broken and shattered remnant of Lee's army, received their surrender at Appomattox Court-House on 9 April. About 28,000 Confederates signed the parole, and an equal number had been killed, captured, and dispersed in the operations immediately preceding the surrender. Gen. Sherman, a few days afterward, received the surrender of Johnston, and the last Confederate army, under Gen. Kirby Smith, west of the Mississippi, laid down its arms.

President Lincoln had himself accompanied the army in its last triumphant campaign, and had entered Richmond immediately after its surrender, receiving the cheers and benedictions, not only of the negroes whom he had set free, but of a great number of white people, who were weary of the war, and welcomed the advent of peace. Returning to Washington with his mind filled with plans for the restoration of peace and orderly government throughout the south, he seized the occasion of a serenade, on 11 April, to deliver to the people who gathered in front of the executive mansion his last speech on public affairs, in which he discussed with unusual dignity and force the problems of reconstruction, then crowding upon public consideration. As his second inaugural was the greatest of all his rhetorical compositions, so this brief political address, which closed his public career, is unsurpassed among his speeches for clearness and wisdom, and for a certain tone of gentle but unmistakable authority, which shows to what a mastery of statecraft he had attained. He congratulated the country upon the decisive victories of the last week; he expressly asserted that, although he had been present in the final operations, "no part of the honor, for plan or execution, was his"; and then, with equal boldness and discretion, announced the principles in accordance with which he should deal with the restoration of the states. He refused to be provoked into controversy, which he held would be purely academic, over the question whether the insurrectionary states were in or out of the Union. "As appears to me," he said, "that question has not been, nor yet is, a practically material one, and any discussion of it, while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than the mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever it may hereafter become, that question is bad, as the basis of a controversy, and good for nothing at all—a merely pernicious abstraction. We all agree that the seceded states, so-called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those states, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe it is not only possible, but in fact easier, to do this without deciding, or even considering, whether these states have ever been out of the Union than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these states and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether in doing the acts he brought the states from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it." In this temper he discussed the recent action of the Unionists of Louisiana, where 12,000 voters had sworn allegiance, giving his full approval to their course, but not committing himself to any similar method in other cases; "any exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement. . . . If we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We, in effect, say to the white men, 'You are worthless or worse, we will neither help you, nor be helped by you.' To the blacks we say, 'This cup of liberty which these, your old masters, hold to your lips, we will dash from you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, where, and how.' . . . If, on the contrary, we sustain the new government of Louisiana, the converse is made true. Concede that it is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it." These words were the last he uttered in public; on 14 April, at a cabinet meeting, he developed these views in detail, and found no difference of opinion among his advisers. The same evening he attended a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's theatre, in Tenth street. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and two friends —Miss Harris, a daughter of Senator Ira Harris, of New York, and Maj. Henry R. Rathbone. In the midst of the play a shot was heard, and a man was seen to leap from the president's box to the stage. Brandishing a dripping knife, with which, after shooting the president, he had stabbed Maj. Rathbone, and shouting, "Sic semper tyrannis!—the south is avenged!" he rushed to the rear of the building, leaped upon a horse, which was held there in readiness for him, and made his escape. The president was carried to a small house on the opposite side of the street, where, surrounded by his family and the principal officers of the government, he breathed his last at 7 o'clock on the morning of 15 April. The assassin was found by a squadron of troops twelve days afterward, and shot in a barn in which he had taken refuge. The illustration on page 722 represents the house where Mr. Lincoln passed away.

The body of the president lay in state at the Capitol on 20 April and was viewed by a great concourse of people; the next day the funeral train set out for Springfield, Ill. The cortege halted at all the principal cities on the way, and

the remains of the president lay in state in Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago, being received everywhere with extraordinary demonstrations of respect and sorrow. The joy over the return of peace was for a fortnight eclipsed by the universal grief for the dead leader. He was buried, amid the mourning of the whole nation, at Oak Ridge, near Springfield, on 4 May, and there on 15 Oct., 1874, an imposing monument—the work of the sculptor Larkin G. Mead—was dedicated to his memory. The monument is of white marble, with a portrait-statue of Lincoln in bronze, and four bronze groups at the corners, representing the infantry, cavalry, and artillery arms of the service and the navy. (See accompanying illustration.)



The death of President Lincoln, in the moment of the great national victory that he had done more than any other to gain, caused a movement of sympathy throughout the world. The expressions of grief and condolence that were sent to the government at Washington, from national, provincial, and municipal bodies all over the globe, were afterward published by the state department in a quarto volume of nearly a thousand pages, called "The Tribute of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln." After the lapse of twenty years, the high estimate of him that the world appears instinctively to have formed at the moment of his death seems to have been increased rather than diminished, as his participation in the great events of his time has been more thoroughly studied and understood. His goodness of heart, his abounding charity, his quick wit and overflowing humor, which made him the hero of many true stories and a thousand legends, are not less valued in themselves; but they are cast in the shade by the evidences that continually appear of his extraordinary qualities of mind and of character. His powerful grasp of details, his analytic capacity, his unerring logic, his perception of human nature, would have made him unusual in any age of the world, while the quality that, in the opinion of many, made him the specially fitted agent of Providence in the salvation of the country, his absolute freedom from prejudice or passion in weighing the motives of his contemporaries and the deepest problems of state gives him pre-eminence even among the illustrious men that have preceded and followed him in his great office. Simple and modest as he was in his demeanor, he was one of the most self-respecting of rulers. Although his kindness of heart was proverbial, although he was always glad to please and unwilling to offend, few presidents have been more sensible of the dignity of their office, and more prompt to maintain it against encroachments. He was at all times unquestionably the head of the government, and, though not inclined to interfere with the routine business of the departments, he tolerated no insubordination in important matters. At one time, being conscious that there was an effort inside of his government to force the resignation of one of its members, he read in open cabinet a severe reprimand of what was going on, mentioning no names, and ordering peremptorily that no questions should be asked, and no allusions be made to the incident then or thereafter. He did not except his most trusted friends or his most powerful generals from this strict subordination. When Mr. Seward went before him to meet the Confederate envoys at Hampton Roads, Mr. Lincoln gave him this written injunction: "You will not assume to definitely consummate anything"; and, on 3 March, 1865, when Gen. Grant was about to set out on his campaign of final victory, the secretary of war gave him, by the president's order, this imperative instruction: "The president directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some other minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or to confer upon any political question. Such questions the president holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meanwhile, you are to press to the utmost your military advantages." When he refused to comply with the desire of the more radical Republicans in congress to take Draconian measures of retaliation against the Confederates for their treatment of black soldiers, he was accused by them of weakness and languor. They never seemed to perceive that to withstand an angry congress in Washington required more vigor of character than to launch a threatening decree against the Confederate government in Richmond. Mr. Lincoln was as unusual in personal appearance as in character. His stature was almost gigantic, six feet and four inches; he was muscular but spare of frame, weighing about 180 pounds. His hair was strong and luxuriant in growth, and stood out straight from his head; it began to be touched with gray in his last years. His eyes, a grayish brown, were deeply set, and were filled, in repose, with an expression of profound melancholy, which easily changed to one of uproarious mirth at the provocation of a humorous anecdote, told by himself or another. His nose was long and slightly curved, his mouth large and singularly mobile. Up to the time of his election he was clean-shaven, but during his presidency the fine outline of his face was marred by a thin and straggling beard. His demeanor was, in general, extremely simple and careless, but he was not without a native dignity that always protected him from anything like presumption or impertinence.

Mr. Lincoln married, on 4 Nov., 1842, Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Kentucky. There were born of this marriage four sons. One, Edward Baker, died in infancy; another, William Wallace, died at the age of twelve, during the presidency of Mr. Lincoln; and still another, Thomas, at the age of eighteen, several years after his father's death. The only one that grew to maturity was his eldest son, Robert. The house in which Mr. Lincoln lived when he was elected president, in Springfield, Ill., was conveyed to the state of Illinois in 1887 by his son, and a collection of memorials of him is to be preserved there perpetually. (See illustration on page 717.)

There were few portraits of Mr. Lincoln painted

in his lifetime; the vast number of engravings that have made his face one of the most familiar of all time have been mostly copied from photographs. The one on page 715 is from a photograph taken in 1858. There are portraits from life by Frank B. Carpenter, by Matthew Wilson, by Thomas Hicks, and an excellent crayon drawing by Barry. Since his death G. P. A. Healy, William Page, and others have painted portraits of him. There are two authentic life-masks: one made in 1858 by Leonard W. Volk (see illustration on page 723), who also executed a bust of Mr. Lincoln before his election in 1860, and another by Clark Mills shortly before the assassination. There are already a number of statues: one by Henry Kirke Brown in Union square, New York (see page 720); another by the same artist in Brooklyn; one in the group called "Emancipation," by Thomas Ball, in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., a work which has especial interest as having been paid for by the contributions of the freed people; one by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie in the Capitol; one by Augustus St. Gaudens in Chicago, set up in Chicago, 22 Oct., 1887; and one by Randolph Rogers in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia (see illustration on page 721). There is a bust by Thomas D. Jones, modelled from life in 1860.

The Lincoln bibliography is enormous, comprising thousands of volumes. See John Russell Bartlett's "Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to the Civil War in the United States" (Boston, 1866). The most noteworthy of the lives of Lincoln already published are those of Joseph H. Barrett (Cincinnati, 1865); Henry J. Raymond (New York, 1865); Josiah G. Holland (Springfield, Mass., 1866); Ward H. Lamon (only the first volume, Boston, 1872); William O. Stoddard (New York, 1884); and Isaac N. Arnold (Chicago, 1885). Briefer lives have also been written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mr. D. W. Bartlett, Charles G. Leland, John Carroll Power, and others. The most extensive work upon his life and times yet attempted is now (1887) in process of serial publication in the "Century" magazine, by his private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and John Hay; and the same writers are engaged in the preparation of a complete edition of all his writings, speeches, and letters.

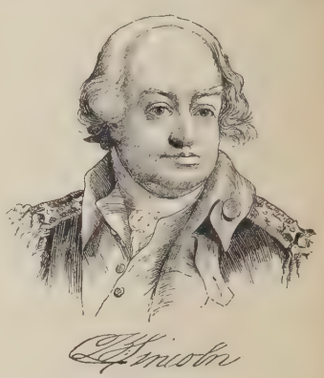
Mary Lincoln

—His wife, **Mary Todd,** b. in Lexington, Ky., 12 Dec., 1818; d. in Springfield, Ill., 16 July, 1882, was the daughter of Robert S. Todd, whose family were among the most influential of the pioneers of Kentucky and Illinois. Her great-uncle, John Todd, was one of the associates of Gen. George Rogers Clark, in his campaign of 1778, and took part in the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Being appointed county lieutenant by Patrick Henry, at that time governor of Virginia, he organized the civil government of what became afterward the state of Illinois. He was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, 18 Aug., 1782, of which his brother Levi, Mrs. Lincoln's grandfather, who also accompanied Clark's expedition as a lieutenant, was one of the few survivors. Mary Todd was carefully educated in Lexington. When twenty-one years of age she went to Springfield to visit her sister, who had married Ninian W. Edwards, a son of Ninian Edwards, governor of the state. While there she became engaged to Mr. Lincoln, whom she married, 4 Nov., 1842. Her family was divided by the civil war; several of them were killed in battle; and, devoted as Mrs. Lincoln was to her husband and the National cause, this division among her nearest kindred caused her much suffering. The death of her son, William Wallace, in 1862, was an enduring sorrow to her. One of her principal occupations was visiting the hospitals and camps of the soldiers about Washington. She never recovered from the shock of seeing her husband shot down before her eyes; her youngest son, Thomas, died a few years later, and her reason suffered from these repeated blows. She lived in strict retirement during her later years, spending part of her time with her son in Chicago, a part in Europe, and the rest with her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Springfield, where she died of paralysis.—Their son, **Robert Todd,** lawyer, b. in Springfield, Ill., 1 Aug., 1843, was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1864. He entered Harvard law-school, but after a short stay applied for admission to the military service, and his father suggested his appointment on the staff of Gen. Grant, as a volunteer aide-de-camp without pay or allowances. This exceptional position did not meet with Gen. Grant's approval, and at his suggestion young Lincoln was regularly commissioned as a captain, and entered the service on the same footing with others of his grade. He served with zeal and efficiency throughout the final campaign, which ended at Appomattox. At the close of the war he resumed the study of law, was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and practised his profession with success in Chicago until 1881, with an interval of a visit to Europe in 1872; he steadily refused the offers that were repeatedly made him to enter public life, though taking part, from time to time, in political work and discussion. In 1881, at the invitation of President Garfield, he entered his cabinet as secretary of war. Mr. Lincoln, who, sixteen years before, had returned from the field just in time to stand by the death-bed of his father, assassinated while president, now had this strange experience repeated upon the assassination of President Garfield, a few months after his inauguration. On the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the presidency, Mr. Lincoln was the only member of the former cabinet who was requested to retain his portfolio, and he did so to the end of the administration. He performed the duties of the place with such ability and fairness, and with such knowledge of the law and appreciation of the needs of the army, as to gain the warmest approbation of its officers and its friends. Noteworthy incidents of his administration of the civil duties of the department were his report to the house of representatives upon its challenge to him to justify President Arthur's veto of the river and harbor bill of 1882, and the thoroughness

Robert T. Lincoln

and promptness of the relief given, from Wheeling to New Orleans, to those suffering from the great floods of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in February, 1884. In the latter year Mr. Lincoln was prominently spoken of for the presidency; but as President Arthur was a candidate before the Republican convention, Lincoln refused to allow his name to be presented for either place on the ticket. He returned to Chicago in the spring of 1885, and resumed the practice of his profession.

LINCOLN, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Hingham, Mass., 24 Jan., 1733; d. there, 9 May, 1810. His father, Benjamin, was born in Hingham in 1700, his family having been among the first settlers, the name of Thomas Lincoln, a cooper, appearing on the town-records as early as 1636. He received only a common-school education, and was a farmer until 1773, holding the offices of magistrate, representative in the provincial legislature, and colonel of militia. He was also a member of the provincial congresses of Massachusetts, of which he was secretary, and served on its committee of correspondence. He was active in organizing and training the Continental troops, and was appointed major-general of state militia in 1776, and on 23 May, 1776, was placed at the head of a committee to prepare instructions for the representatives of the town in the general court, previous to the Declaration of Independence. The following is an extract from his instructions entered on the records of the town: "You are instructed and directed at all times to give your vote and interest in support of the present struggle with Great Britain. We ask nothing of her but peace, liberty, and safety. You will never recede from that claim, and, agreeably to a resolve of the late house of representatives, in case the honorable Continental congress declare themselves independent of Great Britain, solemnly engage, in behalf of your constituents, that they will, with their lives and fortunes, support them in the measure." In June of that year he commanded the expedition that cleared Boston harbor of British vessels. After the American defeat on Long Island he was despatched by the council of Massachusetts to re-enforce Washington with a body of militia, and he subsequently participated in the battle of White Plains and other engagements. At the close of 1776 Lincoln, with the greater part of 6,000 militia, was engaged with Gen. William Heath in the attack on Fort Independence, which resulted disastrously. In the beginning of 1777 he joined Washington at Morristown with a new levy of militia, and on 19 Feb. was promoted to major-general, having been recommended by Washington in a letter to congress dated 20 Dec., 1776: "In speaking of Gen. Lincoln, I should not do him justice were I not to add that he is a gentleman well worthy of notice in the military line. He commanded the militia from Massachusetts last summer, or fall rather, and much to my satisfaction, having proved himself, on all occasions, an active, spirited, sensible man. I do not know whether it is his wish to remain in the military line, or whether, if he should, anything under the rank he now holds in the state he comes from would satisfy him." He was then stationed at Bound Brook, N. J., the advanced post of the British, where he was surprised by a party of 2,000 men under Lord Cornwallis and Gen. James Grant on 13 April, but escaped with his aides before he was surrounded. He remained attached to Washington's command till July, when he was sent with Gen. Benedict Arnold to act under Gen. Schuyler against Burgoyne, for which purpose he raised a body of New England militia. He sent out a successful expedition, which seized the posts of the enemy at Lake George, and broke Burgoyne's line of communication. Gen. Lincoln then joined Gen. Gates at Stillwater, and took command of the right wing. During the battle of Bemis's Heights he commanded inside the American works, and on the next day, in leading a small force to a post in the rear of Burgoyne's army, fell in with a party of British, supposing them to be Americans, and received a severe wound, which forced him to retire for a year and lamed him for life. He rejoined the army in August, 1778, on 25 Sept. was appointed by congress to the chief command of the southern department, and for several months he was engaged in protecting Charleston against Gen. Augustine Prevost. Upon the arrival of Count d'Estaing he co-operated with the French troops and fleet in the unsuccessful assault on Savannah; but from the unwillingness of his allies to continue the siege he was forced to return to Charleston, where in the spring of 1780 he was besieged by a superior British force under Sir Henry Clinton. After an obstinate defence he was obliged in May to capitulate, and in November retired to Massachusetts on parole. In the spring of 1778 he was exchanged, and immediately joined Washington on Hudson river. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and Washington appointed him to receive the sword of Cornwallis on the surrender of the British forces. He held the office of secretary of war from 1781 till 1784, after which he retired to his farm, receiving the thanks of congress for his services. In 1787 he commanded the forces that quelled Shays's rebellion in western Massachusetts, and in that year was elected lieutenant-governor of the state. Upon the establishment of the Federal government he received from Washington the appointment of collector of the port of Boston, from which office he retired about two years before his death. He was a member of the commission that made a treaty with the Creek Indians in 1789, and of the one that in 1793 unsuccessfully attempted to enter into negotiations with the Indians north of the Ohio, the other members including Thomas Pickering and Beverly Randolph, of Virginia, the place appointed for the conference being Sandusky. He kept a journal of this expedition, which was published entire in the collections of the Massachusetts historical society (series iii., vol. v.). Accompanying this is an engraving of an outline sketch taken by a British officer present at the meeting of the Indians on Buffalo creek, representing Randolph, Pickering, and Lincoln, Gen. Chapin, several Quakers, two British officers, the Indian orator, and the interpreter. He was also a member of the Massachusetts convention that ratified the U. S. constitution and president of the Massachusetts society of the Cincinnati from its organization until his death. He was much esteemed by Gen. Washington, who presented him with a set of epaulettes and sword-knots, which he had received from a French officer. He devoted his last years to literary and scientific pur-



suits, and was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the Massachusetts historical society. Harvard gave him the degree of M. A. in 1780. His correspondence during the adoption of the Federal constitution was large and important, including letters from the leading patriots, and a letter from Dr. David Ramsey, the historian, dated Charleston, 19 Jan., 1788, gives an interesting view of the relations then existing between New England and South Carolina. While secretary of war he wrote long letters to his son, which he intended to be read at the meetings of the academy, containing the results of his observations of the physical features of the south. A paper upon his belief that trees receive nourishment from the atmosphere instead of the earth, and one on the ravages of worms in trees, were published in Cary's "American Museum." Many of his writings appeared about 1790, including a paper on the migration of fishes, in an appendix to vol. iii. of Dr. Belknap's "History of New Hampshire," and three essays, published in the collections of the Massachusetts historical society: "Observations on the Climate, Soil, and Value of the Eastern Counties in the District of Maine"; "On the Religious State of the Eastern Counties"; and on the "Indian Tribes, the Causes of their Decrease, their Claims, etc." His portrait was painted by Henry Sargent, a copy of which was presented to the Massachusetts historical society. (See his life by Francis Bowen in Sparks's "American Biography," second series, Boston, 1847.)

LINCOLN, David Francis, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 Jan., 1841. He was graduated at Harvard in 1861, and received his medical degree there in 1864. For eighteen months previous to his graduation he served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and in 1865 he went to Europe, where he studied in the universities of Berlin and Vienna. He established himself in Boston in 1867, and since 1871 has made a specialty of nervous diseases. He is a member of various medical societies, and in addition to essays on school hygiene and papers in the "Boston Medical Journal" has published "Electro-Therapeutics" (Boston, 1875), and translated a treatise on therapeutics from the French of A. Trousseau and H. Pidoux (9th ed., New York, 1880).

LINCOLN, John Larkin, educator, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 Feb., 1817. He studied in the Boston Latin-school and was graduated at Brown in 1836. He was tutor in Columbian college, Washington, D. C., in 1836–'7, studied in Newton seminary from 1838 till 1840, and was tutor at Brown from 1838 till 1841. He then went to Europe, where he studied in Halle and Berlin, and on his return in 1844 was elected professor of the Latin language and literature at Brown, which chair he now (1887) occupies. Brown gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1859. He has edited "Selections from Livy" (New York, 1847; new ed., 1882); "The Works of Horace" (1851; new ed., 1882); "Ovid, with Notes" (1883); "Ovid, with Vocabulary" (1883); and Cicero's "De Senectute" (in preparation, 1887). —His brother, **Heman,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 April, 1821, was graduated at Brown in 1840, and at Newton theological institution in 1845. He was a pastor in New Britain, Pa., for five years, in Philadelphia for three, in Jamaica Plains, Mass., for six, and in Providence, R. I., for eight, after which he became, in 1868, professor of ecclesiastical history in the Newton institution. This chair he exchanged in 1873 for that of homiletics and pastoral duties. He received the degree of D. D. from Rochester in 1865. Dr. Lincoln has contributed much to the press. He edited the "Christian Chronicle," published in Philadelphia, from 1844 till 1853, and from 1854 till 1867 was associate editor of the "Watchman and Reflector," printed in Boston. He has published "Outline Lectures in Church History" (1884), and "Outline Lectures in History of Doctrine" (1885).—Heman's wife, **Jane Elizabeth** (Larcombe), b. in Colebrook, Conn., in 1829, was before her marriage in 1851 a frequent contributor, under the pen-name "Kate Campbell," to the magazines published by Godey, Sartain, Peterson, and Neal, and to the annuals. Subsequently she wrote for Baptist journals.

LINCOLN, Levi, statesman, b. in Hingham, Mass., 15 May, 1749; d. in Worcester, Mass., 14 April, 1820. His father, a farmer of Hingham, destined his son for mechanical employment, but, during his apprenticeship, the latter devoted his leisure to study, and entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1772. When the battle of Lexington occurred he was studying law in Northampton, but went as a volunteer with the minute-men to Cambridge. He was zealous in the cause of independence, and was the author of numerous patriotic appeals, and a series of political papers entitled "Farmer's Letters." Between 1775 and 1781 he was successively clerk of the court and judge of probate of Worcester county. In 1779 he was government commissioner for confiscated estates under the absentee acts, and also to expedite the payment of the Continental tax. He was a delegate to the convention in Cambridge for framing a state constitution, and in 1781 was elected to the Continental congress, but declined to serve. In 1796 he was a member of the house of representatives, and in 1797 of the senate, of Massachusetts. In 1800 he was elected to congress as a Whig, in place of Dwight Foster, who had been chosen to the senate, serving from 6 Feb., 1801, till 3 March of that year, when he was appointed attorney-general of the United States. During the few months preceding the arrival of James Madison he was provisional secretary of state. At the end of Jefferson's first term in March, 1805, he resigned, and in 1806 elected a member of the council of Massachusetts. In 1807–'8 he was lieutenant-governor of the state, and, after the death of Gov. James Sullivan in December, 1808, he was acting governor until the following May. In 1811 he was appointed by President Madison an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, but declined, owing to his failing sight, which terminated in almost total blindness. A partial restoration of vision enabled him afterward to resume his classical studies and the cultivation of his farm. He was an original member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of other learned societies, and from the close of the Revolution was considered the head of the Massachusetts bar.—His son, **Levi,** governor of Massachusetts, b. in Worcester, Mass., 25 Oct., 1782; d. there, 29 May, 1868, was graduated at Harvard in 1802. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1805, and began to practise in Worcester. Between 1812 and 1822 he was elected several times to the legislature, was speaker of the house in 1822, and an active member of the Democratic party. In 1814 he entered warmly into the debate in opposition to the Hartford convention, and drew up a protest against that body, which was signed by seventy-five other members of the legislature and widely circulated. In 1820 he was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, was lieutenant-governor of the state in 1823, and in

1824 was appointed judge of the supreme court. In 1825 he was selected by both political parties as their candidate for governor of the state, which office he held until 1834. He is believed to have been the first governor under the state constitution that exercised the veto power. The measure that he vetoed was an act for building a new bridge between Boston and Charlestown. From 1835 till 1841 he served in congress, having been chosen as a Whig. In 1841 he became collector of the port of Boston, and in 1844–'5 he was a member of the state senate, of which he was president in the latter year. He was presidential elector in 1848, and presided over the electoral college. Upon the organization of his native town as a city in 1848 he became its first mayor. He was an active member of the American antiquarian society, of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the Massachusetts historical and agricultural societies. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams in 1824, and from Harvard in 1826.—Another son, **Enoch,** governor of Maine, b. in Worcester, Mass., 28 Dec., 1788; d. in Augusta, Me., 8 Oct., 1829, entered Harvard in 1806, but was not graduated. He studied law with his brother Levi at Worcester, where he was admitted to the bar in 1811, and began to practise in Salem, but in 1812 removed to Fryeburg, Me., and in 1819 to the neighboring town of Paris. He was elected to congress, serving from 16 Nov., 1818, till 3 March, 1821. When Maine became a state he was again elected to congress, serving from 1821 till 1826, when he resigned. In 1827 he was elected governor of Maine, and twice re-elected with little opposition, serving until his death. His proclamations were marked by peculiar felicity and terseness of expression, and his official correspondence included an energetic vindication of the rights of the state in the question of the northeast boundary. Bowdoin gave him the degree of M. A. in 1821. He delivered a poem at the centennial celebration of the fight at Lovewell's Pond, and an oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the state capitol at Augusta, in July, 1829. He had declined a renomination for governor, resolving to devote his life to agriculture and to study. He contributed papers on the Indian languages and the French missions in Maine, to the first volume of the "Maine Historical Collections," and left an unfinished manuscript on the history, resources, and policy of Maine. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Village," descriptive of the scenery and romance of the town of Fryeburg (1816).—Another son, **William,** antiquarian, b. in Worcester in 1801; d. there, 5 Oct., 1843, was graduated at Harvard in 1822, and studied law with his brother Levi. He edited the "National Ægis," and was one of the publishers of the "Worcester Magazine" in 1826–'7. He delivered an oration at Worcester on 4 July, 1816, and was the author of a "History of Worcester" (Worcester, 1837; new ed., by Charles Hersey, 1862).

LINCOYAN (lin-co-yang'), Araucanian toqui, b. in Arauco, South America, about 1519; d. in Cañete in 1560. After the death of the first Araucanian toqui, Caillavilu, who fought against the Spaniards, Lincoyan took the command of the army in 1550. He was of gigantic stature, and his people said that he possessed great courage. In 1551 he attacked Gen. Valdivia on the banks of the Andalien, but the neighboring fort resisted his assaults. During part of that year and in 1552 he continued fighting against Valdivia along Cauten river. In 1553 Caupolican was made commander-in-chief in his stead, but he was given the command of a division. In this year he took part in the capture of the fortresses of Arauco and Tucapel. Soon after this battle he defeated a strong Spanish force that came to protect Imperial. He followed Caupolican in all his victories and in all his battles till the death of that chief in 1558. Afterward he continued the war against the Spaniards till he was killed in the battle of Cañete.

LINDERMAN, Henry Richard, director of the mint, b. in Lehman, Pa., 26 Dec., 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1879. He studied medicine under his father, but completed his course in New York city. Subsequently he followed his profession in Pike county, and elsewhere in Pennsylvania, until 1853. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he was active in politics as a Democrat, and was chief clerk of the U. S. mint in that city in 1855–'64. Dr. Linderman resigned this office during 1864, and entered business as a stock-broker. In 1867 he was appointed director of the mint, and held that place for two years. On account of his great experience and thorough knowledge of such subjects, he was appointed by the secretary of the treasury to examine the mint in San Francisco, and to adjust some intricate bullion questions. In 1871 he was sent by the U. S. government to London, Paris, and Berlin, to collect information concerning the mints in those places, and in 1872 he made an elaborate report on the condition of the market for silver. In order to find an outlet for the great amount of silver in the United States, he proposed the trade-dollar, and he was associated with John J. Knox in the preparation of the coinage act of 1873, which was a codification of all the mint and coinage laws of the United States, with important amendments, and established the mint and assay offices as a bureau of the treasury department in Washington. On the enactment of this law in April, 1873, he was appointed superintendent of the mint and organized the bureau, and from that time had the general supervision of all the mints and assay offices in the United States. During his administration he gathered a choice collection of specimen coins, which were to be sold by auction in New York in 1887, but the U. S. government claimed them. His annual reports while he was superintendent were valuable, and that for 1877 contains an elaborate argument in favor of the gold standard. He also published "Money and Legal Tender in the United States" (New York, 1877).

LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT, Jenny, vocalist, b. in Stockholm, Sweden, 6 Oct., 1821; d. in London, 2 Nov., 1887. She early manifested musical ability, and at the age of seventeen appeared on the operatic stage in her native city. After a thorough training with eminent masters she began her musical career, appearing with remarkable success in the capitals of Europe. Paris remained the one exception. In 1849 Jenny Lind came to this country, under the management of Phineas T. Barnum, for an extended concert tour in our large cities. Under this arrangement 95 concerts were given, for which the receipts amounted to $712,000, her share being

$176,000. In 1851 she was married in Boston to Otto Goldschmidt, a composer and pianist, and soon afterward went to Europe, where she has appeared only occasionally in concerts and oratorios. For many years she has lived in retirement in London, and is well known for her private charities and Christian character. Her voice had power, sweetness, flexibility, and the extreme range of high soprano, combined with purity of intonation and musical sensibility. Her ornamentation was remarkable for variety and originality, and she was unrivalled in the management of very soft passages. The "Swedish Nightingale" continued her intercourse to the last with many New-World friends, and to the writer said, "I shall never cease to love America and the Americans, for there I spent some of my happiest days." She suffered a stroke of paralysis 29 Sept., 1887, from which there was no hope of her recovery.

LINDSAY, John Summerfield, clergyman, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 19 March, 1842. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1859, and at the University of Virginia in 1866, and was for several years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He acted as chaplain to the University of Virginia from 1865 till 1867, and in 1868 took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. From 1871 till 1879 he was rector of St. James's church, Warrenton, Va., and in the latter year took charge of St. John's, Georgetown, Va., where he still remains (1887). From 1883 till 1885 he was chaplain of the U. S. house of representatives, and in 1887 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Easton, Md., but declined. Dr. Lindsay has published several occasional sermons, among them "A Sketch of Hamilton Parish, Va." (Baltimore, 1875), and "A Sketch of St. John's Church, Georgetown" (Washington, 1886). He is also the author of an address on "The True American Citizen" (1887).

LINDSEY, Charles, Canadian author, b. in Lincolnshire, England, in 1820. He came to Canada in 1842, became sub-editor of the Toronto "Examiner" in 1846, and in 1852 editor of the Toronto "Leader." In 1867 he was appointed registrar of Toronto. He is the author of "Clergy Reserves: their History and Present Position" (Toronto, 1851); "Prohibitory Liquor Laws: their Practical Operation in the United States" (1855); "Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie" (2 vols., Philadelphia and Toronto, 1862); "An Investigation of the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario" (Toronto, 1873); "Rome in Canada: The Ultramontane Struggle for Supremacy over the Civil Authority" (1877).

LINDSEY, Daniel Weisiger, soldier, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 4 Oct., 1835. His father, Thomas N. Lindsey, served as commonwealth's attorney in 1845–'8, was several times in the legislature, and a member of the State constitutional convention of 1849. The son was graduated at Kentucky military institute, and at Louisville law-school, beginning the practice of his profession in 1858. At the opening of the civil war he entered the National service, and raised and organized the 22d Kentucky volunteers, of which he was elected colonel. He led it in the campaign of Gen. James A. Garfield in eastern Kentucky, and in the retreat with Gen. George W. Morgan from Cumberland Gap. He was soon afterward appointed to the command of a brigade in Gen. Morgan's division, which he led in the Vicksburg campaign, and in other engagements. In 1863 he was appointed adjutant-general of Kentucky by Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, and served till the close of the term, in 1867. Since then Gen. Lindsey has practised law in Frankfort.

LINDSEY, William, b. in Rockbridge county, Va., 4 Sept., 1835. He received an education in the schools of his native place, and in 1854 removed to Hickman county, Ky., where he taught, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1858. At the opening of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant, and was soon made captain in the 22d Tennessee infantry. He served as staff-officer with Gen. Buford and Gen. Lyon, and remained with the 2d Kentucky brigade until paroled as a prisoner of war early in 1865, at Columbus, Miss. At the close of hostilities he returned to Clinton, Ky., resumed the practice of his profession, and was elected to the state senate in 1867. In 1870 he was chosen to the highest judicial bench in the state, and in September, 1876, he became chief justice of Kentucky, leaving the bench two years afterward with a high reputation. He declined a renomination, and has since followed the profession of law at Frankfort.

LINDSLEY, Philip, educator, b. in Morristown, N. J., 21 Dec., 1786; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 25 May, 1855. He was graduated at Princeton in 1804, and after teaching he was appointed in 1807 tutor in Latin and Greek at Princeton. Meanwhile he studied theology, and was licensed to preach in April, 1810. In 1812 he returned to Princeton, after preaching in various places, as senior tutor. He was made professor of languages in 1813, and at the same time became secretary of the board of trustees. In 1817 he was elected vice-president of Princeton, and, after the resignation of Ashbel Green in 1822, he was for one year acting president, but in the succeeding year was chosen president of Cumberland college (now University of Nashville), and also of Princeton, both of which he declined; but later he was again offered the presidency of Cumberland. He was finally induced to visit Nashville, and the result of his trip was his acceptance of the office in 1824. He continued his relations with that college until 1850, when he accepted the professorship of archæology and church polity in the Presbyterian theological seminary in New Albany, Ind., which he held until 1853. Meanwhile he declined the presidency of numerous colleges. He was chosen moderator in 1834 of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, held in Philadelphia, and in 1855 commissioner of the presbytery to the general assembly in Nashville. In 1825 he received the degree of D. D. from Dickinson college. His publications, consisting chiefly of baccalaureate addresses and occasional sermons, were collected by Leroy J. Halsey, and published as "Dr. Lindsley's Complete Works and a Biography" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1868). See also "A Sketch of the Life and Educational Labors of Philip Lindsley," by Leroy J. Halsey (Hartford, 1859).—His son, **Nathaniel Lawrence,** educator, b. in Princeton, N. J., 11 Sept., 1816; d. near Lebanon, Tenn., 10 Oct., 1868, was graduated at the

P. Lindsley

University of Nashville in 1836, and devoted himself to the study of languages, reaching a high rank as a philologist. For many years he was professor of languages in Cumberland university, and subsequently founded Greenwood seminary. He was associated with Dr. Joseph E. Worcester in the preparation of the dictionary that bears his name, and had projected a great work to be entitled "An Encyclo-Lexicon of the English Language." In 1859 he received the degree of LL. D. from Cumberland university.—Another son, **John Berrien,** physician, b. in Princeton, N. J., 24 Oct., 1822, was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1839, and in 1843 at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville in 1850, and held that chair until 1873, meanwhile founding the medical departments of that university and becoming its dean. He was its chancellor from 1855 until 1870, preserving the university unharmed during the civil war; and also was professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Tennessee in 1880–'2. He was a member of the Nashville board of education in 1856–'60, held the office of superintendent of city schools in 1866, and was secretary of the state board of education in 1875–'87. He was health officer of the city of Nashville in 1876–'80, secretary of the state board of health in 1877–'9, and in 1884 was chosen again for a term of eight years. Dr. Lindsley has also been treasurer of the American public health association since 1879, and has been actively connected with other scientific societies. In 1858 he received the degree of D. D. from Princeton. He has contributed articles on Cumberland Presbyterian history to the "Quarterly" of that church (1875–'80), also papers on prison reform and African colonization, which have been reprinted and widely circulated. The second and third "Reports of the Nashville Board of Health" (1877–'9) and the second "Report of the State Board of Health" (1880) were edited by him, also "The Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate" (first series, Nashville, 1886).

LINEN, James, poet, b. in Scotland in 1808; d. in New York city, 20 Nov., 1873. He emigrated to the United States, and for many years carried on a large book-binding establishment in New York city. Later he spent some years in California, where he was an active member of the Scottish benevolent societies. His last years were passed in New York city. He contributed poems, mostly in the Scotch dialect, to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and the "Scottish-American" and other newspapers, and published a collection of them under the title of "Songs of the Seasons, and other Poems" (New York, 1852). A large collection of his "Poetical and Prose Writings" (San Francisco, 1865) was followed by a smaller one (New York, 1866). He published also "The Golden Gate" (1869).

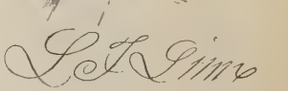
LINGAN, James Maccubin, soldier, b. in Maryland about 1752; d. in Baltimore, Md., 28 July, 1812. He was employed in a store in Georgetown, D. C., when at the beginning of the Revolution he obtained a commission in the army. He fought at Long Island, York Island, and Fort Washington, where he was taken prisoner and confined in a prison-ship. After the war he became collector of the port of Georgetown, and, as he is given the title of "general," probably obtained this rank in the militia. He was killed in Baltimore jail, where he had taken refuge, by the mob that destroyed the office of the "Federalist," having been one of those who rallied to the support of the editor. (See Hanson, Alexander C.)

LINING, John, physician, b. in Scotland in 1708; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1760. He studied medicine, emigrated to this country about 1730, and settled in Charleston, S. C., where he became known as a skilful practitioner. He conducted experiments in physics, and published in the "Transactions" of the Royal society a series of observations on statical phenomena that he made between 1738 and 1742. He was a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and the first to introduce an electrical apparatus into Charleston. Dr. Lining was the author of a "History of Yellow Fever" (Charleston, 1753), which was the earliest American treatise on the subject.

LINK, Harvey, surgeon, b. in Washington county, Tenn., 4 Feb., 1824. He was educated at Greenville and Tusculum college, Tenn., graduated at the Louisville school of medicine in 1852, and practised in Greenville and New Albany, Ind., and after 1856 in Millard, Neb. He has held local offices, and sat in the Nebraska legislature. He has successfully treated traumatic tetanus from a wound in the foot by introducing morphine at the spot in the well foot corresponding to the place of the injury, in addition to the ordinary treatment, proceeding from the belief that sound tissues will better absorb the sedative and transmit the effect to the nerve-centres than diseased ones.

LINN, James, congressman, b. in New Jersey, in 1750; d. in Trenton, N. J., 29 Dec., 1820. He was graduated at Princeton in 1769, studied law, and practised in Trenton. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 2 Dec., 1799, till 3 March, 1801, after which he was appointed by President Jefferson supervisor of the revenue. From 1805 till the time of his death he was secretary of state of New Jersey.

LINN, Lewis Fields, senator, b. near Louisville, Ky., 5 Nov., 1795; d. in Sainte Genevieve, Mo., 3 Oct., 1843. He was left to the care of his half-brother, Henry Dodge, at the age of eleven, studied medicine in Louisville, and settled in practice at Sainte Genevieve about 1815. His reputation soon extended over the southern counties of the state. In 1827 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1832 appointed a commissioner to decide on the validity of old land-titles in Missouri, and removed in the following year to St. Louis in order to attend the meetings of the board, which he induced to confirm French and Spanish grants. He was appointed U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Buckner, and took his seat on 16 Dec., 1833. The legislature ratified the appointment, and at the two next succeeding elections retained him in the senate, where he was a conspicuous and popular member. He was zealous in promoting the interests of the Mississippi valley, and of his state, for which he secured Platte county. He urged on congress the duty of refunding the fine imposed on Gen. Andrew Jackson by Judge Hall in 1815, and was a strong advocate of the acquisition and colonization of Oregon, and the author of the Oregon bill.



LINN, William, clergyman, b. in Shippensburg, Pa., 27 Feb., 1752; d. in Albany, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1808. His grandfather, William, and his father of the same name, came from the north of Ireland to Chester county, Pa., in 1732. The grandson was graduated at Princeton in 1772, ordained by Donegal presbytery in 1775, and in 1776 served as a chaplain in the Continental army. After holding a pastorate at Big Spring (now Newville), Pa., in 1777–'84, he was president of Washington college, Md., till 1785, and had charge of the collegiate Dutch church, New York city, from 1786 till 1805, when feeble health compelled him to retire. He also acted as president of Rutgers college in 1791–'4, was a regent of the University of the state of New York from 1787 till his death, and in 1789 was first chaplain of the U. S. house of representatives. He was chosen president of Union college shortly before his death, but was not inaugurated. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1789. Dr. Linn was a pulpit orator of much power. He published "Sermons, Historical and Characteristical" (New York, 1791); "Signs of the Times" (1794); a "Funeral Eulogy on Gen. Washington," delivered 22 Feb., 1800, before the New York society of the Cincinnati, and various separate sermons.—His son, **John Blair,** clergyman, b. in Shippensburg, Pa., 14 March, 1777; d. in Philadelphia, 30 Aug., 1804, was graduated at Columbia in 1795, and read law with Alexander Hamilton. While a law-student he wrote a drama called "Bourville Castle," which was produced at the John street theatre in 1797, but was unsuccessful. He afterward studied theology, was licensed as a Presbyterian clergyman in 1798, and on 13 June, 1799, installed as joint pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, where he remained till his death. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1803, and from Columbia in 1804. Several years before his death an exposure to the sun resulted in an affection of the brain, which often made it difficult for him to speak in the pulpit. Dr. Linn was a man of much promise. He published a poem on "The Death of Washington" (1800); "The Power of Genius," a poem in the style of Ossian (1801); two replies to Unitarian tracts by Dr. Joseph Priestley (1803); and "Valerian," a narrative poem, which was issued after his death, with a sketch of his life by his brother-in-law, Charles Brockden Brown (1805). He also published anonymously two volumes of miscellanies soon after he left college.—Another son, **William,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 31 Aug., 1790; d. in Ithaca, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1867, studied law, and practised his profession at Ithaca, N. Y. He was the author of a "Life of Thomas Jefferson" (Ithaca, 1834), and the "Roorbach Papers," purporting to be extracts from the travels of a "Baron Roorbach" (1844). From these the name of "Roorbach" came to be applied to any political canard. Mr. Linn was also the author of a "Legal and Commercial Commonplace Book" (1850).—Another son, **Archibald Laidlie,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 15 Oct., 1802; d. in Schenectady, N. Y., 10 Oct., 1857, was graduated at Union college in 1820, admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Schenectady. He was twice mayor of that town, served in congress in 1841–'3, having been elected as a Whig, and in 1844 was a member of the New York legislature. He also served as a county judge.—**John Blair,** grandson of William's brother, John, lawyer, b. in Lewisburg, Pa., 15 Oct., 1831, was graduated at Marshall college, Pa., in 1848, and admitted to the bar of Union county, Pa., in 1851. He became 1st lieutenant in the 51st Pennsylvania regiment in 1862, served in the civil war, and was deputy secretary of the state in 1873–'8, and secretary in 1878–'9. His published works are "Annals of Buffalo Valley" (1877); "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d series, with William H. Egle, M. D. (12 vols., 1874–'80); and "History of Center and Clinton Counties" (1883).

LINSLEY, James Harvey, naturalist, b. in Northford, Conn., 5 May, 1787; d. in Stratford, Conn., 26 Dec., 1843. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and ordained to the Baptist ministry, but delicate health prevented his preaching. He then devoted himself to the study of natural history, and collected a valuable cabinet of specimens, discovering more species of birds in Connecticut alone than had previously been catalogued as existing in the United States, more mammalia than had been found elsewhere in New England, and double the number of shells that were supposed to exist there. He prepared a series of papers on the zoölogy of Connecticut for the Yale natural history society that were published under the title of "Catalogue of the Mammalia of Connecticut" in the "American Journal of Science and Arts," and also contributed to that magazine "Catalogues of the Birds, Fishes, and Reptiles of Connecticut, with Notes" (1842–'3). See "Memoir of James H. Linsley," by his daughter (Hartford, 1845).

LINSLEY, Joel Hervey, clergyman, b. in Cornwall, Vt., 16 July, 1790; d. in Greenwich, Conn., 22 March, 1868. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1811, was tutor there in 1812–'13, admitted to the bar in 1815, and, after practising with success for seven years, studied theology at Andover seminary, was licensed to preach, and became a domestic missionary in South Carolina. He was pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church of Hartford in 1824–'31, afterward of the Park street Presbyterian church in Boston, and in 1835–'45 was president of Marietta college, raising a large endowment for that institution. He was subsequently agent of the Society for the aid of western colleges, and from 1847 till his death was pastor of the 2d Congregational church, Greenwich, Conn.

LINSLY, Jared, physician, b. in Northford, Conn., 30 Oct., 1803; d. there, 12 July, 1887. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and subsequently at the College of physicians and surgeons of New York city in 1829. Since that time until his last illness he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a trustee of the College of physicians and surgeons, and of the Ophthalmic and aural institute; and consulting physician to the Asylum for lying-in women, and to the New York dispensary and the Presbyterian hospital. He was a member of the New York society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men, and one of its managers and benefactors. He was also a member of medical societies, and took an active interest in Yale, founding the Noah and Jared Linsly fund for supplying books to the college library, in memory of his uncle Noah, a graduate of Yale in 1791, who made one of the earliest similar endowments to that institution, and founded the first free school in a slave state.

LINTNER, Joseph Albert, entomologist, b. in Schoharie, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1822. He studied in the Jefferson and Schoharie academies until 1837, and then engaged in business pursuits in New York city for several years, during which time his studies were actively continued through facilities that were afforded him by his official connection with the mercantile library association. In 1848 he returned to Schoharie, and there followed a mercantile life. About 1853 he became interested in the study and

collection of insects, to which his leisure thenceforward was devoted. He removed to Utica in 1860, and then engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods until 1867, when he became the zoölogical assistant in the New York state museum of natural history in Albany. This office he held for the ensuing twelve years, during which time his attention was largely devoted to entomological research, and several papers in this department of science were prepared by him, and published in the annual reports of the museum and elsewhere. In 1881 he became state entomologist, and in 1883 was placed on the scientific staff of the museum. He received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the regents of the University of the state of New York in 1884, and, in addition to membership in about twenty scientific associations in the United States and Europe, has held the presidency of the department of natural science in the Albany institute since 1879. His scientific papers down to July, 1887, number 413. Officially he has published "Report on the Injurious and other Insects of the State of New York" (2 vols., 1883–'5); also "Report of the State Entomologist" (1883 *et seq.*).

LINTON, William James, engraver, b. in London, England, in 1812. He studied under George W. Bonner, an English engraver, quickly established a reputation as a draughtsman on wood, and, though painting occasionally in water-colors, is best known as an engraver. He became a partner of Orrin Smith in 1842, and was engaged on the "London Illustrated News," in 1848 he was deputed to carry to the French provisional government the first congratulatory address from English workmen. In 1851, with others, he founded the "London Leader," and he was a manager of "Pen and Pencil" in 1855. He removed to the United States in 1867, settling first in New York and subsequently in New Haven, where he opened a large engraving establishment. He is a member of the American society of painters in water-colors, and an associate of the National academy of design. His work includes his illustrations in the "History of Wood Engraving" for the "Illustrated London News" (1846–'7); in "Works of Deceased British Painters" for the "London Art Union" (1860); in Dr. Josiah G. Holland's "Katrina" (New York, 1869); in William Cullen Bryant's "Flood of Years" (1878), and "Thanatopsis" (1878). His literary works include "Claribel and other Poems" (London, 1865); "The Flower and the Star" (Boston, 1878), which he also illustrated and engraved; "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving" (1879); "A Manual of Wood Engraving" (1887); edited "Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (1882); and, with Richard H. Stoddard, "English Verse" (5 vols., New York, 1883).—His wife, **Eliza Lynn,** author, b. in Keswick, England, in 1822, is the daughter of a clergyman. Since the appearance of her first novel, "Azeth, the Egyptian" (London, 1846), she has been connected with the press. She married Mr. Linton in 1858. She has recently acknowledged the authorship of a series of papers entitled "The Girl of the Period" that appeared anonymously in the "Saturday Review," and were collected in book-form (London, 1883), and of most of the papers on the woman question that have been published in that journal. Her other works include "Witch Stories" (1861); "The Lake Country," illustrated by her husband (1864); "The True History of Joshua Davidson" (1872); "Patricia Kemball" (1874); "The World Well Lost" (1877); "My Love" (1881); and the "Autobiography of Christopher Kirkland" (1885).

LIPPARD, George, author, b. near Yellow Springs, Pa., 10 April, 1822; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Feb., 1854. He began to study law at fifteen years of age, but was never admitted to the bar. His sensational novels evince vigor and imagination, but have few other recommendations. He founded the Brotherhood of the Union, a secret charitable and benevolent institution, and wrote for it a ritual. Previous to the civil war this order was one of the strongest in the country. Lippard is described as a brilliant but erratic genius. He was passionately fond of country life, and, living with an aunt near Germantown, roamed along the banks of the romantic Wissahickon and wrote much about it. With a strange fancy, he was married at sunrise on the banks of this stream. He was regarded as an eloquent speaker. His romances include "The Ladye Annabel" (Philadelphia, 1842); "The Belle of Prarie Eden" (1844); "Legends of Mexico" (1847); "Legends of the Revolution" (1847); "Blanche of Brandywine"; "The Nazarene"; "New York—its Upper Ten, and Lower Million"; "The Quaker City"; "Paul Ardenheim, or the Monk of Wissahickon"; "Herbert Tracy"; "Adonai"; and "Memoirs of a Preacher." See his life, with selected writings (Philadelphia, 1855). In addition to the novels he published "Washington and his Generals" and edited the "White Banner Quarterly."

LIPPINCOTT, James Starr, agriculturist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 April, 1819; d. in Haddonfield, N. J., 17 March, 1885. He was educated at Haverford college, and resided for many years in Haddenfield, N. J., where he paid much attention to scientific agriculture and meteorology. He patented a "vapor index," for measuring the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, which has been used in the Smithsonian institution and elsewhere. He was the author of six treatises, published in the "Reports of the Agricultural Department" (Washington, 1862–'7), and numerous papers on horticulture in the "Gardener's Monthly"; compiled a "Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of the Four Monthly Meetings of Friends of Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1853); and edited the American revision of "Chambers's Encyclopædia" (1870–'1). For many years before his death he had been engaged on a history of "The Lippincotts of England and America," which is now (1887) in press.

LIPPINCOTT, Joshua Ballinger, publisher, b. in Burlington, N. J., in 1816; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Jan., 1886. He was of Quaker parentage, and after receiving a common-school education went to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a bookstore, and two years later, when eighteen years old, was put in charge of the business. In 1836 he founded the publishing-house of J. B. Lippincott and Co., and in 1850, by the purchase of the entire stock of the house of Grigg and Elliott, he placed his firm at the head of the book-trade in Philadelphia. He established "Lippincott's Magazine" in 1868, the "Medical Times" a few years later, and in 1875 a

London agency to facilitate the importation of European literature into the United States. For many years he was a director of the Reading railroad, the Philadelphia savings-bank, the Union league club, and the Academy of fine arts, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

LIPPINCOTT, Sara Jane (CLARKE), author, b. in Pompey, Onondaga co., N. Y., 23 Sept., 1823. Much of her childhood was passed in Rochester, N. Y., but in 1842 she removed with her father to New Brighton, Pa., and in 1853 married Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. She published occasional verses at an early age under her own name, and in 1844 her first prose publications appeared in the "New York Mirror" under the pen-name of "Grace Greenwood," which she has since retained. For several years she edited the "Little Pilgrim," a juvenile monthly magazine in Philadelphia. She is also the author of several addresses and lectures, and has been largely connected with periodical literature as editor and contributor. "Ariadne" is her best known poem. Her other works include "Greenwood Leaves" (Boston, 1850); "History of My Pets" (1850); "Poems" (1851); "Recollections of My Childhood" (1851); "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe" (1854); "Merrie England" (1855); "Forest Tragedy and Other Tales" (1856); "Stories and Legends of Travel" (1858); "History for Children" (1858); "Stories from Famous Ballads" (1860); "Stories of Many Lands" (1867); "Stories and Sights in France and Italy" (1868); "Records of Five Years" (1868); and "New Life in New Lands" (1873).

LIPPINCOTT, William Henry, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Dec., 1849. He was educated at the Friends' school, Philadelphia, and was for six years a scene-painter in Philadelphia theatres. He then went to Paris and studied under Bonnat from 1874 till 1884, devoting himself to portraits and studies of child-life. He is an associate of the National academy of design, and a member of the Water-color society and of the Salmagundi club. He exhibited "Lolette" and two portraits at the Paris salon of 1878, and "The Duck's Breast" at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. His other works include "The Little Prince," various portraits, "Infantry in Arms" (1887), and numerous etchings.

LIPPITT, Christopher, soldier, b. in Cranston, R. I., in 1744; d. there, 18 June, 1824. He occupied early in life many civil and military offices, was an ardent patriot, and in September, 1776, was commissioned colonel in the Continental army. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton, was made brigadier-general of the Rhode Island militia, and served in the battle of Rhode Island. He subsequently sat in the Rhode Island legislature.

LIPSCOMB, Abner Smith, jurist, b. near Abbeville, S. C., 10 Feb., 1789; d. near Austin, Tex., 3 Dec., 1857. His father, Joel, emigrated from Virginia and was an officer of the Revolution. The son studied law with John C. Calhoun, who shaped the political opinions that he had throughout his life. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, the same year settled in St. Stephens, Ala., and served as captain of a volunteer expedition against the Indians in the war of 1812. For several years he was a member of the legislature, became judge of the supreme court in 1819, and in 1823–'35 was chief justice of Alabama. He removed to Texas in 1839, was secretary of state under President Lamar, and a member of the State constitutional convention in 1845, offering the resolutions of acceptance of the terms of annexation that were proposed by the United States. He was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court in 1846, and held office till his death. His opinions are published in Minor's, Stewart's, and Stewart and Porter's reports, and in the first seventeen volumes of Texas law reports.

LIPSCOMB, Andrew Adgate, educator, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 6 Sept., 1816. He was educated in Georgetown military academy and in a classical seminary. At nineteen years of age he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, was pastor successively in Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D. C., and removed in 1842 to Montgomery, Ala. A few years afterward he was elected president of the Alabama conference, but, failure of health necessitating his retirement from the active ministry, he engaged in teaching, and established the Metropolitan institution for the education of young women, Montgomery, Ala. He was subsequently president of the female college at Tuskegee, Ala., and in 1860–'74 was chancellor of the University of Georgia. He then became professor of philosophy and criticism in Vanderbilt university, and is now (1887) professor emeritus. The University of Alabama has given him the degree of D. D., and Emory college, Oxford, Ga., that of LL. D. For many years he has contributed to the literary and religious reviews, and published, besides numerous tracts and pamphlets, "Studies in the Forty Days" (Nashville, 1885); and "Supplementary Studies" to the above (1886).

LIRA, Maximo Rafaél (lee'-rah), Chilian publicist, b. in Santiago in 1845. Early in life he began to contribute to political and literary periodicals, and in 1871 he became editor of the "Independiente" of Santiago. In 1873 he was elected deputy to congress, where he has since served. He was elected secretary of the council of state in 1874, and next year appointed secretary of the Chilian legation in Buenos Ayres. During the Bolivia-Peruvian war in 1879–'81 he served as secretary of the Chilian commander-in-chief, Gen. Baquedano. He was appointed assistant secretary of the interior in 1883, but resigned in 1885 to become editor-in-chief of the daily paper "Los Debates," the organ of the Liberal party, which post he still (1887) holds. He is considered the first parliamentary orator, and one of the principal journalists of his country. He has published "Los Jesuitas y sus detractores" (Santiago, 1870); "La Comuna y sus enseñanzas" (1871); and "Magdalena," a novel (1872).

LISBOA, João Francisco (lis-bo'-ah), Brazilian journalist, b. in Maranhão, 12 May, 1812; d. in Lisbon, Portugal, 26 April, 1863. His parents were country people, and young João spent his boyhood on their farm, reaching the age of seventeen before he was able to read and write. In 1829 he had made enough money to enter the college in the capital of his province, and in two years he began to contribute to the local newspapers. He published the paper "O Brasileiro" in 1832 and the "Pharol" and the "Echo do Norte" in 1833, all of which were in existence till 1836. In 1838–'41 he published the "Chronica." From 1835 until 1848 he was chief clerk to the secretary of the government of the province of Rio Janeiro. He took an active interest in politics, and in 1840 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In 1848 he retired to private life, giving his time to study, and in 1855 Pedro II. sent Lisboa to Portugal to obtain data for completing the history of Brazil. After collecting all the necessary information he began the work, but died without finishing

it. He also published "Jornal de Timon" (1851); "Historia do Maranhão" (Maranhão, 1850); and a life of Father Vicera (Lisbon, 1860).

LISBOA, José Antonio, Brazilian statesman, b. in Rio Janeiro, 23 Feb., 1777; d. there, 29 June, 1850. He received his early education in his native city, and was graduated in mathematics at Lisbon in 1801. He afterward went to France and England, and in 1804 returned to Portugal, where he was accused before the Inquisition of importing irreligious books, and fled to Brazil. In 1810 the king of Portugal created several new institutions in connection with the government of Brazil, and one of these, the Junta do commercio, was placed under the direction of Lisboa. He was appointed supervisor of the newly founded Bank of Brazil in 1821, and in 1825 commissioned to treat with Portugal and England regarding the liquidation of the Brazilian debt. He dismissed many of the English claims, and in 1830 the British envoy asked the government of Brazil to retire him; but this request was refused in a note dated 4 Sept., 1830, and on 3 Nov. Lisboa was called to occupy the ministry of finance. In 1832 he was appointed a member of the commission for forming a commercial code, which was finished in a few months. From 1833 till 1835 he steadily worked to relieve the condition of the treasury, contributed to establish the mint, and organized a new bank. During the reign of Pedro II. Lisboa's services to the nation were rewarded with several decorations. He was a councillor of state and member of the Instituto historico-geographico Brasileiro. He published a biography of his friend Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (Rio de Janeiro, 1842).

LISBOA, José da Silva, Brazilian scholar, b. in Bahia, 16 July, 1756; d. in Rio Janeiro, 20 Aug., 1835. He went to Portugal in 1772, and was graduated in philosophy at Coimbra in 1779. He was made assistant teacher of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in Coimbra before his graduation, and on his return to his native country was appointed professor of languages and natural philosophy in the College of Bahia. After twenty years of teaching he was pensioned, on his return to Portugal in 1797, by the prince regent, and later appointed to a government office at Bahia, where he employed his leisure time in writing works on political economy. The regent, John VI., after the arrival of the royal family in Brazil, called Lisboa to Rio Janeiro, and there appointed him professor of political economy. To his efforts was due the royal decree of 21 Jan., 1808, opening the ports of Brazil to all nations, which was strongly opposed by the merchants of Portugal. In defence of this measure Lisboa published his most notable work "Observações sobre o commercio franco" (Rio Janeiro, 1808). When the "Tribunal da junta do commercio, agricultura, fabricas e navegação do Brazil" was created, Lisboa was appointed a member, organized the first tribunal of commerce, and formed the commercial code of laws. In 1821 he was appointed inspector of the literary establishments of Brazil, and in that year began to take part in politics, publishing the journal "O Conciliador do Reino Unido," which favored the continued union of Brazil and Portugal; but when Prince Pedro declared the separation of Brazil from the mother country, Lisboa adhered to the cause of independence, and published his work "Reclamações do Brasil" (Rio de Janeiro, 1822). He was elected from his province to the constituent assembly of Brazil, in 1826 appointed senator, and in 1831 Viscount de Cayrú. From that year till his death he was contributor to the official paper, "Diario do Rio de Janeiro." Besides the works mentioned above he published "Principios de Dereito Mercantile" (Lisbon, 1801); "Principios de Economia Politica," in part a translation of the work of Adam Smith (1804); and twenty-three others, nearly all relating to political economy and the politics and history of Brazil.—His brother, **Balthazar,** b. in Bahia, 6 Jan., 1761; d. in Rio Janeiro, 14 Aug., 1840, studied in Coimbra after 1775, and was admitted to the bar in 1784. He was appointed judge of the city of Rio de Janeiro and a member of the tribunal of forestry in 1797, and in his leisure hours composed several of his works. He was also appointed in 1812 to study and report on the mines of Bendegó and Cotegipe. He resigned from the tribunal of forestry in 1817, went to Lisbon in 1818 for his health, and on his return retired to his estate on the river Das Contas. In 1823 he was accused by calumniators of being an enemy of independence and was imprisoned; but he proved his innocence, and was appointed by Pedro I. to the council of state, employing his leisure in writing. In 1838 he was one of the founders of the "Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro." He published "Phisica dos Bosques dos Ilhéos" and "Descripcão do comarca de Ilhéos" (Lisbon, 1803); "Annales da provincia da Bahia" (Bahia, 1820); "Bosquejo Historico da Litteratura portugueza" (Rio Janeiro, 1838); and contributions to scientific, literary, and political journals.—José's son, **Bento da Silva,** b. in Bahia, 4 Feb., 1793; d. in Rio Janeiro, 26 Dec., 1864, was liberally educated, and in 1816 entered politics. In 1821–'3 he took an active part in the movement for independence. During the government of Pedro I. he held several offices in the administration and represented his province in the assembly. At the dissolution of that body he continued to be a friend of the government. During the regency of Father Feijó and the government of Pedro II. he was twice secretary of state and special envoy to Portugal, England, and Germany, and was also commissioned to Italy in 1843 to settle the marriage of Pedro II. In his leisure hours he composed several works, and also wrote biographies of his father and his uncle Balthazar (1841). He took an active part in the foundation of the "Instituto Geographico Brasileiro," wrote several years for its journal, and was a member of several scientific and literary societies in Europe and America. He died poor, and the government made an appropriation for the support of his family.

LISBOA SERRA, João Duarte, Brazilian poet, b. in Nossa Senhora das Dôres de Itapecurúmirim, 31 May, 1818; d. in Rio Janeiro, 16 April, 1855. He received his early education in Maranhão, and was graduated in arts and sciences at Coimbra, Portugal. From early life he cultivated poetry and published several compositions that were highly praised, including "Subindo pelo Vouga" and "No Cemiterio dos Christãos." In 1839 he returned to Brazil and there contributed to several newspapers. In 1842, falling heir to a large fortune, he abandoned journalism and poetry, and in 1847 was elected to congress by the province of Maranhão. In 1848 he was appointed by the government president of the province of Bahia, where he founded the provincial bank. In 1850 he became treasurer of the nation, councillor of state, and president of the Bank of Brazil. In the elections of 1853 he was chosen a representative in his native province, and took his seat in the assembly, but declined the post of a cabinet minister. Feeble health finally compelled Lisboa to retire to private life, and, his taste for poetry returning, he composed several

pieces that are highly esteemed. The best known are "O Maranhense" and "Domine, exaudi orationem meam," which has been translated into several foreign languages.

LISPENARD, Leonard, merchant, b. in New York city in 1716; d. there, 15 Feb., 1790. He was the grandson of Anthony Lispenard, a Huguenot refugee, who came to New York about the middle of the 17th century and became a merchant there. In 1741 he married Alice, daughter of Anthony Rutgers, who inherited one third of the extensive grant that was made by George II. to her father, and subsequently Mr. Lispenard acquired by purchase the remainder of the land, which has since been known as the Lispenard meadows. His country mansion was on Lispenard hill, an elevation overlooking what later was called St. John's park. Mr. Lispenard was assistant alderman from the north ward in 1750–'5, and alderman in 1756–'62, and member of the provincial assembly in 1765–'7. He was an active member of the Stamp-act congress in New York in 1765, of the committee of one hundred that was elected to control all general affairs in May, 1775, and of the first provincial congress in May, 1775. He was also treasurer of King's (now Columbia) college, one of the original members of the Society of the New York hospital, and one of its governors in 1770–'7.—His two sons, LEONARD and ANTHONY, were well-known men at that time. The three streets, Leonard, Anthony (now Worth), and Thomas, were named after the sons of Anthony, and Bache street (now spelled Beach) after his son-in-law, Paul Bache, while Lispenard street was named in honor of the family, and Barclay street after Rev. Thomas Barclay who married his wife's sister.

LIST, Friedrich, political economist, b. in Reutlingen, Germany, 6 Aug., 1789; d. in Kufstien, 30 Nov., 1846. He had become favorably known as a political economist, and in 1821 was elected to the Würtemberg chamber of deputies, but, having attacked the government in a petition, was prevented from taking his seat and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. After fruitless attempts to obtain pardon and several years of exile, he was imprisoned in the fortress at Asperg. On his release he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he became an extensive landholder, and was active in the establishment of railroads. He was appointed U. S. consul at Hamburg in 1830, and, after residing for some time in Paris, returned to Pennsylvania. He finally settled in Leipsic in 1833, where for some time he was U. S. consul. He engaged in journalism in Paris in 1837–'43, and at the latter date established in Augsburg the "Zollvereinsblatt," a newspaper in which he advocated the enlargement of the custom's union, and the organization of a national commercial system. In 1846 he visited England with a view to forming a commercial alliance between that country and Germany, but was unsuccessful, and, losing both health and property, he shot himself. He is the author of a "New System of Political Economy" (Philadelphia, 1827). His literary remains were published with a biography by Ludwig Hausser (Stuttgart, 1850–'1).

LITTELL, Eliakim, editor, b. in Burlington, N. J., 2 Jan., 1797; d. in Brookline, Mass., 17 May, 1870. His grandfather, Eliakim, was a captain in the Revolution, and did good service in the defence of Springfield, N. J., 4 June, 1780. The grandson removed to Philadelphia in 1819, and established a weekly literary paper entitled the "National Recorder," whose name he changed in 1821 to the "Saturday Magazine." In July, 1822, he again changed it to a monthly called the "Museum of Foreign Literature and Science," which was edited during the first year by Robert Walsh, and subsequently by himself and his brother Squier. After conducting this with great success for nearly twenty-two years, he removed to Boston, Mass., where in April, 1844, he began "Littell's Living Age," a weekly literary periodical which is still (1887) continued. In 1855 he began the publication in Boston of the "Panorama of Life and Literature," a monthly. Mr. Littell was the author of the "Compromise Tariff," which was advocated by Henry Clay and carried through congress during the administration of President Jackson.—His brother, **Squier,** physician, b. in Burlington, N. J., 9 Dec., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 July, 1886, was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, the next year practised in Buenos Ayres, South America, and, returning to Philadelphia in 1826, was a physician there until his death. For several years he edited in Philadelphia the "Banner of the Cross," and with his brother Eliakim the "Museum of Foreign Literature and Science." He was surgeon to the Wills ophthalmic hospital in 1834–'64, becoming surgeon emeritus on his resignation, consulting physician to the Philadelphia dispensary, and a member of various foreign and domestic medical societies. Besides various professional papers, he published "Manual of Diseases of the Eye" (Philadelphia, 1837; new ed., with notes, by Hugh Houston, London, 1838); "Illustrations of the Prayer-Book" (1840); and he edited the first American edition of Haynes Walton's "Treatise on Operative Ophthalmic Surgery" (1853).—His brother, **John Stockton,** author, b. in Burlington, N. J., in 1806; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 11 July, 1875, edited with biographical and historical notes, Alexander Graydon's "Memoirs of my own Times" (Philadelphia, 1846); and published a sketch of the "Life, Character, and Services of Henry Clay."—Their cousin, **William,** lawyer, b. in New Jersey about 1780; d. in Frankfort, Ky., in 1825, was an eminent member of the Kentucky bar, and for many years reporter of the decisions of the court of appeals of that state. He published "The Statute Law of Kentucky" (5 vols., Frankfort, 1808–'19); "A Digest of the Statute Law of Kentucky" (2 vols., 1822); "Reports of Cases at Common Law and in Chancery, decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky" (4 vols., 1822–'4); "Selected Cases from the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky from 1795 till 1825" (1825); and "Festoons of Fancy in Essays, Humorous, Sentimental, and Political, in Prose and Verse."

LITTLE, Charles Coffin, publisher, b. in Kennebunk, Me., 25 July, 1799; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 11 Aug., 1869. He went to Boston early in life, and entered a shipping-house, and afterward the book-store of Carter, Hilliard, and Co. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Hilliard, Gray, Little, and Wilkins, in which he continued until the formation of his partnership with James Brown in the year 1837, under the style of Charles C. Little and Co. This was subsequently changed, by the admission of other partners, to Little, Brown, and Co. The house were not only large publishers of standard works, but for many years the most extensive law-publishers in the United States, and also the largest importers of standard English law and miscellaneous works, introducing to American buyers the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the dictionaries of Dr. William Smith, and many other standard works. The present (1887) head of the firm is John Bartlett (*q. v.*).

LITTLE, George, naval officer, b. in Marshfield, Mass., 10 April, 1754; d. in Weymouth, Mass., 22 July, 1809. Soon after the beginning of the Revolutionary war he had command of the "Boston," an armed vessel belonging to Massachusetts, and in 1779 he was 1st lieutenant of the "Protector." He was captured by a British frigate, but scaled the walls of his prison at Plymouth, England, and returning to the United States obtained command of the sloop-of-war "Winthrop," in which he cruised with success during the remainder of the war. In 1798 he was appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate "Boston," and he was made a captain in the navy, 4 March, 1799, capturing several armed French ships, among them "Le Berceau" after a severe conflict. He was discharged from the service under the peace establishment, 22 Oct., 1801, and retired to his farm at Weymouth. He is the author of "The American Cruiser" (Boston), and "Life on the Ocean, or Twenty Years at Sea" (1844–'5).

LITTLE, Harvey D., journalist, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1803; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 22 Aug., 1833. He was the son of poor parents, who removed to the west about 1815, settling in Franklin county, Ohio, which was then mostly a wilderness. His early educational advantages were, of course, limited, but, by being apprenticed to a printer in Columbus and using all his opportunities, he became, by the time he was of age, an excellent English scholar. He early developed a talent for poetry, and was in the habit of printing his verses in the various papers with which he successively became connected. He afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but family considerations induced him to return to newspaper work, and at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly from Asiatic cholera, he was editing the "Eclectic and Medical Botanist." His poems first attracted attention about 1830, and were written over the signature of "Velasquez."

LITTLE, James Laurence, surgeon, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1836; d. in New York city, 4 April, 1885. He was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1860, and appointed junior assistant at the New York hospital, where he subsequently became senior assistant and house surgeon. Two years later he was made surgeon-in-charge of the Park barracks. In 1863 he was appointed clinical assistant to Dr. Willard Parker in the College of physicians and surgeons, and the following spring he began the delivering of a series of lectures, the first being on "Fractures and their Treatment." This series was continued until 1868, when he was appointed lecturer on operative surgery and surgical dressings, which office he held for ten years. In 1875 he accepted the chair of surgery in the University of Vermont, although continuing to reside in New York. He was also appointed consulting surgeon in the Northwestern dispensary, and attending surgeon to both St. Luke's and St. Vincent's hospitals. In 1880 he was chosen professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of the city of New York, but resigned in 1882, and was appointed professor of surgery in the New York post-graduate medical school, which office he held until his death. He was a member and fellow of numerous medical societies, and is the author of several professional papers of importance. Dr. Little introduced into this country the treatment of fractures by the plaster-of-Paris splint. He had a large experience in cases of stone in the bladder, and was the first, in 1872, to puncture that organ with the aspirator. The median operation was performed by him more frequently than by any other American surgeon. In the spring of 1864 he joined in the movement in New York for sanitary reform, and was instrumental in the formation of its board of health.

LITTLE, Moses, soldier, b. in Newbury, Mass., 8 May, 1724; d. there, 27 May, 1798. In April, 1775, he marched with a company to Lexington, and took part in the engagement near that place. He was promoted colonel, and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. After the evacuation of Boston he was ordered to New York, and commanded his regiment at Trenton and Princeton, N. J., but was compelled to return home in 1777 on account of impaired health. In 1779 he was appointed by the state of Massachusetts to command the naval expedition to the Penobscot, but declined. In 1781 a stroke of paralysis deprived him of speech.

LITTLE, Peter, legislator, b. in Petersburg, Huntingdon co., Pa., about 1775; d. in Baltimore county, Md., 5 Feb., 1830. He received a common-school education, and was apprenticed to a trade. Removing to Maryland, he settled at Freedom, Carroll co., and was one of the few mechanics who have been sent from the workshop to congress. He was chosen as a Federalist from Maryland, and served from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3 March, 1813, and, being re-elected, from 2 Dec., 1816, till 3 March, 1829, or over eighteen years in all. He was appointed by President Madison colonel of the 38th infantry on 19 May, 1813, and served till 15 June, 1815.—His son, **Lewis Henry,** b. in Baltimore in 1818; d. in Iuka, Miss., 19 Sept., 1862, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, and assigned to the 5th infantry. He was made 1st lieutenant, 18 April, 1845, and having taken part in the Mexican war, he was brevetted captain, 23 Sept., 1846, for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Monterey. He was given the full rank of captain, 20 Aug., 1847, but resigned, 7 May, 1861, to enter the Confederate army. He was appointed adjutant-general of the forces in Missouri on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, and for his bravery at the battle of Elk Horn was promoted brigadier-general. When Van Dorn was assigned to the command of the district of Northern Mississippi, Little succeeded to the command of Price's division. He was killed at the battle of Iuka.

LITTLE, Sophia Louise, poet, b. in Newport, R. I., 22 Aug., 1799. She was the second daughter of Asher Robbins, U. S. senator from Rhode Island. She was educated in her native town, and in 1824 married William Little, Jr., of Boston, who greatly assisted her by judicious criticism in the development of her poetic talent. Her first poem of any length, a description of a New England Thanksgiving, was printed in 1828 in "The Token." Mrs. Little took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement, and was a life-long friend of William Lloyd Garrison, being present at the Boston meeting, at which he was mobbed. She was also president of the Prisoner's aid association of Rhode Island from its formation. With the aid of friends she opened a free reading-room for working people in Newport, which proved to be the germ of a free public library. She also established a Holly-tree coffee-house, and is still (1887) active in many charitable enterprises. Mrs. Little, besides contributing frequently to various periodicals, has published the following poems: "The Last Days of Jesus" (Boston, 1839); "The Annunciation and Birth of Jesus, and the Resurrection" (1842); and "Pentecost" (1873). In 1877 a complete edition of her religious poems was published at Newport, bearing the title, "Last Days of Jesus, and Other Po-

ems."—Her son, **Robbins**, lawyer, b. in Newport, R. I., 15 Feb., 1832, was graduated at Yale in 1851, and was subsequently tutor in Greek there. He afterward studied in Harvard law-school, where he received the degree of LL. B., and practised law in New York city in partnership with William Winthrop, afterward judge-advocate in the U. S. army. From 1865 till 1869 he was instructor in international law at the U. S. naval academy. In 1873 he became an examiner of claims in the war department at Washington, remaining in that office until 1878, when he was elected superintendent and later a trustee of the Astor library in New York city. During his administration the library has been greatly improved and enlarged, the endowment has been increased by John Jacob Astor, grandson of the founder, the hours of public admission have been lengthened, and the facilities for research much extended, especially by the publication of a new catalogue in four large volumes.

LITTLE CROW (To-WAI-AH-TAH-DOO-TAH), chief of the Sioux, b. in the Indian village of Kaposia, near St. Paul, Minn.; d. near Hutchinson, McLeod co., Minn., in 1863. He was the hereditary chief of the Kaposia band of the great Dakota or Sioux tribe. The name Little Crow descended from father to son through several generations. The father of the subject of this sketch was a firm friend of the Americans, and a highly intelligent and industrious man. He was accidentally wounded in withdrawing his gun from a wagon, and died on the following day. His parting injunctions to his son and successor, in the presence of the writer, were peculiarly impressive. Little Crow the younger paid but slight heed to the wise counsels of his father. He was essentially a bad man, an inveterate liar, and a drunkard, but possessed of cunning, energy, and determination. Subsequent to 1851, when the Sioux Indians ceded by treaty to the U. S. government their lands west of Mississippi river, the several bands, including the Kaposias, were removed to large reservations on the upper Minnesota, where they dwelt peacefully, professing warm friendship for the white settlers, by whom they were treated kindly and hospitably. Suddenly and unexpectedly the savages, with a few exceptions, rose in a body, on 18 Aug., 1862, murdered their traders and the other whites at the two U. S. agencies, and then spread themselves in small parties along a line of frontier more than two hundred miles in extent, butchering the unsuspecting men, women, and children without mercy. Nearly 1,000 settlers fell victims. Little Crow was the recognized head of the outbreak. After the decisive defeat of the combined force of warriors by the troops under the command of Gen. Henry H. Sibley, at Wood Lake, 23 Sept., 1862, Little Crow, and two or three hundred of the most desperate of his followers, fled with their families to the protection of the powerful bands of their kindred on the distant prairies, leaving the main camp to be captured with more than 2,000 souls, with the release of female white prisoners to the number of 120. About 40 of the 303 warriors that were found guilty and condemned by a military commission, were hanged at Mankato in December following, the remainder being held in close confinement until they were reprieved, despite the universal protest, by President Lincoln, and removed by his order to a reservation on Missouri river. Little Crow met his richly merited death in 1863, having been discovered and shot by a Mr. Lamson and his son while he was engaged with a small party in a raid. His scalp was deposited in the collections of the Minnesota historical society.

LITTLEJOHN, Abram Newkirk, P. E. bishop, b. in Florida, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1824. He was graduated at Union college in 1845, and after preparation for the ministry was ordained deacon in St. Peter's church, Auburn, N. Y., 19 March, 1848, by Bishop De Lancey, and priest in Christ church, Hartford, Conn., 12 June, 1849, by Bishop Brownell. During his diaconate he was in charge for a brief period of St. Ann's church, Amsterdam, N. Y., and St. Anthony's church, Meriden, Conn. Early in 1850 he removed to Massachusetts, and became rector of Christ church, Springfield. In June, 1851, he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's church, New Haven, Conn. He was elected president of Hobart college in 1858, but declined. For a period of seven years he was lecturer on pastoral theology in Berkeley divinity-school, Middletown, Conn. In 1860 he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., which post he occupied for eight years. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. He was elected bishop of central New York in 1868, but declined, and in the same year was elected first bishop of Long Island, and consecrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, 27 Jan., 1869. In 1874, by appointment of the presiding bishop, he took charge of the American Episcopal churches on the continent of Europe. Bishop Littlejohn is a facile writer, and has contributed largely to church and general literature. Besides charges, criticisms, essays, and revising, he has published "Conciones ad Clerum" (1880); "Individualism, Discourses before the University of Cambridge, England" (1880); and "The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," being lectures before the General theological seminary, New York (1884). In 1880 he received from the University of Cambridge the degree of LL. D.

A. N. Littlejohn

LITTLEPAGE, Lewis, diplomatist, b. in Hanover county, Va., 19 Dec., 1762; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 19 July, 1802. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1778, and being a relative of John Jay, then minister to Madrid, he joined him abroad. He volunteered in the expedition of the Duc de Crillon against Minorca in 1782, and subsequently accompanied the Prince of Nassau-Siegen to the siege of Gibraltar, and thence to Constantinople and Warsaw. He was honored for many years with the esteem and confidence of Stanislas, king of Poland, under whom he held, among other offices, that of ambassador to Russia. He was created a knight of the order of St. Stanislas, chamberlain and confidential secretary, and acted as a special envoy in several important negotiations. When Stanislas sided with the Torgovitza Confederates in 1792, Littlepage returned to Virginia.

LITTLE TURTLE (ME-CHE-CUN-NA-QUA), a chief of the Miami Indians, d. in Fort Wayne, Ind., 14 July, 1812. It is supposed that he was partially educated at a Jesuit school in Canada. He was remarkable for his mental vigor and common sense,

and was a brave and skilful military leader. He took part in the border warfare of the west, and commanded at the defeat of Gen. Josiah Harmar on Miami river in October, 1790, and also at that of Gen. Arthur St. Clair at St. Mary's, 4 Nov., 1791. He was present, although not in command, at the battle of Fallen Timbers, in which the Indians were defeated by Gen. Anthony Wayne, 20 Aug., 1794, having vainly endeavored to dissuade them from attacking the "Chief-Who-Never-Sleeps," with whom he urged them to make peace. He was one of the signers of the treaty of Greenville in August, 1795. Early in 1797 he visited President Washington in Philadelphia, where he also met Count Volney, the French philosopher, and was presented by Gen. Kosciuszko with his own pair of elegantly mounted pistols.

LIVERMORE, Abiel Abbot, clergyman, b. in Wilton, N. H., 30 Oct., 1811. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and in the divinity-school in 1836, and was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church in Keene, N. H., in November of the latter year. He remained there until May, 1850, when he was called to a church in Cincinnati, Ohio. On 1 Jan., 1857, he removed to New York city to assume the editorship of the "Christian Inquirer," and in June of the same year he took charge of the 1st Unitarian Congregational church in Yonkers, N. Y., without relinquishing his journalistic duties. In 1863 he became president of the theological school at Meadville, Pa., which office he still (1887) fills. He is the author of "A Commentary on the New Testament" (6 vols., 1842–'81); "Lectures to Young Men" (1846); "The Marriage Offering," a compilation of prose and poetry (1848); "The War with Mexico Reviewed," a prize essay (1850); "Discourses" (1852); "Anti-Tobacco" (1883); and "History of Wilton, N. H," which will probably be published in 1888. He has edited Priestley's "Corruptions of Christianity" (Boston, 1838), and, with others, "Christian Hymns" (1845), a compilation that has passed through sixty editions, besides contributing to the "North American Review," "Christian Examiner," "Christian Repository," etc.

LIVERMORE, George, antiquarian, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 10 July, 1809; d. there, 30 Aug., 1865. He was educated at the public schools and trained for a mercantile career. After brief experiments elsewhere, he settled in Boston and became one of the foremost commission-merchants in that city. Early in life he began to devote his leisure to historical and antiquarian research, in which he became a recognized authority, having one of the finest collections of different editions of the Bible in this country. He was fond of large-paper copies and illustrated editions, in which his library was very rich. He was an active member of several learned societies, and wrote for the newspapers and reviews on subjects of a bibliographical or historical character, his articles displaying extensive research. Among them may be mentioned one on the "New England Primer," in the "Cambridge Chronicle" (1849), and another on "Public Libraries" in the "North American Review" (1850). His most important essay, "An Historical Research respecting the Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens and as Soldiers," was read before the Massachusetts historical society, 14 Aug., 1862, printed in the "Proceedings," and issued separately in four other editions. He was given the degree of A. M. by Harvard in 1850. See a sermon delivered in his memory by Rev. Edward E. Hale, entitled "The Public Service of a Private Man," and other tributes by Robert C. Winthrop and Charles Deane.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton, reformer, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 Dec., 1821. Her maiden name was Rice. She was noted in childhood for resolution and restless activity, being foremost in all healthful, out-door sports, and also remarkable for proficiency in her studies. She was a pupil and for some time a teacher in the Charlestown, Mass., female seminary, and subsequently became a governess in southern Virginia, where she remained two years, and then taught at Duxbury, Mass. There she met Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist clergyman, whom she married and accompanied successively to Stafford, Conn., Malden and Weymouth, Mass., Auburn, N. Y., and Quincy, Ill., in which places he had pastorates. In 1857 he became editor and publisher of the "New Covenant" at Chicago. During this period Mrs. Livermore wrote frequently for the periodicals of her denomination, and edited the "Lily," besides assisting her husband for twelve years as associate in his editorial labors. At the beginning of 1862 Mrs. Livermore was appointed one of the agents of the northwestern branch of the U. S. sanitary commission, which had been then recently established in Chicago. During that year she travelled throughout the northwest, everywhere organizing sanitary aid societies. In the following December she attended a council of the National sanitary commission at Washington, and the next spring was ordered to make a tour of the hospitals and military posts on the Mississippi. At this time sanitary supplies were low, and the most serious results at the Vicksburg camps were feared; but by personal appeals, by circulars, and by untiring persistence and enthusiasm, she secured immediate relief. She also took an active part in the organization of the great Northwestern sanitary fair in Chicago in 1863, from which nearly $100,000 were secured for the purposes of the association, and obtained the original draft of his Emancipation proclamation from President Lincoln, which sold for $3,000. Since the war she has labored earnestly in the woman suffrage and temperance movements, often appearing on the platform, and editing the "Woman's Journal" (Boston, 1870–'1). Her success as a lecturer before lyceums has been great. At a time when those institutions were at the height of their popularity, she was one of the four lecturers that were most in demand and that commanded the largest fees, the other three being men. For years she spoke five nights in the week for five months in the year, travelling 25,000 miles annually. Among her more popular lectures are "What shall we do with our Daughters?" "Women of the War," and "The Moral Heroism of the Temperance Reform." The first of the foregoing has been issued in book-form (Boston, 1883). She is the author of "Pen Pictures" (Chicago, 1865), and "Thirty Years too Late," a temperance tale (Boston, 1878). She has also prepared a work of 600 pages giving her experience during the war, which will probably be issued during the present year (1887).

LIVERMORE, Samuel, statesman, b. in Waltham, Mass., 14 May, 1732; d. in Holderness, N. H., 18 May, 1803. He was graduated at Princeton in 1752, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1757, beginning to practise the following year at Portsmouth, N. H. He was a member of the general court of that province in 1768–'70, and in 1775 removed to Holderness, of which he was one of the original grantees and the principal proprietor. He was appointed king's attorney in 1769, and after the change of government he was state's attorney for three years. He was also judge-advocate of admiralty before the Revolution, and a delegate to the

Continental congress from 7 Feb., 1780, until he resigned, 21 June, 1782, and again in 1785. He was chief justice of the state supreme court from 1782 till 1789, and in 1788 a member of the convention that adopted the Federal constitution. He was elected a representative from New Hampshire to the 1st and 2d congresses, serving from 4 March, 1789, till 2 March, 1793. In the latter year he was chosen U. S. senator, served as president of the senate during two sessions, and resigned in 1801 on account of failing health.—His son, **Edward St. Loe,** lawyer, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 5 April, 1762; d. in Lowell, Mass., 15 Sept., 1832, received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised successfully at Concord, Portsmouth, Newburyport, and Boston. He was state's attorney for Rockingham county from 1791 till 1793, and justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire from 1797 till 1799. He then removed to Boston, and was chosen to represent Essex county, Mass., in the 10th and 11th congresses, serving from 7 Dec., 1801, till 3 March, 1811. In 1799 he delivered at Portsmouth an oration "On the Dissolution of the Union between this Country and France," and on 6 Jan., 1809, an oration on the embargo law.—Another son, **Arthur,** jurist, b. in Londonderry, N. H., 26 July, 1776; d. in Campton, N. H., 1 July, 1853, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Concord and Chester. He sat in both branches of the legislature, was a justice of the superior court from 1799 till 1816, presiding as chief justice from 1809 till 1813, and was nominated as a presidential elector on the John Adams ticket in 1801. He was elected as a Democrat to congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1817, till 3 March, 1821, and from 1 Dec., 1823, till 3 March, 1825, and was also chief justice of the court of common pleas from 1825 till 1833.

LIVERMORE, Samuel, lawyer, b. about 1786; d. in New Orleans in 1833. He was graduated at Harvard in 1804, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, subsequently removing to New Orleans, where he attained eminence. He is the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Principal and Agent, and of Sales by Auction" (Boston, 1811; 2 vols., Baltimore, 1818), and of "Dissertations on the Questions which arise from the Contrariety of the Positive Laws of Different States and Nations" (New Orleans, 1828). "This subject, 'The Conflict of Laws,'" says Allibone, "was afterward more fully treated by Judge Story. Mr. Livermore's work, although not sufficiently methodical, is very able."

LIVINGSTON, Robert, first ancestor of the family in America, b. in Ancrum, Scotland, 13 Dec., 1654; d. in Albany, N. Y., 20 April, 1725. He was the son of John Livingston, a Scottish Presbyterian divine, born in 1603, who was banished in 1663 for non-conformity and went to Rotterdam, where he died in 1672. Among the early members of the family was Mary Livingston, who went to France with Mary Stuart as one of her maids of honor. Robert emigrated to Charlestown, Mass., in April, 1673, settled in Albany, and as early as 1675 became secretary of the commissaries, which office he held until Albany became a city in 1686. Subsequently he continued to hold the similar office of town-clerk until 1721. Mr. Livingston was a member of the colonial assembly from the city and county of Albany in 1711, and after 1716 was returned from his manor till 1725, becoming speaker in 1718. He acquired great influence over the Indians, retaining the office of secretary of Indian affairs, which he received from Gov. Edmund Andros, for a long series of years. In 1686 he received from Gov. Thomas Dongan a grant of a large tract of land, which in 1715 was confirmed by a royal charter from George I., erecting the manor and lordship of Livingston, with the privilege of holding a court leet and a court baron, and with the right of advowson to all the churches within its boundaries. This tract embraced large parts of what are now the counties of Dutchess and Columbia, N. Y., and is still known as the Livingston manor, though most of it has long since passed out of the hands of the family. It was through his influence that means were procured to fit out the ship with which Captain William Kidd (*q. v.*) undertook to restrain the excesses of pirates. He married in 1679 Alida, widow of the Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer and daughter of Philip Pietersen Schuyler, by whom he had three sons, Philip, Robert, and Gilbert.—Robert's son, **Philip,** second lord of the manor, b. in Albany, 9 July, 1686; d. in New York city, 4 Feb., 1749, was for some time deputy secretary of Indian affairs under his father, and, on the resignation of the latter in 1722, succeeded to the secretaryship. In 1709 he was a member of the provincial assembly from the city and county of Albany, and he was also county-clerk in 1721–'49. Livingston was a member of the provincial council till his death. He married Catherine Van Brugh, of Albany, and during the latter part of his life entertained with great magnificence at his three residences in New York, Albany, and the manor. His eldest daughter, Sarah, married William Alexander, Lord Stirling, and his son, Robert, became the third and last lord of the manor.—Philip's son, **Peter Van Brugh,** merchant, b. in Albany in October, 1710; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 28 Dec., 1792, was graduated at Yale in 1731, and soon afterward settled in New York, where he erected a large mansion on the east side of what is now Hanover square, with grounds extending to East river. He engaged in the shipping business with William Alexander, Lord Stirling, whose sister, Mary, he married in November, 1739, and one of the transactions in which he was engaged was the furnishing of supplies to Gov. William Shirley's expedition to Acadia in 1755. For many years he was a member of the council of the province, and he was also one of the committee of one hundred. He was a delegate to the 1st and 2d provincial congresses of New York in 1775–'6, being president of the 1st congress. In 1776 he was made treasurer of the congress, and held that office for two years, also participating in all of the pre-Revolutionary measures. Late in life he removed to Elizabethtown, N. J., where he spent his last years. He was a firm Presbyterian, and in 1748 was named one of the original trustees of the College of New Jersey, holding that office until 1761. John Adams spoke of him as "an old man extremely stanch in the cause and very sensible."—

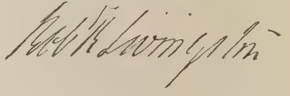
Another son of Philip, **Philip,** signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Albany, N. Y., 15 Jan., 1716; d. in York, Pa., 12 June, 1778, was graduated at Yale in 1737, and in 1746 was referred to as one of the fifteen persons in the colony that possessed a collegiate education. After graduation he engaged in business successfully as an importer in New York city, and Sir Charles Hardy said of him in 1755 that "among the considerable merchants in this city no one is more esteemed for energy, promptness, honesty, and public spirit, than Philip Livingston." He was elected one of the seven aldermen of New York in September, 1754, and held that office with the approbation of his constituents continuously for nine years. He was also returned to the provincial assembly as member from New York city, and so continued by re-election until its dissolution in January, 1769. During his legislative career he identified himself with the rising opposition to the arbitrary measures of the mother country and was active in the conduct of public business. He was one of the committee of correspondence with Edmund Burke, then the agent for the colony in England, and the great knowledge of colonial affairs that was shown by Mr. Burke in the house of commons was derived from this source. In September, 1764, he drew up a spirited address to Lieut.-Gov. Cadwallader Colden, in which the boldest language was employed to express the hopes of the colonists for freedom from taxation, and he was a delegate to the stamp-act congress in October, 1765. He was chosen speaker of the provincial assembly at the last session that he attended, and declined a re-election from the city, but was returned for his brother's manor of Livingston, and took his seat in April. A month later he was unseated by the Tory majority on the plea that he was a non-resident. Mr. Livingston was chosen a member of the first Continental congress which met in Philadelphia in September, 1774, and continued a member of that body until his death. At the first convention he was appointed one of the committee to prepare an address to the people of Great Britain, and later was one of the New York delegates that signed the Declaration of Independence. Meanwhile he was also active in local affairs, holding the office of president of the provincial congress in April, 1775, and in February, 1776, he was again chosen a member of the general assembly. It was at his house on Brooklyn heights that Washington held the council of war in August, 1776, that decided on the retreat from Long Island. This mansion, shown in the illustration on this page, was situated on what is now Hicks street, a little to the south of Joralemon. It was on the highest point of the property, which included about forty acres, and commanded a magnificent view of New York harbor. The house itself was elegantly finished, containing exquisitely carved Italian marble mantels, and was magnificently furnished. During the Revolutionary war the British took possession of the building and converted it into a naval hospital. The property soon went to decay, and the old mansion was ultimately destroyed by fire. In May, 1777, he was chosen a state senator, and in September he attended the first meeting of the first legislature of the state of New York. He was then elected one of the first delegates to congress under the new confederation. Mr. Livingston was active in the movements tending to develop the interests of New York city. He was one of the founders of the New York society library in 1754 and of the Chamber of commerce in 1770, one of the first governors of the New York hospital, chartered in 1771, and one of the earliest advocates of the establishment of Kings (now Columbia) college. In 1746 he aided in founding the professorship of divinity that bears his name in Yale, and was one of the contributors to the building of the first Methodist church in the United States. — Another son of Philip, **William,** governor of New Jersey, b. in Albany, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1723; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 25 July, 1790, was the protégé of his maternal grandmother, Sarah Van Brugh, with whom his boyhood days were spent. Before he was fourteen years old he lived an entire year among the Mohawk Indians, under the care of an English missionary. He was graduated at Yale in 1741, at the head of his class, and then began the study of law in the office of James Alexander, completing his course under William Smith. In October, 1748, he was admitted to the bar, and soon became one of the leaders in his profession, acquiring the name of the Presbyterian lawyer. He was elected to the provincial legislature from his brother's manor of Livingston, and served for three years, meanwhile also continuing his practice. In 1760 he purchased property near Elizabethtown, N. J., and there erected a country-seat which is celebrated as "Liberty Hall," and in May, 1772, having reduced his professional practice, he removed to that place with his family. It was of this residence, shown in the illustration on page

743, that his daughter Susan said, "We are going into cloister seclusion," as she bade adieu to her city friends, but "the toilsome and muddy way from New York was kept well trodden by brilliant and ever welcome guests," who came to pay their addresses to the four young ladies. Among their visitors was John Jay, who in 1774 married Miss Sarah V. B. Livingston from this mansion, and to it came also Alexander Hamilton, a boy from the West Indies, with letters to Gov. Livingston from Dr. Hugh Knox. It had an eventful history during the Revolutionary war, and more than once attempts were made to burn it. The stairs still show the cuts that were left by the angry Hessians when they were baffled in their attempts to capture its owner. After the war its graceful hospitalities were renewed, and here in May, 1789, Mrs. Washington was entertained over

night while on her journey to meet the president, after his inauguration. The hall was decorated with flowers, and a brilliant assemblage of distinguished guests gathered to do her honor. In the morning Washington himself came out to escort her to the city. His retirement was soon interrupted by the progress of public events, and he was elected a deputy for the province of New Jersey to the 1st Continental congress in July, 1774, and re-elected to the 2d and 3d congresses. In June, 1776, he left congress for Elizabethtown, to assume the duties of brigadier-general and commander-in-chief of the New Jersey militia, an invasion by the British being feared. This duty prevented his return to Philadelphia, and explains the absence of his name from the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In August he was elected first governor of the state of New Jersey, and after resigning his military command he continued in office until his death. Gov. Livingston, in his message in 1777 to the assembly, recommended the abolition of slavery, and in 1786, through his influence, caused the passage of an act forbidding the importation of slaves, he himself liberating those in his own possession, with the resolution never to own another. During the occupancy of New Jersey by British troops he filled his office with great efficiency, as is shown by Washington's writings. Several expeditions were made for the purpose of kidnapping him, but he was always fortunate in escaping. Gov. Livingston was known as the "Itinerant Dey of New Jersey," "the Knight of the most honorable Order of Starvation and Chief of the Independents," and the "Don Quixote of the Jerseys," on account of his being very tall and thin. A "female wit" dubbed him "the whipping-post." In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention that framed the U. S. constitution, and he had previously declined the appointment of commissioner to superintend the construction of the Federal buildings, and that of minister to Holland. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale in 1788, was among the original trustees of the New York society library, and in 1751 was made one of the trustees of Kings (now Columbia) college, but declined to qualify when he found that the president must be a clergyman of the Church of England. For some time he was president of the "Moot," a club of lawyers formed in 1770 and well known in the early history of New York city, and he was also a member of the American philosophical society and of the American academy of arts and sciences. President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, says of him: "The talents of Gov. Livingston were very various. His imagination was brilliant, his wit sprightly and pungent, his understanding powerful, his taste refined, and his conceptions bold and masterly. His views of political subjects were expansive, clear, and just. Of freedom, both civil and religious, he was a distinguished champion." Gov. Livingston began the publication in 1752 of "The Independent Reflector," a weekly political and miscellaneous journal, in which he opposed the establishment of an American episcopate and the incorporation of an Episcopal college in New York. It was discontinued after the publication of fifty-two numbers. He wrote largely for the newspapers, and, besides numerous political tracts, published "Philosophic Solitude, or the Choice of a Rural Life," a poem (New York, 1747); "A Funeral Elogium on the Rev. Aaron Burr" (1757); "A Soliloquy" (1770); and, with William Smith, Jr., "A Digest of the Laws of New York—1691-1762" (1752–'62). See "Life and Letters of William Livingston," by Theodore Sedgwick, Jr. (New York, 1833).—William's son, **Henry Brockholst,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 26 Nov., 1757; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 March, 1823, was graduated at Princeton in 1774, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war entered the American army with the grade of captain, and, being selected by Gen. Philip Schuyler as one of his aides, was attached to the northern department with the rank of major. Subsequently he was aide to Gen. Arthur St. Clair during the siege of Ticonderoga, and was with Benedict Ar-

nold at the surrender of Burgoyne's army in October, 1777. Later he served again with Gen. Schuyler, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1779 he accompanied his brother-in-law, John Jay, to Spain, as private secretary. On his return voyage in 1782 he was captured by a British vessel, and on reaching New York was thrown into prison. He was liberated on the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton, who sent him home to his father, saying that he came to conciliate and not to fight. Livingston then went to Albany, where he began the study of law with Peter Yates, and in 1783 was admitted to the bar. After the evacuation of New York he established himself in that city, and from that time he dropped his first name. He was regarded as "one of the most accomplished scholars, able advocates, and fluent speakers of his time in the city, but violent in his political feelings and conduct." In June, 1802, he was made a puisne judge of the state supreme court, and in 1807 he succeeded William Patterson as associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. Judge Livingston was appointed one of the trustees of the New York society library, on its reorganization in 1788, and was elected 2d vice-president of the New York historical society on its organization in 1805. He was also one of the first corporators of the public-school system of New York city. In 1818 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard, and in 1790 he delivered an oration before the president and other notable persons in St. Paul's chapel, New York, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He also contributed political articles to the press of his time under the pen-name of Decius.—The second Philip's grandson, **Walter,** lawyer, b. in 1740; d. in New York city, 14 May, 1797, was a resident of Albany, and a member of the provincial congresses that were held in New York during April and May, 1775. In 1777 he was appointed one of the judges for Albany by the convention that made his kinsman, Robert R. Livingston, chancellor. He was a member of congress in 1784–'5, and appointed in 1785 one of the first commissioners of the treasury. Mr. Livingston married Cornelia Schuyler, step-daughter of Dr. John Cochrane. In 1779 Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Cochrane were specially invited to dine with Gen. Washington, whose headquarters

were then at West Point. In the letter of invitation Washington writes: "If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates once tin, but now iron (not become so by the labor of scouring), I shall be happy to see them."—Walter's son, **Henry Walter,** lawyer, b. in Livingston Manor, Linlithgow, N. Y., in 1768; d. there, 22 Dec., 1810, was graduated at Yale in 1786, and, after studying law, began the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1792 he accompanied Gouverneur Morris as private secretary, when the latter was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, and returned with him in 1794. Mr. Morris sent him to the president with the statement, "You will find Mr. Livingston is to be trusted, for, although at a tender age, his discretion may always be depended on." For some time he was judge of the court of common pleas in Columbia county, and was twice elected to congress, serving from 17 Oct., 1803, till 3 March, 1807. He married the granddaughter of the chief justice of Pennsylvania, Mary Penn Allen, who was well known in New York society as "Lady Mary."—**John William,** a descendant of John, third son of the first Philip, naval officer, b. in New York city, 22 May, 1804; d. there, 10 Sept., 1885, was the son of William Turk, a surgeon in the U. S. navy, who married Eliza Livingston. The son sought, in 1843, and obtained permission from the legislature to assume his mother's surname. In March, 1824, he was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy from New York, and served in the Mediterranean squadron during the war with the pirates. He received his commission as lieutenant in June, 1832, and was assigned to the frigate "Congress," serving in the Pacific squadron in 1846–'7, seeing active service during the war with Mexico, then in the East India squadron in 1848–'9, after which he was on duty at the navy-yard in New York. In May, 1855, he was made commander, given charge of the "St. Louis," and cruised off the coast of Africa in 1856–'8. He then commanded the "Penguin," and was attached to the blockading squadron in 1861, during which year he was promoted captain, and also captured several vessels. In July, 1862, he was made commodore, and given charge of the Norfolk navy-yard after its evacuation by the Confederate forces until 1864, and in 1865 he was sent to the naval station at Mound City, Ill. He was detached from this duty in 1866, and ordered on special service, having charge principally of the sale of condemned government vessels. In May, 1868, he was commissioned rear-admiral, and in 1874 placed on the retired list, after which he lived in New York city.—**Robert R** (the initial R was assumed in order to distinguish him from other members of the family having the same name), son of Robert, the second son of the first Robert, jurist, b. in New York in August, 1718; d. in Clermont, N. Y., 9 Dec., 1775, turned his attention to law, and became well known in that profession. In 1760 he was made judge of the admiralty court, and in 1763 a justice of the New York supreme court. He represented Dutchess county in the provincial assembly in 1759–'68, and was chairman of the committee that corresponded with Robert Charles, the agent of New York in England. Judge Livingston was a member of the stamp-act congress in 1765, and was energetic in his refusal to sustain measures compelling the adoption of stamps. In 1767, and again in 1773, he served on commissions to locate the boundary-line between New York and Massachusetts, and he was also a member of the committee of one hundred that was elected in 1775 to control in all general affairs. He married Margaret, daughter of Col. Henry Beekman, and while he resided principally at Clermont, he also had a city residence on Broadway, near Bowling Green. Sir Henry Moore, governor of New York, describes him as "a man of great ability and many accomplishments, and the greatest [richest] landholder, without any exception, in New York." His daughter, Janet, married Gen. Richard Montgomery. See "History of Clermont or Livingston Manor," by Thomas S. Clarkson (Clermont, 1869).—**Robert R,** son of Robert R, statesman, b. in New York city, 27 Nov., 1746; d. in Clermont, N. Y., 26 Feb., 1813, was graduated at Kings (now Columbia) college in 1765, and studied law with William Smith and his kinsman, William Livingston. He was admitted to the bar in 1773, and for a short time was associated in partnership with John Jay, who had been his contemporary in college. Mr. Livingston met with great success in the practice of his profession, and was appointed recorder of the city of New York by Gov. William Tryon in 1773, but lost this office in 1775, owing to his active sympathy with the revolutionary spirit of the times. In 1775 he was elected to the provincial assembly of New York from Dutchess county, and sent by this body as a delegate to the Continental congress, where he was chosen one of a committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence. He was prevented from signing this document by his hasty return to the meeting of the provincial convention, taking his seat in that assembly on 8 July, 1776, the day on which the title of the "province" was changed to that of the "state" of New York, and he was appointed on the committee to draw up a state constitution. At the Kingston convention in 1777 the constitution was accepted, and he was appointed first chancellor of New York under its provisions, which office he held until 1801. Chancellor Livingston continued a delegate to the Continental congress until 1777, was again one of its members in 1779–'81, and throughout the entire Revolution was most active in behalf of the cause of independence. As chancellor he administered the oath of office to George Washington on his inauguration as first president of the United States. The ceremony took place at the City Hall (where the present U. S. sub-treasury building stands), then fronting on Wall street. It had been specially fitted up for the reception of congress, and the exact spot where Washington stood is now marked by a colossal statue of the first president, which rests on the original stone upon which the ceremony took place. The statue was designed by John Q. A. Ward, and unveiled on the centennial celebration of the evacuation of New York, 25 Nov., 1883. Immediately after administering the oath Chancellor Livingston exclaimed in deep and impressive tones: "Long live George Washington, president of the United States." He held the office of secretary of foreign affairs for the United States in 1781–'3, and in 1788 was chairman of the



New York convention to consider the U. S. constitution, whose adoption he was largely instrumental in procuring. The post of minister to France was declined by him in 1794, and he also refused the secretaryship of the navy under Thomas Jefferson, but in 1801, being obliged by constitutional provision to resign the chancellorship, he accepted the mission to France. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Napoleon Bonaparte, who, on Livingston's departure in 1805, presented him with a splendid snuff-box containing a miniature likeness of himself, painted by Isabey. It is said that "he appeared to be the favorite foreign envoy." He was successful in accomplishing the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803, and also began the negotiations tending toward a settlement for French spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Subsequent to his resignation he travelled extensively through Europe. While in Paris he met Robert Fulton, and together they successfully developed a plan of steam navigation. Mr. Livingston had previously been impressed with the advantage that was to be derived from the application of steam to navigation, and he obtained from the legislature of the state of New York the exclusive right to navigate its water-ways by steam-power for twenty years. He then constructed a boat of thirty tons burden, with which he succeeded in making three miles an hour, but the concession was made on condition of attaining a speed of four miles an hour, and other duties intervened to prevent success. He made numerous experiments with Fulton, and finally launched a boat on the Seine, which, however, did not fully realize their expectations. Later, on their return to the United States, their experiments were continued until 1807, when the "Clermont" succeeded in accomplishing five miles an hour. (See FULTON, ROBERT.) After his retirement from public service, Livingston devoted considerable time and attention to the subject of agriculture, and it was through his efforts that the use of gypsum for fertilizing purposes became general. He was also the first to introduce the merino sheep into the farming communities west of Hudson river. He was the principal founder of the American academy of fine arts in New York in 1801, and its first president, for some time president of the New York society for the promotion of useful arts, and a trustee of the New York society library on its reorganization in 1788. In 1792 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the regents of the University of the state of New York. He published an oration that he delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati on 4 July, 1787, an address to the Society for promoting the arts (1808), and "Essays on Agriculture" and "Essay on Sheep" (New York, 1809, and London, 1811). Benjamin Franklin called him the "Cicero of America," and his statue, with that of George Clinton, forms the group of the two most eminent citizens of New York being placed by act of congress in the Capitol in Washington. See "Biographical Sketch of Robert R. Livingston" by Frederic De Peyster (New York, 1876).

—Another son of the first Robert R, **Henry Beekman,** soldier, b. in Clermont, N. Y., 9 Nov., 1750; d. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1831, raised a company of soldiers in August, 1775, and accompanied his brother-in-law, Gen. Richard Montgomery, on his expedition to Canada. For his services in the capture of Chambly in 1775 he was voted a sword of honor by congress in December of that year. In February, 1776, he became aide-de-camp to Gen. Philip Schuyler, and in November he was made colonel of the 4th battalion of New York volunteers, but he resigned that command in 1779. He also served with Lafayette in Rhode Island, and was with him at Valley Forge. At the close of the war he was made a brigadier-general. While on his way to Albany in 1824, after spending the night at Clermont, Lafayette inquired of Col. Nicholas Fish, "Where is my friend, Col. Harry Livingston?" Soon afterward, while the steamer was at the Kingston dock, Col. Livingston, having crossed the river in a small boat from Rhinebeck, came on board. As soon as their eyes met, the two friends—the marquis and the colonel—now old men, rushing into each other's arms, embraced and kissed each other, to the astonishment of the Americans present. Col. Livingston was one of the original members of the New York society of the Cincinnati. He inherited the Beekman estate at Rhinebeck, and married Miss Ann Horne Shippen, niece of Henry Lee, president of the 1st congress.—**Edward,** youngest son of the first Robert R, statesman, b. in Clermont, N. Y., 26 May, 1764; d. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 23 May, 1836, was graduated at Princeton in 1781, having entered the junior class, and then began the study of law in Albany with John Lansing. He was admitted to practice in January, 1785, after studying in New York city with his brother Robert, and at once took a high rank at the New York bar, having for competitors Egbert Benson, Aaron Burr, and Alexander Hamilton. He was sent to congress in 1794, and twice re-elected, serving from 7 Dec., 1795, till March, 1801. He opposed the administration, and introduced the resolution calling for the instructions that had been given by the executive to John Jay at the time of the formation of the treaty with Great Britain. With the unanimous approval of his cabinet, Washington declined to furnish these, although Livingston's resolution was carried by a vote of 62 to 37. With Madison and Gallatin he shared the distinction of being "the most enlightened members of congress in the party of the opposition." At the time of Jefferson's elevation to the presidency a tie vote existed in the electoral college, in consequence of which the election passed to the house, where after 35 ballots he was chosen to office. The New York delegation stood 6 to 4 in favor of Jefferson, and effort was made to induce Livingston to vote for Aaron Burr, but without success. In March, 1801, he was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of New York, and in August of the same year he was elected mayor of New York city. During his mayoralty the present city-hall was built, the front and sides being constructed of white marble, while a dark-colored stone was considered good enough for the north wall, since "it would be out of sight to all the world." The yellow fever visited the city during the summer of 1803, and his intrepidity in remaining at his post nearly cost him his life. Toward the close of the epidemic he was stricken with the disease, and when his physician

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recommended madeira for his recovery, not a bottle of that or any other kind of wine was to be found in his cellar: he had prescribed every drop for others; but as soon as this fact was known the best wines were sent to him from all directions. A crowd thronged the street near his residence, No. 1 Broadway, to obtain the latest news of his condition, and young people vied with each other for the privilege of watching by his bed. His private affairs became involved, so that he was unable to meet his obligations, and he was a debtor for a considerable sum to the U. S. government. This condition of affairs was due to a misappropriation of funds by his business agent. Without waiting for an adjustment of his accounts, he voluntarily confessed judgment in favor of the United States for $100,000, but the exact sum was afterward found to be $43,666.21. He also conveyed all of his property to a trustee for sale, with directions to apply all proceeds to the payment of his debts, and immediately resigned from both his offices, although he continued to hold the mayoralty until about October, 1803. His elder brother, Robert, had just successfully completed the negotiations by which the territory of Louisiana became the property of the United States. In December, 1803, he left New York for New Orleans by sailing-vessel, reaching the latter city in February, 1804, where he at once resumed his professional career, hoping thereby to retrieve his fortunes. By accepting fees in land in lieu of ready money, he soon acquired property that promised to become a fortune within a few years. He found that the legal practice in the new province consisted of an unfortunate medley of the civil and Spanish law, and in consequence he drew up a code of procedure that in 1805 was adopted by the Louisiana legislature. Among his private debts at the time of his leaving New York was a judgment that had been assigned to Aaron Burr, for which the latter applied through his agent in New Orleans. Gen. James Wilkinson, obtaining this information, attempted in court to connect Livingston with Burr's conspiracy; but the effort failed, and Wilkinson made himself ridiculous by his interference in the matter. One of the most celebrated cases of the time was his controversy with Thomas Jefferson, who was then president of the United States, over the title and possession of the property known as Batture Sainte Marie. Among his early clients was John Gravier, for whom he obtained a title to that ground from the city of New Orleans, receiving as his fee part of the land. When he was about to improve it, the people of New Orleans objected, claiming it as their property, and appealed to the national government to sustain their rights, in consequence of which the attorney-general decided in their favor, and Livingston was dispossessed by the authority of the United States. An action was at once brought by Livingston in the Federal court of New Orleans to recover damages for his expulsion, and a restoration to possession, and somewhat later another action was brought against Jefferson. As the litigation approached decision in New Orleans, Jefferson circulated a pamphlet that reflected somewhat sharply on his adversary, which was promptly responded to in a similar way by Livingston. The latter finally triumphed in the courts, although the delay was such that complete pecuniary fruits of the victory only came to his family long after his death. The unfortunate termination of his career in New York, and the accusation of Wilkinson, destroyed Jefferson's confidence in him, and so made his opposition possible in the Batture controversy. Later in life the two men became reconciled, and cordial expressions of sympathy and appreciation were received by Livingston from Monticello. During the second war with England, Livingston acted as aide to Andrew Jackson while the latter commanded the U. S. army in the southwest, and he is said to have served as "aide-de-camp, military secretary, interpreter, orator, spokesman, and confidential adviser upon all subjects." His acquaintance with Jackson, begun when they were fellow-members of congress, now ripened into a deep friendship that continued through life, and, before leaving New Orleans, Jackson caused his portrait to be painted on ivory, and presented it to Livingston "as a mark of the sense I entertain of his public services, and a token of my private friendship and esteem." In 1820 he was elected to the lower house of the Louisiana legislature, and in 1822 he was sent to congress from the New Orleans district, serving, with two re-elections, from 23 Dec., 1822, till 3 March, 1829. In 1823 he was appointed, with Louis Moreau Lislet, to revise the civil code of Louisiana, a work which was completed the next year, and substantially ratified by enactment. Meanwhile, in 1821, he was intrusted solely with the task of preparing a code of criminal law and procedure. The next year he made a report of his plan for the work, which was afterward reprinted in London and Paris. His code was submitted to the legislature in 1826, but never directly accepted. It was very favorably received by the legal profession in this country and Europe, adding greatly to his fame. It visibly influenced the legislation of several countries, and parts of it were adopted entirely in Guatemala. He paid his long-standing debt to the government in 1826, with interest amounting to $100,014.89, by the disposal to the United States of property in New Orleans, to which his title was clear and undisputed.

The action of President Jackson in directing the U. S. treasurer to receipt for this sum caused some unfortunate comment at the time, especially as others that were indebted to the government were confined in prison. As soon as this receipt was recorded, Livingston at once presented an account for salary that was due him as member of congress, which, on account of his being a debtor to the government, he had previously been unable to collect. During his career in congress his course was marked by a close adherence to the routine business of legislation, and by his efforts to reform the criminal code, to extend laws for the protection and relief of American seamen in foreign lands, and to promote the establishment and increase of the navy. In 1829 he was chosen U. S. senator from Louisiana, but served only until March, 1831, when he was invited to accept the office of secretary of state, which had been made vacant by the resignation of Martin Van Buren. He was generally credited with the preparation of the state papers of Jackson, and the celebrated nullification proclamation of 10 Dec., 1832, is supposed to have been written by him. He was sent as minister to France in 1833, and resided in Paris until 1835, conducting with great skill the difficult matters that resulted in the payment of the French spoliation claims. His friendship with Lafayette, beginning when as a boy he visited the marquis at his headquarters, and continuing through long years by correspondence, and kind attentions to Livingston's son, Lewis, was now renewed. On his return home, Livingston retired to the Montgomery place near Rhinebeck, which had been bequeathed to him in 1828 by his sister

Janet, the wife of Gen. Richard Montgomery. In January, 1836, he appeared before the supreme court in Washington as counsel for the city of New Orleans against the United States, and this was his last absence from his family. Livingston's celebrity as a lawyer was due to his extended knowledge of law, having probably no superior as a master of the various systems in the civilized world. His works include "Judicial Opinions delivered in the Mayor's Court of the City of New York in the Year 1802" (New York, 1803); "Report of the Plan of the Penal Code" (New Orleans, 1822); "System of Penal Law for the State of Louisiana" (1826); "System of Penal Law for the United States" (Washington, 1828); also "Complete Works on Criminal Jurisprudence" (New York, 1873). See "Recollections of Livingston," by Auguste D'Avezac, originally published in the "Democratic Review" (1840), and "Life of Edward Livingston," by Charles H. Hunt (New York, 1864). Mr. Livingston married in 1805, as his second wife, LOUISE D'AVEZAC, widow of a Jamaica planter named Moreau. She was barely nineteen years of age at the time of her second marriage, and unable to speak English; but she soon acquired the language, and rendered great aid to her husband by her tact and grace. Mrs. Livingston was an ardent patriot, and never allowed an affront to the United States or a word in its disparagement to pass unrebuked. One day the Prussian ambassador at Paris spoke of the city of Washington as a mere village, and, turning to her, asked what its population was. She replied, with a smile: "À peu près celle de Potsdam." See "Memoir of Mrs. Edward Livingston," by Louise Livingston Hunt (New York, 1886).—**John Henry**, grandson of Gilbert, third son of the first Robert, clergyman, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 30 May, 1746; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 20 Jan., 1825, was graduated at Yale in 1762, and began the study of law, but impaired health led to its discontinuance. On his recovery he determined to prepare for the ministry, and accordingly went to Holland, where he entered the University of Utrecht. In 1767 he received his doctorate from the university, on examination, and was ordained by the classis of Amsterdam, after being invited to become one of the pastors of the Reformed Dutch church in New York. While in Holland he procured the independence of the American churches from the Dutch classis, and within two years from the time of his return had succeeded in reconciling the Coetus and Conferentic parties, into which the church had divided. He reached New York in September, 1770, and at once entered on the active duties of his pastorate, having the North Dutch church at the corner of Fulton and William streets under his charge. He continued in this office until 1810, although subsequent to 1775, owing to the British occupation of New York, he spent some time at the Livingston Manor, also preaching at Kingston, N. Y., in 1776, at Albany in 1776–'9, at Lithgow in 1779–'81, and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1781–'3. After the evacuation of New York in 1783 he returned to his pastorate, being the only survivor of his four colleagues, and for three years he alone performed the work which formerly required the services of these ministers. In October, 1784, he received the appointment of professor of theology from the general synod on the recommendation of the theological faculty of Utrecht, but it was not until 1795 that a regular seminary was opened in Flatbush, L. I. This was closed two years later for lack of proper support. He then returned to New York, and in 1807 was made professor of theology and president of Queen's college (now Rutgers), New Brunswick, N. J. In 1810 he removed to that place, where he continued to hold these two offices until his death. Mr. Livingston was an ardent patriot, and during the sessions of the Provincial congress that were held in New York in 1775 he was frequently called on to open the meetings with prayer. He was vice-president of the first missionary society in New York, having for its object the propagation of the gospel among the American Indians, and he was also one of the regents of the University of the state of New York in 1784–'7. His publications include, besides several sermons and addresses, "Funeral Service, or Meditations adapted to Funeral Addresses" (New York, 1812), and "A Dissertation on the Marriage of a Man with his Sister-in-Law" (1816); and in 1787 he was chairman of a committee to make selection of psalms for the use of the church in public worship. He was styled "the father of the Dutch Reformed church in this country." See "Memoirs of John H. Livingston," by Alexander Gunn (New York, 1829).—**James**, soldier, b. in Canada 27 March, 1747; d. in Saratoga county, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1832, was the son of John, and grandson of Robert, the nephew of the first Robert. His father married Catherine, daughter of Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck, and settled in Montreal. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war James was given command of a regiment of Canadian auxiliaries which he had raised. This regiment was attached to the command of Gen. Richard Montgomery, and participated in the capture of Fort Chambly with its garrison and stores. Later he accompanied Gen. Montgomery on his invasion of Canada, and participated in the assault on Quebec, where the commanding general was killed. Subsequently he continued with the American army until the close of the war, and his presence is noted at the battle of Stillwater, in 1777, and at the surrender of Burgoyne in October of that year. Col. Livingston had command of Stony Point at the time of Benedict Arnold's treason in 1780, and while as a subordinate of Arnold's he was liable to suspicion, Washington himself expressed to him his gratification "that the post was in the hands of an officer so devoted as yourself to the cause of your country." Lieut.-Col. Richard and Capt. Abraham, of the same corps, were his brothers. A very elaborate history of "The Livingstons of Callendar and their Principal Cadets," by Edwin Brockholst Livingston, to be issued in six parts, has been privately printed in Europe for presentation only, and the edition is limited to seventy-five sets (1887).

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LIVIUS, Peter, Canadian jurist, b. in Bedford, England, in 1727; d. in England, 23 July, 1795. He came to this country, resided in Portsmouth, N. H., was a member of the council under the royal government, and was proscribed as a Loyalist in 1778. On 31 May, 1777, he was appointed chief justice in Canada, and acted as such till 1786, when he went to England. Harvard gave him the hon-

orary degree of M. A. in 1767, and he also became a fellow of the Royal society of London.

LIZANA Y BEAUMONT, Francisco Javier de (lee-thah'-nah), viceroy of Mexico, b. in Arnedo, Spain, 3 Dec., 1750; d. in Mexico, 6 March, 1811. He studied philosophy in Calatayud, was graduated as doctor in theology and law in Saragossa, and, after entering the priesthood, was appointed professor of theology at Alcala. He became attorney of the bishopric of Alcala, then canon of the cathedral of Zamora, vicar-general of that see, assistant bishop of Toledo, bishop of Teruel, and finally archbishop of Mexico. He established in the university the chair of church discipline, founded several colleges, and in Lower California the village and mission of Concepcion de Arnedo. In 1809 the junta of Cadiz appointed the archbishop viceroy, replacing Gen. Garibay, and, on 19 July, Lizana took charge of the government. He faithfully sustained the central junta, but without independent action, limiting himself to executing the orders that he received. He solicited subscriptions to assist the junta in their resistance to invasion, and sent $11,000,000 to Cadiz. He ordered the proclamations of King Joseph, which were scattered over the country by order of Napoleon, to be collected and publicly burned in the square of Mexico, he established a foundry for cannon and a small-arms factory, and collected 14,000 troops at Jalapa against a threatened French invasion. But, as he did not submit to the influence of Yermo and other prominent Spanish merchants, he was calumniated at Cadiz, an order arrived from the junta relieving him from the government, and on 8 May, 1810, he delivered the executive to the audiencia until the arrival of the new viceroy, Venegas. He gave his salary as viceroy to the public treasury, and retired to his episcopal residence, where he died in the following year.

LIZARRAGA, Reginaldo de (lee-thar'-rah-gah), R. C. bishop, b. in Biscay, Spain, in 1545; d. in Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1615. He went with his parents to Quito, studied theology in Lima, entering the novitiate of the Dominicans in 1560. After his profession he was sent to the university. He was ordained priest and at once appointed superior of a convent. In 1586, while prior of the convent of Lima, he was elected provincial of Chili. As soon as he arrived in Chili he wrote to the king of Spain for missionaries, and his request was answered by the despatch of a large number of Dominicans to the New World, who were sent among the Indians. He went himself among the fiercest of the natives, whom the Spaniards had never conquered, and was treated with the greatest respect. In 1590 he returned to Peru, and on his arrival in Lima was installed master of novices in the convent of San Rosario. In 1596 he was appointed bishop of Villa Imperial, in the south of Chili. Shortly after he reached his episcopal see it was besieged by the Araucanians. His conduct during this incident has been variously treated by Spanish historians. Some say that he deserted his flock, while others insist that his departure from the city during the siege was owing to his desire to protect the nuns, who accompanied him in his flight. After the destruction of Villa Imperial he transferred his episcopal see to Concepcion. In 1607 he was nominated bishop of Asuncion, in Paraguay. He made vain efforts to protect the Indians, and was so affected one day at the sight of the barbarous treatment inflicted upon some of them that he never recovered from the shock. Lizarraga was an able writer and eloquent preacher. He left three volumes of sermons in folio. He wrote also "De la Descripcion y Poblacion de las Indias." His principal works, however, are his exposition of the five books of the Pentateuch, and the concordance of those different texts of the Scriptures the sense of which appears to be contradictory.

LLOYD, David, jurist, b. in the parish of Marravon, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in 1656; d. in Pennsylvania in 1731. He received a legal education, and in 1686 was sent by William Penn to his new colony to act as attorney-general of the province. His pleasing manners, persistent energy, and natural abilities served to advance him rapidly in the esteem of all classes of the community, and he was quickly preferred to many offices of trust and profit. He became successively clerk of the county court of Philadelphia, deputy to the master of the rolls, and clerk of the provincial court. In this last post he resisted the attempts of Gov. Blackwell to extort from him the records with which he had been intrusted. In 1689 he was clerk of the assembly, and in 1693–'4 he was returned as a member of that body. Between this time and the end of the century he served for four years as a member of the provincial council, and during this period first developed that sincere attachment to the popular interests which formed so marked a feature of the rest of his career. He played a prominent part in procuring from Gov. Markham the new charter of privileges in 1696, and was the author of many legislative schemes for the security and improvement of the province. In 1703 he accepted the office of deputy judge and advocate to the admiralty. The beginning of the 18th century saw him pitted against James Logan and the proprietary in defence of the popular rights, and he continued for years an object alike of fear and of hatred to the proprietary. He was chosen many times speaker of the assembly, and his mind found employment in forming new schemes of judicial reform. Most of the important court laws that were passed up to the date of his death were the results of his pen, or at least were framed with the benefit of his counsel and advice. Being a thorough Welsh scholar, he had studied the laws of his ancestors, and made them the basis of his reforms. In 1718 he was appointed chief justice of the province. Lloyd was warmly attached to his friends, but implacable to his enemies. The historian Robert Proud regarded him as possessing political talents, but said they tended rather to divide than to unite, and James Logan, in a letter to William Penn, Jr., said he "was a good lawyer, and of sound judgment, but extremely pertinacious and somewhat revengeful." He had the defects of his race, one of which was an inordinate confidence in his own wisdom. He had also a hot Welsh temper, and was very passionate and bitter when provoked; but he was most highly regarded by his Welsh countrymen, and when Rev. Abel Morgan's "Cyd-Gordiad," or Welsh concordance of the Bible, was published (1730), it was dedicated to Chief-Justice Lloyd, as a token of their esteem and of his devotion to the principles of liberty. His declining years were marked by a peaceful repose that formed a striking contrast to the stormy scenes of his earlier life. Laying aside the bitter prejudices and rancorous feelings which years of strife had fostered, he actively and heartily cooperated with his former adversaries in several measures that were calculated to promote the prosperity of the province. Even before his death the great bulk of the community had come to entertain feelings of respect and gratitude toward him as the first lawyer of Pennsylvania. He published "A Vindication of the Legislative Powers," etc.

(Philadelphia, 1725); "A Salutation to the Britains," etc., revised by R. Ellis and David Lloyd (1727); "A Defence of the Legislative Constitution of the Province of Pennsylvania," etc. (1728).

LLOYD, Edward, statesman, b. in Maryland in 1799; d. in Annapolis, Md., 2 June, 1834. He was elected to congress from Maryland in place of Joseph H. Nicholson, resigned, and served from 3 Dec., 1806, till 3 March, 1809. He was governor of Maryland in 1809–'11, and U. S. senator from that state from 6 Dec., 1819, till January, 1826, when he resigned. He was state senator and president of the senate in 1826–'31.—His grandson, **Henry,** governor of Maryland, b. in Hambrooke, Dorchester co., Md., 21 Feb., 1852, removed with his parents to Cambridge, Md., and was educated there. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, but taught till 1880, when he engaged in practice. He held several local offices, was elected to the Maryland senate in 1881, and in 1885 became president of that body. On the appointment of Gov. Robert M. McLane to the French mission, in March of that year, Mr. Lloyd became ex-officio governor of the state, and in January, 1886, he was chosen by the legislature to fill the unexpired term, ending in 1888.

LLOYD, James, senator, b. in Maryland. He received a classical education, was elected a U. S. senator from Maryland in place of John Henry, resigned, and served from 11 Jan., 1798. On 19 March, 1800, Mr. Lloyd was appointed on a committee to report on the subject of general quarantine laws. On Tuesday, 15 April, he "obtained leave of absence after Monday next," and on 15 May he resigned his seat.

LLOYD, James, physician, b. on Long Island in April, 1728; d. in Boston, 14 March, 1810. His grandfather, James, came from Somersetshire, England, about 1670. The grandson studied medicine at Stratford, Conn., at Boston, and in London for two years, and, on his return to Boston in 1752, obtained an extensive practice. He was for some time a surgeon at Castle William, and in 1764 was a strenuous advocate for general inoculation. He was a moderate Loyalist, and remained in Boston while it was occupied by the British troops. In 1789 he went to England to obtain compensation for losses that he had sustained during the Revolution; but his application was refused unless he should consent to declare himself a British subject, which he did not feel disposed to do.—His son, **James,** statesman, b. in Boston in 1769; d. in New York, 5 April, 1831, was graduated at Harvard in 1787, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits for some time. He visited Europe about 1792, resided for a year at St. Petersburg, and, on returning to Boston, was elected in 1800 a member of the state house of representatives. After a reelection he was chosen first to the state senate and then to the U. S. senate as a Federalist in place of John Quincy Adams, serving from 7 Nov., 1808, till 1813, when he also resigned. He was afterward re-elected in place of Harrison Gray Otis, serving from 2 Dec., 1822, till 23 May, 1826, when he again resigned. He published some political tracts, the last of which related to British colonial intercourse. The last years of his life were passed in Philadelphia.

LLOYD, Thomas, governor of Pennsylvania, b. in Dolobran, Montgomeryshire, Wales, about 1640; d. in Pennsylvania, 10 Sept., 1694. He was graduated at Oxford in 1661, became a Quaker, and in 1664 was arrested and kept under surveillance till 1672, when Charles II. dispensed with the laws that inflicted punishment for religious offences. He became a physician and enjoyed a large practice; but in 1683 he and his family came to this country with William Penn, who made him master of the rolls on 27 Dec. He was chosen to the provincial council in January, 1684, and as its president administered the government, after Penn sailed for England in August, till 9 Dec., 1687, when he was one of an executive commission of five that held power for ten months. He was again elected to the council in 1689, and took his seat in spite of the opposition of the governor, John Blackwell, with whom he and others of the Quaker party had a controversy. Blackwell was removed from office by Penn, and Lloyd was again chosen president of the council and afterward commissioned lieutenant-governor by Penn, holding office in 1690–'3. During his administration the schism headed by George Keith (*q. v.*) took place. He published "An Epistle to my dear and well beloved Friends of Dolobran," etc., dated 1682 (Philadelphia, 1788), and a "Letter to John Eccles and Wife," dated 1682 (1805).

LOAYZA, or **LOAYSA, Jerónimo de** (lo-i'-sah), Spanish-American bishop, b. in Truxillo, Spain, about 1500; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1575. He belonged to one of the noblest families in Spain, and at an early age entered the College of Saint Paul of Cordova, where he joined the Dominican order, and went to the College of St. Gregory in Valladolid to finish his studies. He embarked for America in 1526. Carthagena was assigned him as a field of missionary labor, and he devoted himself zealously to the conversion of the natives, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the climate and dangers of every kind, he visited the barbarous tribes along the coast, converting many of them to Christianity. After five years he returned to Spain to defend the Indians and denounce the conduct of their conquerors, who, in contempt of the repeated orders of the emperor, persisted in enslaving the natives. In 1537 he was nominated bishop of Carthagena. As a condition of acceptance he desired that Charles V. should display more energy in the protection of the Indians, build a cathedral and a Dominican convent in Carthagena, and send out six missionaries of the order every year to his diocese; and all of these petitions were granted. He then gathered a colony of priests and monks from the Dominican and other communities and distributed them through every part of his immense diocese. He began his cathedral in 1538, and was engaged in founding a school in Carthagena, after the model of the propaganda in Rome, for the education of the children of the caciques and principal Indians, when he received letters from Charles V. announcing his translation to the see of Lima, which was created in 1540. He reached Lima in 1543, and during the insurrection of Gonzalo Pizarro offered his services to the viceroy, Blasco Nuñez de Vela, and consented to visit Pizarro in Cuzco with the view of obtaining his submission. Although he was at first received with distrust by the rebels, many of them were finally convinced by his arguments and spoke of going to Lima to make their submission, when the auditors, irritated by the obstinacy of the viceroy, opened the gates of Lima to Pizarro. Loayza was prominent in the events that followed, and after the defeat of Pizarro prevented the victors from coming to blows over the spoils. Meanwhile the see of Lima had been erected into an archbishopric, and he received the pallium and the bull by which he was named archbishop of that city. As soon as peace was re-established he summoned a provincial council in 1552, in which he defined the path to follow for the instruction of the Indians, and

approved of the translations of the catechism and other religious works into Quichua and Aymara, the principal languages of Peru. He announced to the secular clergy, some of whom had fallen into disorderly habits, that he had obtained an ordinance from the emperor empowering him to grant ecclesiastical benefices to the priests of his diocese, or withdraw them, without having recourse to the viceroy or members of the royal audience. While he was thus occupied with the affairs of his diocese, a new rebellion arose headed by Francisco Hernandez Giron, a wealthy Spaniard, who was dissatisfied with his share of the plunder after the death of Pizarro. The viceroy Mendoza being dead, the archbishop put himself at the head of an army and marched against the rebels. He was obliged to return to Lima during the campaign; but the rebels were defeated and Giron taken and executed. As soon as peace was restored he visited every part of his diocese to remedy the evils produced by civil war. He was entirely successful, being, according to the historian Melendez, "as fit for the things of peace as for those of war. He could command an army of soldiers as well as he could govern a diocese." The great work of his life, however, was the erection of the hospital of St. Anne for Indians, which still exists in Lima. To effect this he sold all his possessions, and when the building was finished he brought all the Indians attacked by disease whom he could find in the city and then established himself in a poor room in order to be within reach of the dying. As the revenues of his archbishopric were insufficient for the support of the hospital, he begged from door to door in Lima and appealed for help to Europe. He died in the hospital a few months after he had made the arrangements to assure its continuance.

LOBECK, Justus Florian, German naturalist, b. in Germany; d. in Santiago, Chili, in August, 1869. He was long a resident in Chili, where he had made large contributions to natural science, and was for several years professor of natural history in the University of Santiago.

LOBO, Martin, Mexican clergyman, b. in Mexico about 1580; d. in Trujillo, Central America, in 1642. He entered the order of St. Francis, and early in the 17th century was sent as superior to the convent of Guatemala, where he followed his favorite study of mathematics, and soon acquired fame as a cosmographer and hydraulic engineer. The provincial of his order, believing that Lobo's projects were worthy of consideration by the home government, obtained the election of Lobo in 1641 as delegate of the order to the general council in Rome to give him an opportunity to explain his plans in Madrid. Lobo set out for the Atlantic coast of Honduras to await an opportunity for sailing, but died of fever in the convent of Trujillo. His manuscripts were sent to Spain, and, although Father Vasquez in his "Crónica" says that he has seen them, they are lost or hidden in the government archives in Spain. They are "Arbitrios para que en el Reino de Guatemala se cojan todos los frutos, yerbas y plantas de Europa y todo el Mundo," an essay favoring the acclimatization of foreign plants in Central America, and "Medios y modo de juntar el Mar del Norte con el del Sur, para el paso de los Galeones de España hasta el Callao de Lima, sin necesidad de buscar el Estrecho de Magallanes," probably the first work describing the project of an interoceanic canal. Although neither the author nor Father Vasquez mentions the location of the projected canal, it is probable that the Nicaragua route was proposed, as the author had travelled there for many years and made observations. Some believe that Lobo's work is identical with a manuscript that has been found in the National library of Mexico, without name or exact date, which treats of a projected canal between the rivers Coatzacoalcos and Tehuantepec.

LOCHMAN, John George, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Dec., 1773; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 10 July, 1826. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1789 and was licensed to preach in 1794, and became pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Lebanon, Pa., where he labored for twenty-one years, also serving several congregations in the vicinity. In 1815 he became pastor at Harrisburg, where he remained until his death. He was president of the first convention of the general synod held at Frederick, Md., in 1821. He devoted much time to the preparation of young men for the ministry, and many of his students occupied high offices in his church. He published a "Farewell Sermon" (Lebanon, Pa., 1815); "Introductory Sermon" (Harrisburg, Pa., 1815); "History, Doctrine, and Discipline of the Lutheran Church" (1818); "Evangelical Catechism" (1822); and various sermons and addresses.—His son, **Augustus Herman,** b. in Lebanon, Pa., 5 Oct., 1802, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and studied theology under his father. After his ordination by the ministerium of Pennsylvania he became pastor of the Lutheran church at Harrisburg, Pa., as his father's successor, after having charge of the Lutheran congregation at York, Pa., which he served for forty-four years. He has translated several volumes from the German, which have been published by the Lutheran board of publication, Philadelphia, in its "Fatherland" series.

LOCHRANE, Osborne Augustus, jurist, b. in Middletown, Armagh, Ireland, 22 Aug., 1829; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 17 June, 1887. He arrived in New York, 21 Dec., 1846, and soon afterward went to Athens, Ga., where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He began practice in Savannah in March, 1850, but removed to Macon in October of that year. In September, 1861, he was appointed judge of the Macon circuit, and twice re-elected by the legislature to the same office, but resigned in 1865. He then removed to Atlanta, and in August, 1870, became judge of that circuit. In January, 1871, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state, but resigned in December of that year and resumed practice at the bar. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress during the reconstruction period, and was for many years attorney for the Pullman palace-car company. He was a popular public speaker, and many of his speeches and orations have been published in pamphlet-form.

LOCKE, David Ross, satirist, b. in Vestal, Broome co., N. Y., 20 Sept., 1833. He received a common-school education, and learned the printer's trade in Cortland. After being connected with several western papers as a local reporter, he was successively editor and publisher in Ohio, from 1852 to 1860, of the Plymouth "Advertiser," Mansfield "Herald," Bucyrus "Journal," and Findlay "Jeffersonian." In the last named he published in 1860, under the signature of "Rev. Petroleum Vesuvious Nasby," a letter purporting to come from an ignorant and penniless Kentucky Democrat, who was devoted to free whiskey and the perpetuation of slavery, and who desired to be a postmaster. The development of this character, with various dramatic incidents, resulted in the long series of "Nasby" letters, which were soon transferred to the "Toledo Blade," of which their au-

thor became a proprietor and editor, and they have since been continued regularly. Mr. Locke has lectured in all the northern states, generally on political topics. In 1871 he removed to New York city and became managing editor of the "Evening Mail," but still maintained his connection with the "Blade." After several years' residence in New York he returned to Ohio. He has published "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophecies of Yours Truly" (Cincinnati, 1865); "Swingin' Round the Cirkle" (Boston, 1866); "Ekkoes from Kentucky" (1867); "The Moral History of America's Life Struggle" (1872); "The Struggles of P. V. Nasby" (1873); "The Morals of Abou ben Adhem; or, Eastern Fruit in Western Dishes" (1875); "A Paper City," a novel, being the history of a western land speculation (1878); "Hannah Jane," a poem, and "Nasby in Exile" (1882); and pamphlets on political, social, and literary topics.

LOCKE, Jane Ermina, author, b. in Worthington, Mass., 25 April, 1805; d. in Ashburnham, Mass., 8 March, 1859. Her maiden name was Starkweather, and she married in 1829 John G. Locke, of Boston, author of a "Genealogy of the Locke Family" (Boston, 1853). They resided in Lowell from 1833 till 1839, and subsequently in Boston. Mrs. Locke's first published compositions were poems, which appeared in the "Ladies' American Magazine" about 1830. She was long a contributor to newspapers and periodicals, and is the author of a volume of "Poems" (Boston, 1842); "Rachel, or the Little Mourner" (1844); "Boston," a poem (1846); "The Recalled, or Voices of the Past" (1855); and a "Eulogy on the Death of Webster" in rhyme (1855).

LOCKE, John, physicist, b. in Fryeburg, Me., 19 Feb., 1792; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 July, 1856. He was graduated at the medical department of Yale in 1819, and afterward became geologist on the U. S. explorations of the northwest territories and on the state survey of Ohio. For many years after 1836 he was professor of chemistry in the Medical college of Ohio. Prof. Locke was one of the pioneers in the sciences of botany, geology, and electricity, making many discoveries in these branches, especially in terrestrial magnetism. He made various improved and original instruments for use in optics, physics, electricity, and magnetism, among which were the gravity escapement for regulator-clocks (1844), which has never been surpassed, and his electro-chronograph (1848), subsequently purchased for the U. S. naval observatory at an expense of $10,000; also a spirit-level (1850), which is still in use among civil engineers. Prof. Locke contributed to the proceedings of various scientific societies and to the "American Journal of Science," and published text-books on botany and on English grammar.

LOCKE, Matthew, statesman, b. near Salisbury, Rowan co., N. C., in 1730; d. there, 7 Sept., 1801. He was among the earliest supporters of the Revolution, and was one of the commission that was chosen by the people of North Carolina in 1771 to receive the fees of sheriffs and other colonial officers. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina in 1775, and of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1776. He was afterward elected to congress, and served from 2 Dec., 1793, till 3 March, 1799. He was a brigadier-general of state troops, served thirty years in the legislature, and was a member of that body when the United States constitution was ratified.—His nephew, **Francis,** jurist, b. in Rowan county, N. C., 31 Oct., 1766; d. there, 8 Jan., 1823, studied and practised law, was elected a judge of the superior court of North Carolina in 1803, and resigned in 1814, when he was elected U. S. senator. In 1815 he resigned, before taking his seat in the senate. He was a presidential elector in 1809.

LOCKE, Richard Adams, journalist, b. in New York in 1800; d. on Staten island, 16 Feb., 1871. He was at one time editor of the "New York Sun" and "The New Era," but in consequence of feeble health he left journalism several years before his death, and received an appointment in the New York custom-house. In 1835 he created a sensation by the publication of what purported to be the astronomical observations, especially on the moon, of Sir John Herschel, the younger, at the Cape of Good Hope, describing in detail, among other things, the discovery of lunar inhabitants. The whole account was so plausible and circumstantial that it was believed even by many scientific men. It is generally known as the "Moon Hoax," and was reprinted in a pamphlet (New York, 1871). Afterward he wrote "The Lost Manuscript of Mungo Park," another hoax.

LOCKE, Samuel, educator, b. in Woburn, Mass., 23 Nov., 1732; d. in Sherburne, Mass., 15 Jan., 1778. He was graduated at Harvard in 1655, ordained a minister at Sherburne, 7 Nov., 1759, and retained this pastorate till 1759, when he was appointed president of Harvard, 21 March, 1770. On 1 Dec., 1773, he resigned from the presidency, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. Harvard conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1773. The only production of Dr. Locke's in print is his "Convention Sermon" (1772).

LOCKWOOD, Belva Ann Bennett, reformer, b. in Royalton, N. Y., 24 Oct., 1820. She was educated in district schools, and taught at the age of fourteen. In 1838 she married Uriah H. McNall, a farmer, who died in 1853, and in 1868 she married Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, who died in 1877. In 1857 she was graduated at Syracuse university. After teaching in New York state, she removed to Washington, D. C., where she opened a school, and in 1870 began to study law. She was admitted to the bar, and in 1879 was permitted to practise before the supreme court and the court of claims. In 1870 she obtained the passage of a bill "to secure to women employés of the government equal pay with men for equal work." She has been an active advocate of woman suffrage, and in 1884 was nominated by the Woman's national rights party in California for the presidency of the United States. She has delivered many lectures.

LOCKWOOD, Henry Hayes, soldier, b. in Kent county, Del., 17 Aug., 1814. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1836, assigned to the 2d artillery, and served against the Seminoles in Florida in 1836–'7, but resigned his commission on 12 Sept., 1837, and engaged in farming in Delaware until 1841. He was then appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy and ordered to the frigate "United States," on which he participated in the capture of Monterey, Cal., in October, 1842. On his return he was ordered to the naval asylum at Philadelphia, and subsequently to the naval school at Annapolis, as professor of natural and experimental philosophy. In 1851 he was transferred to the chair of field artillery and infantry tactics, serving also as professor of astronomy and gunnery till 1866. During the civil war he served as colonel of the 1st Delaware regiment, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 8 Aug., 1861. He commanded an expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, then had charge of Point Lookout and the defences of the lower Potomac, commanded a bri-

gade at Gettysburg, and, from December, 1863, till April, 1864, was at the head of the middle department, with headquarters at Baltimore. He then participated in the Richmond campaign in May and June, 1864, and commanded provisional troops against Gen. Jubal A. Early, in July, 1864. From that date until August, 1865, he commanded a brigade in Baltimore. He was mustered out of service on 25 Aug., 1865, and returned to the naval school in Annapolis. He was retired on 4 Aug., 1876. In addition to a tract entitled "Manual of Naval Batteries," he has published "Exercises in Small Arms and Field Artillery, arranged for the Naval Service" (Washington, 1852).—His son, **James Booth,** explorer, b. at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 9 Oct., 1852; d. at Cape Sabine, arctic regions, 9 April, 1884, was sent to a private school at Bethlehem, Pa., and later to St. John's college, Annapolis. After some experience in farming and as a railway surveyor, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 23d U. S. infantry, 1 Oct., 1873. He served in the west for the succeeding seven years, and became proficient not only in ordinary military duties, but also in surveying, telegraphy, and phonography. He volunteered for duty with the Lady Franklin bay expedition (see GREELY, ADOLPHUS W.) and, as second in command, was intrusted with the most important field-work of the expedition, also assisting in the magnetic observations. In preliminary sledging he was in the field twenty-two days after the sun had left for the winter, and six days before its return. In March, 1882, Lieut. Lockwood, with a dog-sledge, made a few days' trip across Robeson channel to Newman bay in temperatures ranging from 30° to 55°, Fahrenheit, below zero. On 3 April, 1882, he started on the successful journey that fixes his fame as an arctic explorer. Using a dog-sledge and assisted by eight men, he reached Cape Bryant, on the north Greenland coast, on 1 May, and thence he sent back the man-sledges, and with dog-sledge, accompanied by Sergt. Brainard and the Eskimo Christiansen, started northward. The party reached Cape Britannia on the fifth day's march, and thenceforward travelled along land before unknown. Lockwood island, in latitude 83° 24′ N., longitude 40° 46′ W., the most northerly point on land or sea that ever has been attained by man, was reached on 13 May, and two days were spent in observations. The Greenland coast yet trended to the northeast, being visible as far as Cape Washington, 83° 35′ N., but there was no land to the north or northwest within the sixty miles that were visible from the summit of an adjacent cliff. Vegetation was comparatively abundant, while birds were seen and animal traces found. Fort Conger was again reached on 17 June. In sixty days Lieut. Lockwood travelled 1,069 statute miles and experienced temperature as low as 49° below zero, Fahrenheit, without serious accident. His discoveries extended the boundary of known lands 28 miles nearer the north pole, and added 125 miles of entirely new coast line to Greenland. The farthest point that was seen on the Arctic ocean was within 350 miles of the pole. A most promising attempt in 1883 to surpass the latitude of 1882 failed only through the disintegration of the polar ice-pack. Later in the year, despite his misgivings, Lieut. Lockwood, with Sergt. Brainard, supplemented Lieut. Greely's discoveries of 1882 by crossing Grinnell land and reaching, by dog-sledge, a point on the coast, 50 miles beyond Mount C. A. Arthur, which had been attained by that officer on foot. In the retreat of the Greely expedition in the autumn of 1883, and in the terrible winter at Camp Clay, Lieut. Lockwood bore his part bravely. His remains were brought to the United States by the relief expedition under Capt. Winfield S. Schley, and buried in the grounds of the naval academy. See Charles Lanman's "Farthest North" (New York, 1885), and "The Official Report of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition" (Washington, 1887).

J. B. Lockwood

LOCKWOOD, Homer Nichols, topographer, b. in Victory, Cayuga co., N. Y., 23 June, 1833. He was educated in Fulton, N. Y., and from 1858 till 1865 travelled in the southern states, and the West Indies. He aided in building the New York Southern-Central railroad in 1865–'71, and in 1866–'7 was a member of the legislature. Since 1880 he has resided in New York city. He has published maps of several of the southern states, topographical maps in Spanish of Cuba and Porto Rico, and school maps of these islands.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England, 20 Jan., 1819. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1847, and at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1850. He was licensed to preach by the New York classis of the Dutch Reformed church, and held pastorates in Cortland, N. Y., Gilboa, N. Y., and Keyport, N. J., until 1867, when he was appointed superintendent of public instruction for Monmouth county, N. J., which office he has since held. For some time he was lecturer on natural sciences in Rutgers college grammar-school, and he has contributed to scientific journals discoveries in botany, paleontology, and zoölogy. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of the city of New York in 1869, and is now (1887) president of the New Jersey state microscopical society and of the American postal microscopical club. His writings include "Temperance, Fortitude, Justice" (New York, 1855); "Abnormal Entozoa in Man" (1881); "The American Oyster" (Trenton, N. J., 1883); "The Life of an Oyster" (New York, 1885); "Raising Diatoms in the Laboratory" (1887); and "Animal Memoirs" (1887).

LOCKWOOD, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Connecticut, 24 Jan., 1803. He was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy on 12 July, 1820, and in 1826 served in the sloop "Warren," which was engaged in suppressing piracy in the Greek waters. He was promoted lieutenant in 1828, and in 1847–'8 commanded the steamers "Petrel" and "Scourge," assisting in the capture of Vera Cruz, Tuspan, and Tobasco. In 1850 he was made commander, and in 1857 commodore. In 1861–'2 he had charge of the blockade of Wilmington and Beaufort, and of York river and Newport News. Com. Lockwood also assisted in the capture of Fort Macon. He was retired, 1 Oct., 1864.

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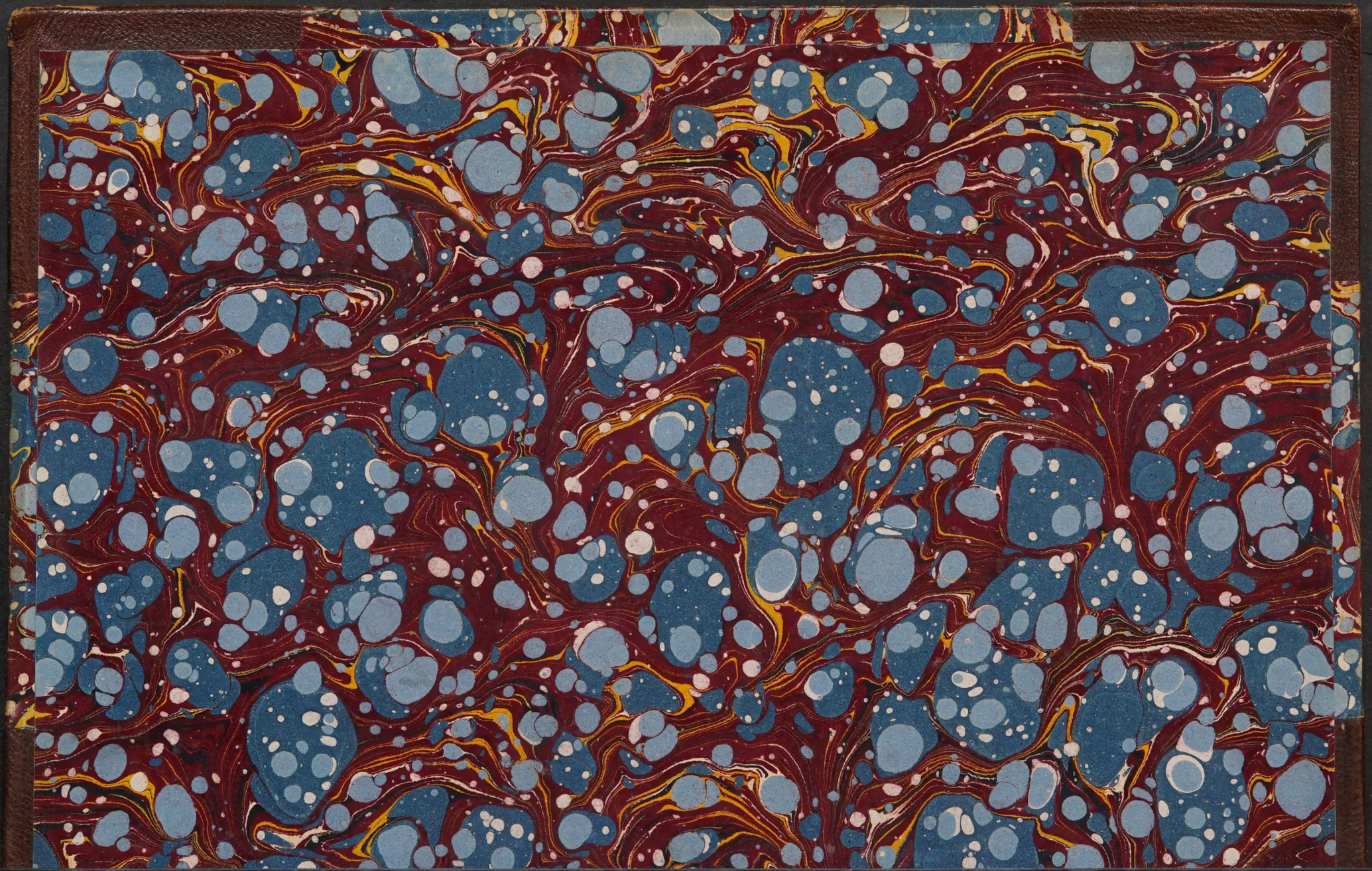
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